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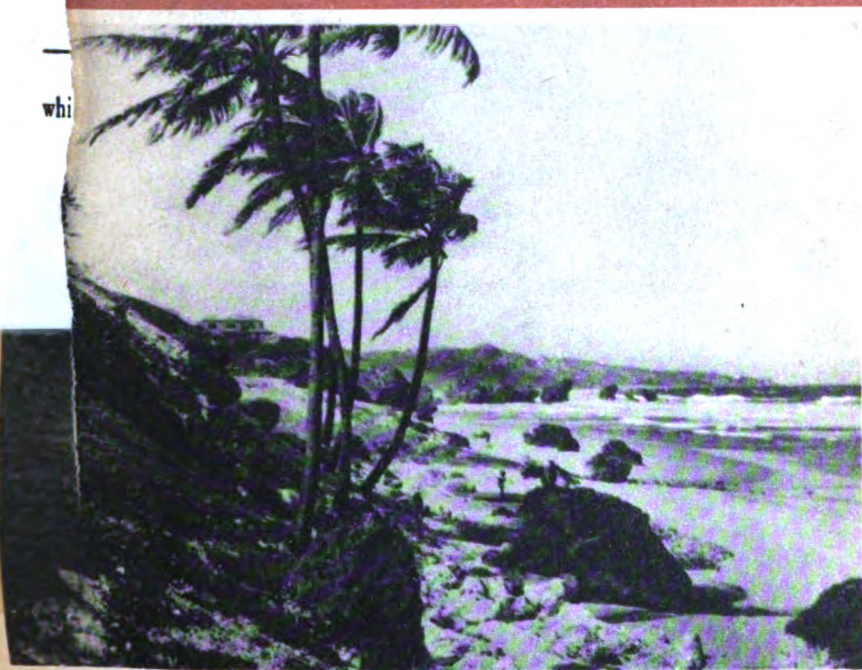
COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

Barbados

1947

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LONDON: HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

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THE SERIES OF COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS
which was re-introduced for the year 1946 (after
suspension in 1940) is being continued with those
relating to 1947.

It is anticipated that the Colonies and Protectorates
for which 1947 Reports are being published will, with
some additions, be the same as for the previous year
(see list on cover page 3).

ANNUAL REPORT ON BARBADOS FOR THE YEAR 1947

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The cover illustration shows the Bathsheba Shore.

Intro. by G. H. G. G.
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PART I

Review of 1939-47

BARBADOS' contribution to the national effort during the war was noteworthy. Out of a population of 192,000, 2,001 men and 85 women were mobilised, of whom 1,179 men and 85 women served outside the Colony; 34 men were killed. Many Barbadian workers were employed by the American War Food Administration and War Manpower Commission.*

Barbados was outstandingly successful during the war in increasing its food requirements. The Home Grown Food Committee succeeded in placing 35 per cent. of the arable land under food cultivation as compared with 5 per cent. before the war.

On 11th September, 1942, the Island was attacked by a German submarine. Two merchant vessels, the British s.s. *Cornwallis* and the Norwegian m.v. *Betancuria* were attacked lying at anchor in Carlisle Bay under the protection of the net defence. The attack began at approximately 4.45 p.m., the first intimation being an explosion in the net. Three more torpedoes exploded in the net at intervals, but at 6.05 p.m. the s.s. *Cornwallis* was hit by a torpedo on her starboard side abreast of No. 3 hatch. No further attack developed. The *Cornwallis* remained afloat, temporary repairs were effected and the vessel, in due course, was able to proceed to a repair port where she was rendered fit for further service.

The Ministry of Food bulk purchasing of sugar has affected no West Indian colony more than Barbados, because, like Antigua and St. Kitts, Barbados is entirely supported by sugar. It has practically no other crop or source of revenue. The fact, therefore, that the Ministry of Food is now (1948) paying £27 5s. per ton for sugar compared with the market price of £9 in 1939 has naturally a bracing effect on the Colony's finances.

In the bulk purchasing price per ton for 1947 crop sugar, £2 15s. was allocated to certain special funds. After deducting an amount of 10d. for charges, excluding brokerage, the balance of the £2 15s. was allocated to the three special funds as follows:

	£	s.	d.
The Capital Rehabilitation Reserve Fund .	0	19	9 per ton
The Price Stabilisation Reserve Fund .	1	4	7 "
The Labour Welfare Fund	0	9	10 "

The purpose of the capital rehabilitation reserve fund is to provide money to meet in part the cost of major renewals, and improve-

* See Part II, Chapter II, Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation.

ments of factory machinery and equipment. The purpose of the price stabilisation reserve fund is to provide a reserve which can be utilised, if necessary, to mitigate the adverse effect of a reduction in the price of sugar. It is not proposed to draw upon this fund in the immediate future and certainly not as long as the present Ministry of Food guaranteed purchase agreements remain in force. The purpose of the labour welfare fund is to provide funds to meet the cost of capital works for the improvement of the welfare of labourers engaged in the sugar industry.

The balances to the credit of these funds at 31st December, 1947 were :

	£	s.	d.
Capital Rehabilitation Reserve Fund	110,064	9	7
Price Stabilisation Reserve Fund	137,141	18	7
Labour Welfare Fund	54,882	13	2

No disbursements have so far been made from any of them.

The report of the West India Royal Commission, 1938-39, was presented in December 1939. A summary of its recommendations was published in February 1940 (Cmd. 6174) but the full report was not published until July 1945 (Cmd. 6607). Concurrently appeared a statement of action taken on the recommendations (Cmd. 6656), with which this section of this report should be read. As a result of the recommendations of the Royal Commission the Comptroller for Development and Welfare was appointed in 1940 with headquarters at Barbados.

The Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1940, which provided for an expenditure of £50,000,000 from United Kingdom Government funds on development and welfare schemes in the Colonial Empire, was followed by the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1945, which extended the period covered by the earlier Act from 1951 to 1956, and increased the amount available to £120,000,090. From this total Barbados has been allocated £800,000 for expenditure in the ten-year period 1946-56.

Among the Development and Welfare projects which have most greatly benefited Barbados are the following :

(1) *Maternity Hospital.* The site for a Maternity Hospital was purchased at a cost of £4,500 and a further £4,578 was allocated from Colonial Development and Welfare funds for the conversion of the building, which had previously been a large private house, and equipment. It was completed during 1947 and will now be taken over by the Barbados Government and administered as part of the Health Services.

(2) *Six Agricultural Stations* have been financed from Development and Welfare funds and established by the Department of Agriculture to demonstrate better agricultural methods to peasants. They also provide for stud stock of good strain for improving the livestock in the Island which are greatly appreciated.

(3) *The Nutrition Centre.* Many children in Barbados are underfed. A Nutrition Officer has been attached to the Department of Education and much has already been accomplished to see that children are better fed.

The Comptroller for Development and Welfare is the British Co-Chairman of the Caribbean Commission—an official international advisory body on which are represented the United Kingdom, the United States,

France and the Netherlands. The Caribbean Commission operates throughout the Caribbean area ; and the fact that Barbados has been chosen as the administrative centre of the British headquarters of the Commission, as well as the location of the Comptroller's organisation, has naturally enhanced the importance of Barbados itself.

In Education the war brought progress.* Barbados has a long tradition of classical education, and Codrington College, founded in 1710, was affiliated to Durham University in 1875. The leading boys' public schools are the Lodge, founded in 1721, and Harrison College, founded in 1733 ; the leading girls' public school is Queen's College which was founded in 1881. The new West Indian University, which is to be established in Jamaica, has a Barbadian as its first Registrar.

The Public Library celebrated its centenary in October 1947 (see Part II, Chapter VII).

In February 1947 Sir Hilary Blood, K.C.M.G., LL.D., became Governor in succession to Sir Grattan Bushe, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Constitutionally, Barbados was able to make a considerable advance during the period under review. In the year 1944 the Representation of the People Act was amended and the franchise lowered. As a result, a House of Assembly was returned for the first time with a predominantly trade union complexion (see Part III, Chapter III). The labour forces in the House were not and still are not united. Nevertheless the Progressive League enjoys a plurality, and its founder, Mr. G. H. Adams, is now Leader of the House.

Since 1946, the Governor invites the person best able to command a majority in the House of Assembly to submit the names of four members of his party to be members of the Executive Committee. The object of this new development is to enable the Executive Committee to become an effective organ of Government, accepting collective responsibility for policy.

The present administration has witnessed the inauguration of a series of long overdue reforms relating to finance, public health, housing and conditions of life for the poorer classes. The legislature has sanctioned the new post of Financial Secretary.

* See Part II, Chapter III, Public Finance and Taxation. See also Part II, Chapter VII.

PART II

Chapter 1 : Population

THE total population of Barbados, according to the West Indian Census counted on 9th April, 1946, was 192,841, of which 85,845 were males and 106,996 were females. The previous count was made in 1931 when the population was given as 156,312 with 62,978 males and 93,334 females, which shows an increase of 36,529 during the fifteen years between the counts.

This population was distributed among Bridgetown and the parishes as follows :

Bridgetown	13,345
St. Michael (excluding Bridgetown)	63,091
Christ Church	24,964
St. George	14,414
St. Philip	14,877
St. John	10,106
St. James	11,300
St. Joseph	7,712
St. Thomas	8,500
St. Andrew	7,582
St. Peter	9,131
St. Lucy	7,819
	<hr/>
	192,841

The population has continued to increase since the count in April 1946 and the figure on 31st December, 1947, is calculated to be 199,012, an increase of 6,171 over the census figures.

This figure is calculated as follows :

Population calculated at 31st December, 1946	195,348
Natural increase—births (6,425) exceeding deaths (3,204) for the year 1947	3,221
Immigration (15,217) exceeding Emigration (14,774) for the year 1947	443
	<hr/>
Total	199,012

It will be seen that the rate of increase in the population has accelerated recently, since the period 1921-45 gives an increase of 2,435 a year, whereas in the period for 1946-47 the rate of increase is approximately 3,600 a year.

The density of population is calculated at 1,198 persons to the square mile throughout the Island.

Marriages

There were 1,055 marriages performed during 1947, a decrease of 326 on the figure for 1946. These figures include marriages performed by Civil Magistrates and twenty of the religious denominations.

The marriage rate per 1,000 of the population was 10.60, a decrease of 3.55 on the 1946 figure.

Births and Deaths

The number of births has increased steadily during the past few years and there has been a slow decline in the illegitimacy rate. The number of deaths, including deaths under five years, have remained about the same. During the year only seven deaths were not certified.

The following are the figures for the last five years :

Year	BIRTHS			DEATHS		
	No.	Rate per 1,000	% of Illegitimate	No.	Rate per 1,000	% of deaths under Five Years
1943	5,877	29.01	57.20	3,104	15.33	40.27
1944	5,928	29.10	56.91	3,341	16.41	41.21
1945	6,047	28.47	54.55	3,164	14.89	34.38
1946	6,175	31.60	53.74	3,289	16.83	37.00
1947	6,425	32.28	52.60*	3,204	16.09	39.86

* Estimated.

Infant Mortality

Out of the total number of deaths in 1947 (1,459 males and 1,745 females), 1,050, made up of 565 males and 485 females, were under one year of age.

The infant mortality rates of children under one year per 1,000 live births for the past five years are as follows :

1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
164	186	150	157	163

The chief causes of infant mortality were Diarrhoea, Enteritis and Congenital Debility.

Immigration and Emigration

In 1947 immigration exceeded emigration by 443, which was partly due to the return of workers from the United States of America and demobilised personnel from the Armed Forces and other war-time occupations. There was no compensating emigration of workers to the United States during the year as had been expected.

Chapter 2 : Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

Agricultural work continues to be the chief occupation of the people of the Island, approximately 30,000 persons (men, women and young persons) being engaged in this kind of work. Two-thirds of this number were employed on estates in the cultivation and reaping of sugar cane. The harvest was reaped between the months of January and May, and during this time the canes were transported to twenty-five factories in which they were manufactured into sugar, and to twenty others where syrup was produced. Two thousand workers (chiefly men) were employed in these factories. Transportation and shipment of sugar and sugar products also afforded work for about 1,500 persons. In the four rum (a by-product) distilleries there were 126 workers ; and the employment of a considerable number of clerks in shipping and commercial establishments continued to depend on the sugar industry. There were over 300 coopers employed in making puncheons and barrels in which rum and syrup were exported.

A number of the workpeople have smallholdings of their own, nearly 1,000 of the 3,000 peasants occupying holdings of from 1 to 10 acres being also employed on sugar estates. There were, in all, over 30,000 peasant plots of under 10 acres, on more than one-third of which sugar cane was planted. Of the Island's total sugar cane production of 989,000 tons, 122,000 tons were canes grown by peasants on their own land.

In Bridgetown, two foundries employed about 300 workmen ; and there were also in operation electric, gas and telephone undertakings employing between them more than 300 workmen. In the Government-owned waterworks, another 300 were employed. Other small factories were in operation, including those manufacturing aerated drinks, cigarettes, biscuits, soap, ice and cotton. The number of domestic servants in the Island including hotel workers has been estimated at 15,000 ; and there were over 2,000 fishermen engaged on their own account.

It is estimated that there were in the Island at least 5,000 able-bodied unskilled men in excess of the requirements of existing industry.

In 1944, following the example of Jamaica, British Honduras and the Bahamas and with the help of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, arrangements were made with the American War Food Administration and War Manpower Commission for the recruitment of Barbadian labourers for employment on agricultural and industrial work in the U.S.A. 3,605 labourers went to the United States of America in 1944 ; at the end of the year 1,578 renewed their contracts, the remainder returning home. In addition to the 1,578 remaining in the United States at the end of 1944 a further 4,384 proceeded for employment in some sixty concerns under the auspices of the War Manpower Commission. As a result of the termination of the war in the Pacific, 5,222 workers had been repatriated by the end of 1945. During 1946 a total of 3,086 workers were employed with the United States Sugar Corporation in Florida having been recruited by a special representative of the United States Department

of Agriculture. By the end of the year the majority of these workers had returned. At the end of 1947 there were 188 Barbadians working in Florida.

By an agreement made between the War Food Administration and the War Manpower Commission on the one hand and the workers on the other, weekly deductions of 25 per cent. were made from the wages of the workers and placed to their credit locally. This business required the establishment in Barbados of a subsidiary branch of the Labour Department, financed entirely by Government funds. The amounts remitted through the Savings Branch of the Labour Department were as follows (exclusive of large sums remitted through the Post Office) :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount remitted through Savings Department</i>					
	<i>£</i>					
1944						92,917
1945						333,763
1946						119,249
1947						43,052
Total						<u>£588,981</u>

In 1947 only 516 men were recruited for work abroad : 278 went to Aruba and 169 to Curaçao for work in the oil industry, and 60 went to His Majesty's Naval Dockyard in Bermuda.

Wage rates have risen considerably since 1939. The rise has been steepest in the case of agricultural workers whose standard daily wage rates before the war were : men 1s. 6d. women 1s. At that time there were workers who drew even lower rates of wages, but the cane cutters and other " task " workers earned on an average 3s. 3d. per day.

During the harvesting of the 1947 crop the average earnings of cane cutters per day were approximately 10s. 2½d. Each cane cutter works with a partner (a woman) who collects the cane and loads it on the lorries, and for this work she receives the same pay as the cane cutter. For cultivation work, men were paid 7½d. per hour, and women 5½d. per hour. These rates were 20 per cent. higher than those in 1946.

In the sugar factories the wages during the crop continued to be based on the tonnage of sugar or syrup produced. The rates per ton varied considerably according to occupation and from factory to factory. Workers employed in sugar factories on maintenance at other times of the year were paid at rates ranging from 7d. to 1s. 2d. an hour. All rates of sugar factory workers were 15 per cent. higher than those paid in 1946.

The wages of stevedores have risen from 8s. 4d. per day in 1939 to 15s. per day in 1947. The rate of wages in 1947 was a consolidation of the cost of living and travelling allowances with the 1946 rate plus 15 per cent. Other port workers obtained similar increases in wages.

The wages in foundries were : improvers, 5d. and 6d. per hour, journeymen 8d. to 1s. 5d. per hour : in addition a cost of living allowance

was paid. Shop assistants received a 50 per cent. increase : their wages ranged from £4 3s. 4d. to £20 16s. 8d. per month. In the building trade, masons, carpenters, painters and plumbers were paid £2 10s. per week and labourers £1 8s. per week. The wages of domestic servants ranged from 8s. to 10s. a week for a housemaid, and from 12s. to 17s. a week for a butler ; chauffeurs were paid from £1 to £1 8s. per week.

A temporary cost of living allowance was paid to Government servants other than members of the police force and members of the unestablished staff whose salaries had recently been consolidated. The rates of allowance were as follows :

40 per cent. on the first	£100 or part thereof
30 " " "	second £100 " "
25 " " "	third £100 " "
20 " " "	fourth £100 " "
15 " " "	fifth £100 " "
10 " " "	sixth £100 " "

Government pensioners received the following allowances :

On the first	£100 of pension or part thereof	50 per cent.
" second	£100 " " "	40 " "

Working hours are fixed by statute only for shop assistants, whose weekly hours may not exceed 42 ; but an eight-hour day and a 48- or 45-hour week is laid down in certain agreements arrived at by collective bargaining and is widely observed in industry and commerce. In the towns overtime is worked by port workers, foundry employees and bakers and their assistants.

In most sugar factories during the crop season, a 72-hour week, in 12-hour shifts, was generally worked, but there were factories in which the two shifts alternated every eight hours. For agricultural workers there were no fixed hours of work and the hours varied considerably. The normal working hours of domestic servants ranged from 9 to 11 a day, seven days a week, with one or two days (usually Sunday) off during the month. There was no noteworthy change in the hours of work in any occupation.

A table showing the rise in the cost of living since September 1939 is given below :

BASIS, JANUARY-AUGUST 1939=100

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1939 .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	110	111	111
1940 .	114	112	113	118	122	121	122	122	122	123	122	123
1941 .	124	124	125	128	129	130	130	131	134	136	136	137
1942 .	137	140	142	145	149	152	153	156	161	164	158	158
1943 .	156	164	162	162	163	166	166	166	170	168	168	168
1944 .	168	169	168	175	175	176	182	186	189	185	186	185
1945 .	185	183	183	186	186	186	187	187	191	189	190	194
1946 .	196	196	196	197	200	200	214	212	215	215	220	222
1947 .	228	224	228	228	225	225	223	223	224	226	226	226

It will be seen that, in contrast with other years since 1939, the cost of living figure remained comparatively steady throughout the year 1947. The prices of certain foodstuffs in December 1947 were as follows :

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
Salted Beef	1	9	per lb.
Salted Pork—Heads	0	9	„
Fresh Meat—Stew Beef	1	6	„
Fish—Salted	0	9	„
Fish—Fresh	1	3	„
Flour	0	3½	„
Cornmeal	0	5	„
Sugar	0	3	„
Milk—Fresh	0	5½	per pint
Milk—Condensed	1	0	per tin
Butter	3	4	per lb.
Margarine	2	4	„
Edible Oil	0	11½	per pint
Rice	0	3	„
Salt	0	1	per lb.

The cost of living for officials from overseas was very high. Furnished and unfurnished houses in residential districts were difficult to obtain. Rents were in the neighbourhood of £125 to £250. Including meals, the cost of plain accommodation at boarding houses and hotels ranged from 12s. 6d. to 25s. a day. (This is reasonable when compared with the cost of maintaining a private establishment.) Board and lodging is sometimes obtainable at about £20 a month, but in addition to this there may be other charges to be taken into consideration, such as :

Laundry at so much per piece, probably £2 a month ;
 Transport, say, £5 a month ;
 Mid-day meals, if taken in town, say £3 (*i.e.* 3s. a day).

These make a total of about £30 to £35 a month exclusive of the cost of ordinary social obligations and requirements. This sum might then be regarded as the basic living expenditure of a single officer appointed from abroad to the service of the Colony. A married officer maintaining a house of his own will, for a variety of reasons, find housekeeping very expensive.

The Labour Department came into existence in 1940. It consists of a Labour Commissioner, a senior clerk, a labour inspector, three long-grade clerks (one of whom has charge of an employment agency run by the department), a stenographer-typist and two messengers. There is also a temporary savings bank branch of the department, which controls money of Barbadian workers in the United States ; and six temporary inspectors were employed, under the supervision of the department, to check the weighing of canes at factories during the reaping of the crop. The chief work of the department was conciliation between workpeople, mostly organised in trade unions, and employers. Some negotiations were

undertaken direct between employers and workpeople, but the majority of employers and workpeople continued to go to the Department of Labour to settle their claims and differences.

Agricultural workers were not well organised, but representations were made on their behalf by unions, and major questions of wages were settled between the Sugar Producers' Federation and the unions.

There were no stoppages of work of a serious nature on sugar estates. Such stoppages as occurred lasted from a couple of hours to a few days. The increases in rates of wages contributed in a large measure to the relative contentment which existed among the workpeople in this industry.

There was a strike of 120 hotel employees which lasted for twenty-one days. No final settlement having been reached regarding the wage rates and working conditions of these workers, some of them were re-engaged and others dismissed. An unauthorised stoppage of work by stevedores which lasted for only one day also occurred. From the middle of the year onward there was a considerable amount of unrest among port workers in general and an unusual number of conciliation board meetings were held. Negotiations drifted on in an atmosphere pervaded by lack of goodwill and the absence of a spirit of compromise. Late in November the Shipping and Mercantile Association, acting on behalf of the employers, intimated their intention to terminate their agreements with the Barbados Workers' Union in respect of the wages and working conditions of stevedores, lightermen and steamer warehouse porters at the end of the year. At the same time the employers stated the terms and conditions on which they would in future be prepared to employ these workers.

The largest trade union in the Colony is well organised and had a total of over 5,000 members working in twenty-two divisions. Considerable work was done by this union particularly in the negotiation with employers' associations and employees (usually under the chairmanship of the Labour Commissioner) of agreements governing wages and working conditions of various categories of labour. There is another trade union representing clerks and shop assistants with 1,000 members, and there is a union which works chiefly on behalf of agricultural labourers and has between 50 and 250 members. The principal commercial undertakings in Bridgetown are organised in an employers' association and the managements of sugar estates and factories are represented by another employers' association. These workers' and employers' associations are all young. They continued to rely to a great extent on the advice and assistance of the Labour Department.

An Act to make provision for the registration and supervision of factories and for the safety and well-being of persons employed therein was passed by the legislature in September. The Act has not yet been proclaimed. It is to be administered by a Factory Board consisting of the Chief Medical Officer, the Colonial Engineer, the Labour Commissioner, the Government Electrical Inspector and not more than two other persons to be appointed by the Governor. Under the Act there is also to be a Factory Appeal Board, consisting of five persons to be appointed by the Governor for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals from the decision of the Factory Board.

Legislation exists regarding trade unions, the employment of women and children, wage-fixing machinery, the establishment of machinery for conciliation and arbitration, workmen's compensation (including agriculture) and non-contributory old-age pensions.

Of the £4 15s. per ton increase in the Ministry of Food's price for sugar, £2 14s. 2d. per ton of sugar and £2 15s. per 330 wine gallons of molasses were set aside by an Act passed in June as funds for the benefit of the sugar industry. The Act created a capital rehabilitation reserve fund, a price stabilization reserve fund and a labour welfare fund, and provided for their administration (see Part I, pp. 3-4).

Chapter 3 : Public Finance and Taxation

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

The revenue of the Colony during the financial year 1947-48 * amounted to £1,942,778, an increase of £290,686 over the figure of £1,652,092 for 1946-47.

The principal heads showing an increase are : Customs (£209,806), Post Office (£8,745), Interest (£2,861), Special Receipts (£7,298), Waterworks (£2,509) and Income Tax and Death Duties (£61,222); the only large decrease was under Reimbursements-in-aid (£24,320).

Expenditure for 1947-48 amounted to £1,774,535 compared with £1,256,462 in 1946-47, an increase of £518,073. The main differences are set out as follows :

<i>Head</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Compared with</i>
	<i>£</i>	<i>1946-47</i>
	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
Customs	24,236	an increase of 3,512
Post Office	51,391	" " 7,754
Police	123,208	" " 9,523
Currency	650	a decrease of 9,166
Education	215,532	an increase of 18,182
Agriculture	32,303	" " 3,303
Medical	158,803	" " 33,400
Public Works	27,900	" " 7,017
Pensions	48,616	" " 4,108
Subsidies and Grants	43,900	" " 18,660
Miscellaneous Services	569,416	" " 347,147
Income Tax	39,570	a decrease of 4,100
Highways and Transport	129,489	an increase of 68,149
Peasants' Loan Bank	5,985	" " 5,250

Under the head " Miscellaneous Services " is included all expenditure on money resolutions passed by the Legislature. Payments were made on an enlarged programme of capital works which do not appear in the Estimates of Expenditure.

* The Financial Year ends on 31st March.

It is interesting to compare the revenue and expenditure for 1946-47 and 1947-48 with that of 1938-39 and 1939-40, as follows :

				<i>Revenue</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
				£	£
1938-39	.	.		528,278	546,274
1939-40	.	.		559,484	560,038
<hr/>					
1946-47	.	.		1,652,092	1,256,462
1947-48	.	.		1,942,778	1,774,535

The large expansion in revenue and expenditure compared with the pre-war years is largely due to the fall in the value of money, but also reflects a real improvement in the Colony's financial position and increased services.

PUBLIC DEBT

The Public Debt at 31st December, 1947, was £605,360, the Sinking Fund on that date being £210,112 as compared with £605,360 and £190,878 respectively in 1946.

The position in loans is set out below :

<i>Loan and Amount</i>	<i>Amount out-standing</i>	<i>Sinking Fund at 31st December, 1947, at Cost</i>	<i>Date redeemable</i>	<i>Rate of interest</i>
	£	£	£	
Public Loan Act, 1914, and the Reimbursement Act, 1914—£249,000 . . .	37,000	26,465	31,000-1961 6,000-1963	£11,000 at 4% £6,000 at 4½% £20,000 at 5%
General Local Loan Act, 1933, and Public Loans (Redemption) Act, 1933—£140,920 . . .	140,920	71,912	1964	3½% per annum
Waterworks Loan Act, 1935—£155,500 . . .	155,500	55,932	1961	3% per annum
Education Loan Act, 1935—£82,890 . . .	82,890	16,071	1966	3½% per annum
Waterworks Loan Act, 1941—£35,400 . . .	35,400	6,375	1966	3½% per annum
Local Loan Act, 1941—£68,000 . . .	68,000	12,246	1966	£67,000 at 3½% £1,000 at 3%
Public Loans (Redemption) Act, 1942—£85,650 . . .	85,650	21,111	1978	3½% per annum
<hr/>				
	£605,360	£210,112		

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The statement of assets and liabilities as at 31st December, 1947, is as follows :

<i>Liabilities</i>	£	s.	d.
Special Funds	330,923	19	10
Unexpended Balance	27,543	14	6½
Miscellaneous Funds not applicable to General Revenue but included in the Treasury cash .	155,648	15	2½
Unpaid vouchers	19,225	0	4
Balance at 31st December, 1947	1,385,819	11	3½
Total	£1,919,161	1	2½

<i>Assets</i>	£	s.	d.
Cash in Treasury.	16,489	19	10½
Cash in Banks	403,332	4	8
Due by Crown Agents	767,803	19	9
Advances	190,208	0	1
Due by War Office	2,244	7	7
Due by Ministry of Pensions.	2,545	1	5½
Sundry Accounts, Government Savings Bank .	10,078	11	5
Other accounts receivable	128,807	8	4½
Advances subsequently to be refunded from Loan Funds	41,139	8	0
Barbados Cricket Association (Inc.)	5,000	0	0
Investments—Market value at 31st December, 1947	351,512	0	0
Total	£1,919,161	1	2½

MAIN HEADS OF REVENUE

Customs Tariff

Specific rates of duty are imposed whenever practicable though, in view of the Island's dependence upon imported food, the duty on foodstuffs is low, especially on those commodities consumed in large quantities.

The tariff rates were greatly affected by the Canada-West Indies Agreement of 1925 which allowed the entry of produce and manufactures from Canada at rates below that of foreign items. Goods manufactured in any part of the British Empire were also included in this preference. The preference was reciprocal and exports from the Island have been granted lower rates in Empire markets.

Ad valorem duties range from 6 per cent. preferential to 30 per cent. general, but on most articles the rates are 10 per cent. preferential and

30 per cent. general. All rates, both specific and *ad valorem*, are subject to a surtax of 20 per cent. except those on articles named in the Trade Agreement of 1938 between the United Kingdom and the United States of America. *Ad valorem* duty is assessed on the factory cost of the item. Due to the continued drought and resulting shortage of locally grown vegetables the collection of additional duties on beets, cabbages, carrots, etc., was suspended.

Exemption from the payment of customs' duties is allowed on machinery and apparatus imported for use in the manufacture of sugar, rum, cotton, tobacco, etc. ; and during the year an Act was passed enabling the importation free of duty for a period of three years of articles manufactured from Sea Island cotton grown in the British West Indies. Exemption from duty is also allowed to fresh fruit, firewood, charcoal, coconuts, lemon and lime juice. These items are imported from neighbouring islands, arriving mainly by schooner.

The baggage, personal and household effects of consuls and consular officers and those of public officers in the service of the Crown transferred from any part of the British Empire are admitted duty free.

Excise

Rum is the only article on which an excise duty is levied and this is at the rate of 10s. 7d. per proof wine gallon. In addition there is a distillers' licence of 2d. per gallon on all rums distilled.

Originally rum was made in Barbados by means of pot-stills, usually producing rum at the strength of 40 per cent. over-proof. These small stills were established all over the Island, but they have now been replaced by patented and modern stills owned by four companies. These factories produce rum at a strength of 66 per cent. over-proof.

The local consumption of rum in 1947 was 325,907 gallons and the revenue derived from this was £178,635. There is a growing demand for Barbados rum in the markets abroad and 1,434,905 gallons were exported during the year compared with 1,231,506 gallons in 1946, the principal markets being the United Kingdom and Canada. The output of the distilleries has been increased and there are large stocks of rum maturing for exportation.

Stamp Duties

The amount of revenue collected in stamp duties during 1947-48 was £7,908 as compared with £8,475 in 1946-47. Stamp duties are imposed under the Stamp Act, 1916, and duty is charged on specified instruments set out in a schedule to the Act. The Registrar is appointed adjudicator to decide the amount of any duty to be charged, with an appeal lying to the Chief Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. In certain cases unstamped or insufficiently stamped instruments may be stamped after execution on payment of the full duty and a penalty of five pounds. The penalty may be remitted by the Governor-in-Executive Committee.

Stamp duty (6d.) is required on any agreement or memorandum of agreement above a value of £5 except for an agreement of wages or the purchase of goods, wares and merchandise. The rate of stamp duty for appraisements or valuation of property varies from 3d. to £1 depending

on the value of the property. The private banks are permitted to issue bank notes on the payment of a licence of £75. The stamp duty on cheques, receipts of £2 or more, and bills of exchange payable on demand is one penny.

Other more important stamp duties are :

	s.	d.
Bonds, for payment of money not exceeding £50	2	6
„ over £50 and not exceeding £100	5	0
„ for each additional £100 or part	2	6
Bond of indemnity	10	0
Transfer of real or personal property depending on value	1	0
	to 2	6
Deeds not otherwise described 5s.-10s. depending on value.		
Lease at £10-£20 depending on value	2	0
rising to £150-£200	£1	0 0
and for each additional £50 or part	5	0
Marriage licence	2	0
Mortgage, bond, debenture, covenant, bill of sale, judgment obtained or confessed	3	0
Affidavits and other notorial acts	1	0
Life insurance policies	1	0
Power of attorney	2	6
Appointment or discharge of a trustee	10	0

Occupancy Tax

The occupancy tax is a parochial tax levied by parishes on all persons occupying houses. The incidence of the tax varies from parish to parish and is approximately the equivalent of one to two months' rent. The tax is collected by the Parochial Treasurers during the month of April of each year.

Income Tax

The amount collected in income tax for the year 1947-48 was £213,725 from individuals and £360,622 from companies. This was an overall increase of £92,381 on the figures of £190,460 and £291,506, respectively, for 1946-47.

The rates of income tax for the year are set out in the table below :

	£	s.	d.
On every complete pound of taxable income up to	100 at	0	9
On every complete pound of taxable income beyond :	100 and up to	200 at	1 3
	200 „	400 at	2 3
	400 „	600 at	3 3
	600 „	800 at	4 3
	800 „	1,000 at	5 3
	1,000 „	2,000 at	7 3
	2,000 „	2,500 at	8 9
	2,500 „	5,000 at	11 0
	5,000	at	13 6

Income tax is not paid on incomes below £100 in the case of single individuals and £200 in the case of married persons. Certain deductions are allowed, the chief being the first £200 of assessable income in respect of a married man, £40 in respect of each child and allowances for life insurance.

The income tax of companies is fixed at a flat rate of 6s. 8d. on every pound of assessable income ; for insurance companies it is based on the actual net profit of the year preceding the year of assessment.

The amount of income tax paid by persons in the various income brackets may be seen more easily from the following table :

<i>Income</i>	<i>Single man</i>	<i>Married man</i>	<i>Married man with two children</i>
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
200	1 17 6		
300	6 17 6	1 17 6	
400	15 12 6	6 17 6	2 12 6
500	26 17 6	15 12 6	8 2 6
600	40 12 6	26 17 6	17 17 6
700	56 17 6	40 12 6	29 2 6
800	75 12 6	56 17 6	43 17 6
900	96 17 6	75 12 6	60 2 6
1,000	120 12 6	96 17 6	79 17 6
1,500	286 17 6	250 12 6	221 12 6
2,000	468 2 6	431 17 6	402 17 6
3,000	933 15 0	878 15 0	834 15 0
5,000	2,033 15 0	1,978 15 0	1,934 15 0
7,500	3,702 10 0	3,635 0 0	3,581 0 0
10,000	5,390 0 0	5,322 10 0	5,268 10 0
15,000	8,765 0 0	8,697 10 0	8,643 10 0

It is estimated that 1,500 persons pay income tax in the £100-£200 bracket and 10 pay on incomes in excess of £5,000. The total number of income taxpayers is estimated at about 3,200. The number of companies paying tax was 206.

Estate Duty

Death duty is payable under the Estate and Succession Duties Act, 1941. The amount paid in death duties during 1947-48 was £17,335 compared with £48,637 in 1946-47.

The scale of rates is shown in the following table :

Exceeds	£		£		rate %
	500 and does not exceed		2,000	.	$\frac{1}{2}$
"	2,000	"	5,000	.	1
"	5,000	"	10,000	.	$1\frac{1}{2}$
"	10,000	"	15,000	.	2
"	15,000	"	20,000	.	$2\frac{1}{2}$
"	20,000	"	30,000	.	3
"	30,000	"	40,000	.	$3\frac{1}{2}$
"	40,000	"	50,000	.	4
"	50,000	"	60,000	.	$4\frac{1}{2}$
"	60,000	"	70,000	.	5
"	70,000	"	80,000	.	$5\frac{1}{2}$
"	80,000	"	90,000	.	6
"	90,000	"	100,000	.	$6\frac{1}{2}$
"	100,000	"	125,000	.	7
"	125,000	"	150,000	.	$7\frac{1}{2}$
"	150,000	"	175,000	.	8
"	175,000	"	200,000	.	$8\frac{1}{2}$
"	200,000	"	225,000	.	9
"	225,000	"	250,000	.	$9\frac{1}{2}$
"	250,000	.	.	.	10

Relief in the case of quick successions is allowed at the following rates :

	%
Where the second death occurs within one year of the first death .	75
Where the second death occurs within two years of the first death .	60
Where the second death occurs within three years of the first death .	45
Where the second death occurs within four years of the first death .	30
Where the second death occurs within five years of the first death .	15

OTHER TAXATION

The other principal heads of taxation are the package tax, tax on motor spirit and diesel fuel used in road vehicles and the police tax.

The yield from these taxes compared with 1946-47 was as follows :

Tax	1946	1947	Increase
	£	£	£
Package tax	31,952	40,273	8,321
Tax on motor spirit, etc.	90,601	109,782	19,181
Police tax	3,527	4,209	682

The package tax is a tax levied on the authority of the Package Tax Act, 1941, by which a levy of sixpence is made for every parcel of goods, wares and merchandise imported into the Island or taken out of bond for consumption in the Island. There are certain exemptions. Goods and merchandise arriving in bulk are also subject to package tax in accordance with a schedule which sets out the amount of the article that is deemed to be a package, for example, every 5 cwt. of machinery is considered one package and every 500 superficial feet of one inch thickness or less of timber. This tax is collected by the Customs authority in the usual way, or if the package arrives by post, by the Post Office.

The tax on motor spirit is at the rate of one penny per gallon and is collected from the importer who recovers from the consumer by the increased price of one penny on the purchase of a gallon of petrol.

The authority for the police tax is contained in the Police Tax Act, 1891. It is in effect a rate levied on landowners. The rate of tax is eightpence per acre and twopence in the pound of the annual rent of houses, but not on both rent and land. The tax is collected by Parochial Treasurers but paid into the Public Treasury.

Chapter 4 : Currency and Banking

CURRENCY

Government currency notes of the denominations of \$1.00, \$2.00, \$5.00, \$20.00 and \$100.00 are in circulation and are legal tender in British Guiana and Trinidad, as are the notes of those colonies in Barbados. The private banks also issue \$5.00, \$20.00 and \$100.00 notes although the issue of these notes has been restricted.

The accounts of the Government are kept in sterling while those of the commercial houses are in dollars and cents. British coin is legal tender and the chief medium of circulation. The British West Indies dollar is fixed at 4s. 2d., that is \$4.80 to £1 sterling.

The total issue of Government currency notes amounts to £449,592 in the following denominations and amounts :

	\$		£	s.	d.
528,263 notes at	1.00	.	110,054	15	10
127,291 „	2.00	.	53,037	18	4
207,463 „	5.00	.	216,107	5	10
8,449 „	20.00	.	35,204	3	4
1,689 „	100.00	.	35,187	10	0
			<hr/>		
			449,591	13	4
			<hr/>		

A West Indian Currency Conference, under the chairmanship of the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies, was held in Barbados in May 1946. Representatives of the Governments of Barbados,

British Guiana, the Leeward Islands, the Windward Islands and Trinidad, with advisers from the Chambers of Commerce and the Banks, were present at the Conference, whose Report recommended the establishment of a Regional Currency Board and the unification of the currency of the Eastern Group of the West Indies on the basis of the British West Indian dollar worth 4s. 2d. In 1947 a preparatory Committee was appointed to consider the means of putting into effect the Conference recommendations.

BANKING

Private Banks

There are three overseas private banks operating in the Colony—Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), the Royal Bank of Canada and the Canadian Bank of Commerce. The paid-up capital of each is respectively £4,975,500, \$35,000,000 and \$40,000,000, and the Head Offices are in London, Montreal and Toronto.

The Government Savings Bank

In addition to the private banks there is a Government Savings Bank, in which, at the end of June 1947, there were 36,870 depositors, 528 more than in the previous year; the total sum to their credit was £2,101,846, an increase of £8,822 over the previous year. There has been a steady increase in the use of the bank in recent years; since 1939 the number of depositors has doubled, the total sum to their credit has risen from £938,902 to £2,101,846 and the value of invested funds from £1,069,663 to £2,507,390. The rate of interest paid on deposits is 3 per cent. and since April 1933 there has been a limit of £300 on new deposits.

The Peasants' Loan Bank

The Peasants' Loan Bank was established in 1937 with a capital of £10,000 to be advanced from the Public Treasury as the bank from time to time might require. The objects of the bank are to make loans for various agricultural purposes such as irrigation, the purchase of livestock and manures, to enable the peasant proprietors to bring back into cultivation holdings abandoned through lack of capital. A peasant proprietor is defined as one who owns 10 acres or less. The bank is constituted a body corporate. It is controlled by a Board of Directors consisting of five members appointed as follows: the Director of Agriculture appointed by the Governor, one member appointed sessionally by the Legislative Council, two members appointed sessionally by the House of Assembly and one member appointed by the Agricultural Society of the Island. The accounts of the bank are audited by the Auditor-General, and a copy of his report is forwarded to the Governor and published in the *Official Gazette*. During 1947 loans amounting to £4,314 were advanced to 446 persons compared with loans of £4,033 to 433 persons during 1946.

The Sugar Industry Agricultural Bank

The Sugar Industry Agricultural Bank was established in 1907 and founded on a grant of £80,000 made by the Imperial Treasury in order to

assist the sugar industry of the Colony. The Sugar Industry Agricultural Bank Act, 1907, was replaced by the Sugar Industry Agricultural Bank Act of 1943 in order that the usefulness of the money available might be extended to make loans for the carrying on of the management of sugar factories in the same way as the previous Act authorised loans for sugar plantations and sugar cultivation.

The net profit of the Bank for the financial year 1946-47* amounted to £2,465 as compared with £2,748 in the previous year. The capital of the Bank at the end of June 1947 was £280,244.

The Barbados Co-operative Bank Limited

The Barbados Co-operative Bank Limited is a privately owned bank incorporated in 1938, with a registered capital of £50,000. During the financial year ending on 28th February, 1947, there were 15,869 depositors in the savings branch, and the balance to the credit of depositors was £59,804. The Bank has a scheme of loans to enable persons to purchase their homes and during the year £123,229 was advanced.

Chapter 5 : Commerce

IMPORTS

The trade figures for the year 1947 showed an increase in the value of the main imports as compared with the previous year, the total value was £7,124,930, an increase of £2,132,438 over the 1946 figure of £4,992,492. This was mainly due to the higher prices of goods of all types and partly to greater quantities of goods being available for import by suppliers fulfilling long outstanding orders. The main increases were in respect of such commodities as animal feeding stuffs, flour, condensed milk, lumber, cottonpiece-goods, artificial silk goods, bags and sacks, hardware and machinery.

The comparative figures with those of 1946 are set out below :

<i>Item and Unit</i>	1946		1947		<i>Increase or Decrease in Value</i>
	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value £</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value £</i>	
Animal Foods, lbs.	14,447,145	111,143	18,310,786	174,650	+
Rice, lbs.	16,058,957	192,707	13,431,561	161,179	—
Flour, lbs.	21,415,744	245,844	23,452,772	418,799	+
Lard, lbs.	379,408	18,970	965	48	—
Milk, lbs.	1,323,553	52,942	1,924,978	86,624	+
Potatoes, lbs.	5,321,650	53,216	4,673,182	46,732	—
Lumber, ft.	7,186,660	156,346	11,605,384	302,594	+
Shingles, no.	21,993,800	54,984	14,853,850	37,135	—
CottonPieceGoods,sq.yds.	2,362,641	188,548	2,620,248	308,322	+
Art. Silk Piece Goods, sq. yds.	680,643	97,057	1,151,112	234,033	+
Bags and Sacks, no.	630,500	40,982	1,163,700	116,370	+
Boots and Shoes, pairs.	202,747	127,133	232,199	152,441	+
Hardware, value	—	82,857	—	166,890	+
Iron and Steel Manu- factures, value	—	123,885	—	165,106	+
Machinery, value	—	163,173	—	278,947	+

* The year ends on 30th June.

An analysis of the main items of import showed increases in the values of imports from the United Kingdom, Canada, the United States of America, and a decrease in the value of rice imported from British Guiana.

The value of goods from the United Kingdom amounted to £739,265, an increase of £151,166 over 1946 when the figure was £588,099. This increase was due partly to a larger number of goods made available to the Colony and to increased prices; these items include iron and steel manufactures, machinery and hardware.

The value of imports from Canada increased by £243,278, that is to say, from £1,297,396 in 1946 to £1,540,674 in 1947. The rise in the cost of flour, the main import from Canada, was from \$12.15 per bag of 96 lbs. in January to \$16.32 in December; in addition, a greater quantity of flour was imported.

The upward trend of prices was, however, most noticeable in respect of imports from the United States of America, particularly in lumber, cotton-piece goods, artificial silks and machinery. The value of imports increased from £264,300 in 1946 to £868,557, an increase of £604,257. This increase was due to the freer import of commodities during the early part of the year until the financial situation forced a thorough reorientation of the import policy from dollar areas.

Owing to a shortage in the rice crop in British Guiana due to a severe drought, the quantity of rice imported decreased; the value was £161,179 being £31,528 below the 1946 figure of £192,707. This decrease in quantity had to be made up by a greater increase in flour imports.

EXPORTS

The total value of exports, excluding the transit trade, was £3,715,107, which was an increase of £572,943 over the 1946 figure of £3,142,164. This increase was due to the larger quantities of goods exported and to higher prices.

The following are comparative figures of the quantities and values of the main items of export:

<i>Item and Unit</i>	1946		1947		<i>Increase or Decrease in Value</i>
	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value £</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value £</i>	
Sugar, tons . . .	98,118	1,789,517	82,461	1,879,255	+
Molasses, gallons . . .	6,867,880	785,168	7,887,440	1,147,279	+
Rum, gallons . . .	1,234,827	255,244	1,467,654	343,703	+
Soap, lb.	575,760	18,854	806,430	31,214	+
Margarine, lb. . . .	287,920	16,806	300,350	19,596	+
Edible Oil, gallons . . .	30,593	8,648	52,755	15,387	+
Cotton Lint, lb. . . .	9,848	1,231	14,214	1,738	+

The main increases were sugar to Canada £124,567, to other countries £50,197; molasses to Canada £295,528, to Newfoundland £59,859, to other countries £10,840; rum to United Kingdom £118,129. There was a decrease in the value of exports to United Kingdom of sugar, £85,000 and of molasses, £4,116; to Canada of rum, £28,000.

General

The prosperity of the Island centres around the sugar crop and the prices that can be obtained for sugar and other products arising from the industry. The year 1946 was a dry year, and, as a result, the crop for 1947 was not as good as it might have been. This is reflected in the smaller tonnage of sugar exported, though the value increased as a result of the higher price paid by the Ministry of Food.

The large importation of foodstuffs and lumber is essential in an Island with such a large population to the square mile, based on a sugar economy and lacking the space in which to grow adequate food crops. Although ground provisions are produced it is not possible for climatic reasons to produce the items which constitute the staple diet of the people—flour, rice and salted pork. The Island has no natural resources of timber so that reliance is placed on imported supplies of lumber, used for building purposes. Machinery is necessary for the rehabilitation of the sugar industry.

The visible adverse balance of trade, £7,124,930 imports against £3,715,107 exports gives a net figure of £3,409,823. Such an adverse balance has been an invariable feature of the trade of the Island and is in part offset by interest received on capital invested abroad, remittances from Barbadians who have settled overseas, and by the tourist traffic.

The value of trade for the post-war compared with the pre-war period indicates not only the increased prices of commodities, but indicates great advances in the standards of living of the people.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Imports</i>	<i>Exports</i>
1937 . .	2,220,650	1,498,341
1938 . .	2,086,901	1,218,379
<hr/>		
1946 . .	4,992,492	3,142,164
1947 . .	7,124,930	3,715,107

This steady increase in trade will no doubt be curtailed when the restrictions on imports instituted to meet the dollar crisis have been fully felt. In fact, the imports fell very appreciably during the later part of the year. To what extent this will be reflected in the standards of living of the people is difficult to say, but the policy will be to ensure the provision of adequate food supplies though some consumer goods, particularly those that in any case be classed as luxury goods, will be severely cut.

Chapter 6 : Production

Barbados contains an area of about 106,500 acres, of which 88,597 acres are stated in the 1946 Census Report to be occupied by 4,881 farms of one acre and over. The land in these farms is divided as follows : cultivated, 59,043 acres ; other cultivable, 2,150 acres ; pasture, 17,594 acres ; woodland, 1,510 acres, and other land, 8,300 acres. The area under irrigation from wells is 471 acres.

All arable land has been farmed as plantations for generations and has been owned by the occupiers or worked by local attorneys on behalf of absentee proprietors. Plantations vary in size from 10 to 500 acres. During the past thirty to forty years a number of these plantations have been cut up into small holdings and sold to peasants. The number of small plots of under one acre is given as 26,415. Methods of tenure are by complete purchase, incomplete purchase, under will, heir-at-law, as agent for owner abroad, or for deceased owner and otherwise.

SUGAR CANE

Sugar cane is grown as the principal crop on all plantations and on nearly all peasant holdings. In 1947 there were 33,466 acres of cane reaped by plantations and an estimated 8,000 acres by smallholders, making a total of 41,466 acres. The actual production of sugar was the equivalent of 111,232·3 tons made up as follows :

Vacuum Pan Sugars	.	.	86,368·6 tons
Muscovado	.	.	1,655·6 "
Fancy Molasses	.	.	23,208·1 "
			<hr/>
			111,232·3 "
			<hr/>

This represents a decrease of 22,488 tons of sugar as compared with the 1946 output and was due to the absence of heavy rains in October and November 1946. Voluntary returns submitted for 89 per cent. of the total acreage in canes harvested in 1947 showed that the yield of plant canes and ratoons was 20·94 tons per acre in the Low Rainfall Category ; 25·69 tons per acre in the Intermediate Rainfall Category and 28·23 tons per acre in the High Rainfall Category. There were no strikes, either in the field or factory, to interfere with reaping or grinding operations.

No new vacuum pan factories for sugar manufacture have been erected since 1939. On the contrary, seven of those operating since 1939 have ceased to function. During 1947 there were 24 vacuum pan factories, 2 muscovado factories and 18 fancy molasses steam-driven plants engaged in the manufacture of sugars and molasses.

COTTON

There were 125 acres of Sea Island cotton reaped in 1947 which produced 13,819 lb. lint and about 38,871 lb. seed. The lint was exported and the seed ground locally, the extracted oil being used as a cooking oil and the residue as a stock feed.

MAIN EXPORTABLE PRODUCTS

The main exportable products of the Island are dark crystal sugar, muscovado sugar, fancy molasses, choice molasses, vacuum pan molasses and rum which are all products of the sugar cane. Sugars of all grades exported in 1947 amounted to 82,459 tons ; it is estimated that 8,000 tons were consumed locally. Exports of choice molasses, which is a by-product

of muscovado sugar manufacture, totalled 219,789 wine gallons ; vacuum pan molasses, a by-product of dark crystal sugar manufacture, 10,500 wine gallons ; fancy molasses, 7,642,774 wine gallons ; and bottoms, 14,377 wine gallons.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The following six stations have been established with Colonial Development and Welfare funds as part of the scheme for agricultural development : The Home, St. Philip ; Sayes Court, Christ Church ; Groves, St. George ; Haggats, St. Andrew ; Jerusalem, St. Peter ; and Bullens, St. James. These stations are laid out as demonstration and educative centres for the peasants in the districts which they serve and are provided with dwelling-houses, arable land, livestock and the necessary buildings for housing them, vegetable gardens, irrigation systems, pit silos, etc. The arable land is divided in such a manner as to permit of the carrying out of crop rotations which are planned on the basis of a mixed farming husbandry. Foundation livestock are being gradually built up to improve peasants' stock in the surrounding areas and there is an ever-increasing demand for the service of stud animals on the stations.

An up-to-date Central Dairying and Stockbreeding Station is being established on government lands at the Pine Plantation where dairying in all its aspects will be investigated and the possibilities of developing an economic system of animal husbandry explored. Special emphasis will be laid on dairying as an auxiliary to sugar production. It is also intended to utilise this farm as a centre for the improvement of the island's stock of horses, milch goats, pigs and poultry.

FORESTRY

The only part of Barbados where the old original forest covering of the Island still exists is Turner's Hall Wood which occupies an area of about 46 acres. This wood is preserved by statute.

The Island is dependent on imports of timber from the United States of America and from Canada whence large quantities of pitch pine, deal, spruce, fir, etc., are imported. Some supplies of timber are also obtained from British Guiana. The bagasse of crushed sugar cane furnishes a supply of fuel for the sugar factories while firewood and charcoal for household purposes are imported from British Guiana and the neighbouring islands.

With the object of promoting local afforestation, over 256,000 trees—mainly casuarina—have been distributed within the past six years, and, although it is not possible to say what proportion of these have been established, several small plantations have sprung into existence, notably at Dover, Christ Church ; Claybury and Bath, St. John ; Mt. Brevitor and Alleynedale, St. Peter ; Walkers, St. Andrew ; Walkes Spring, St. Thomas ; and Belle, St. Michael. There is also an area of about four acres of land planted in casuarinas, spaced 10 feet apart, at St. Ann's Fort and at Needham's Point.

Schemes have also been drawn up for the establishment of a casuarina plantation at Walkers, St. Andrew, and the rehabilitation of denuded areas in the Scotland district. These casuarinas will be used to augment the supplies of firewood.

FISHERIES

The fishing industry has been improved with the aid of funds granted under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. Under this scheme a Fishery Officer has been appointed as well as an Advisory Committee to advise the Director of Agriculture and the Fishery Officer on fishery matters. Various schemes have been made, and others are under consideration, for the development of the fishing industry; they include marketing facilities, the enlarging of channels, grants for experimental work, capital grants for assisting fishermen to build new boats, insurance and assurance schemes, etc. Among the measures which have so far been executed are the erection of a new fish market in Bridgetown; successful blasting operations at Conset's Channel and Martin's Bay (St. John), Meg's Channel (St. Philip), Tent Bay (Bathsheba), and Crab Hill Bay (St. Lucy) which have all been deepened and widened; and the installation of eight sets of hauling-in gear at certain important points on the coast for use in case of emergency. The Legislature has passed an Act to regulate the fishing industry of the Island, and a resolution for £24,460 to provide for the further expansion and development of fisheries production.

A loan scheme financed by the local Government has been inaugurated. Under this scheme sums of money approved by the Fisheries Committee are loaned by the Fishery Officer to fishermen to enable them to build and repair their boats. These loans are free of interest for the first year and after this period has elapsed are subject to interest at 3 per cent. per annum. It is estimated that, as a result of this scheme, the fishing fleet has been augmented by 108 new boats. Altogether 802 loans have been approved for the construction of new boats and repairs to others. Up to the end of 1947, the total sum approved as loans was £12,350 9s., the total sum actually loaned £10,634 12s. 10d. and the total sum repaid £5,356 13s. 10d.

NATIONAL INCOME

Dr. Frederic Benham, B.Sc. (Econ.), who prepared a report on the national income of Barbados for 1942, placed the value of the exports of domestic produce at £1,950,000, the retail value of foodstuffs for local consumption at £630,000, and that of manufactures, public utility services, etc., for local consumption at £1,030,000. The net value of all goods and services produced in Barbados in 1942 was about £5,211,000 plus £374,000 net income from abroad, or £5,600,000 in round figures.

Appendix

NOTE ON SUGAR CANE BREEDING

The raising of new sugar-cane varieties from seed has been undertaken continuously in Barbados since 1888 and the best of these varieties have been grown, not only in Barbados but in most of the other sugar-cane

growing countries of the Caribbean. During the period from 1888 to 1925, the work of raising and selecting seedling canes in Barbados was undertaken almost entirely by Mr. J. R. Bovell, with the help of one or two assistants. The majority of the seedlings were obtained from open arrows and the record of the female parents of the seedling was only kept after 1903. During the first twenty-five years of this period, ten excellent new varieties were produced and these included the famous variety B.H. 10 (12). During the ensuing fifteen years only one seedling of commercial importance was produced; this was B. 726. As time went on it was becoming more and more difficult to produce new canes which were better than the existing commercial standards. This difficulty was partly due to the excellence of the new canes when compared with the original parents and partly because most of the variations in characters which the noble cane-breeding material used in Barbados was capable of passing on to the seedlings had already been obtained.

The work of J. R. Bovell and his colleagues during the first quarter of the present century in raising better yielding varieties was undoubtedly one of the major factors in preserving the sugar-cane industry from bankruptcy. When Mr. Bovell retired as Director of Agriculture in 1925, the local Government decided to create a new and enlarged Department of Science and Agriculture. Under this new organisation, it was inevitable that the existing methods of producing seedling canes should be examined carefully and critically; this examination resulted in the introduction of many innovations and developments. Dr. A. E. S. McIntosh, who was appointed as Botanist in 1928, has been largely responsible for the developments in cane breeding which have taken place since that time.

As a first step it was decided that hybridization should be adopted as the only method of obtaining seedlings so as to obtain a maximum amount of variability and a knowledge of the parent canes. The next important innovation was to test populations of seedlings from distinct crosses so as to assess the value of the particular cross for the production of seedlings. Crosses which produce poor populations are eliminated.

It was early recognised that the possibilities of the existing breeding material in Barbados had been very thoroughly explored over the previous forty years, and, in order to increase the range of variability of the seedlings, it was realised that fresh blood must be introduced. A great range of breeding material has been introduced into Barbados since 1925 and the policy has been to increase the range of variability in the seedling progeny and to concentrate on producing seedlings from the most successful combinations. The Barbados noble canes have been crossed with canes of other species of *Saccharum* and the best of the resulting progeny have been back-crossed to Barbados canes. This work of nobilisation has reached the stage of producing excellent commercial types.

The testing and selection of seedlings is as important a part of cane breeding as the raising of the seedlings themselves, and, with the application of modern statistical methods to the design and interpretation of field experiments, big developments have been made in selection methods. A large number of seedlings are produced each year and it is obviously desirable that no possible commercial seedling should be discarded during

the process of testing. In the Bovell epoch, approximately 5,000 seedlings were potted each year, of which 2,000 were selected for planting out in the field. At the present time 28,000 seedlings are potted, of which some 24,000 are planted out in the field nursery and approximately 15,000 are included in the first year seedling trials.

The excellence of the work carried out by the Barbados Cane Breeding Station was recognised at the West Indian Conference of Agricultural Officers held at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad in 1930, when a resolution was passed recommending that this work should be continued and strengthened. Since that time, the Central Sugar Cane Breeding Station for the British West Indies has been established at Barbados and this station is supported by contributions from the Colonies of British Guiana, Jamaica, Trinidad, the Windward Islands and the Leeward Islands. During recent years the countries of Martinique, Guadeloupe and Venezuela have become annual contributors to the expenses of the Station and receive cuttings of all new commercial sugar-cane varieties which are produced.

The nobilisation work has produced within a relatively short period a number of outstanding varieties which, in addition to showing greatly superior yields when compared with the old noble cane standards, have proved suited to a much wider range of conditions. Breeding material which is now available at Barbados has enormous potentialities and it is estimated that it will be possible to continue the production of better seedlings over a considerable period.

Since the reorganisation of the Barbados Department of Science and Agriculture in 1925, the total output of sugar from the same acreage of arable land has been almost doubled. Although this increased yield is partly due to improved agronomical methods, control of insect pests and diseases and improved factory recoveries, there is little doubt that the increased yields of the new varieties represent the biggest factor.

Chapter 7 : Social Services

EDUCATION

Elementary Schools

There are 126 elementary schools which are entirely maintained by Government funds, supplemented by a grant of £1,025 contributed by the eleven Vestries of the Island towards the upkeep of the school buildings, most of which are owned by the Government although some still remain vested in the Church and Vestry. The schools are divided into boys', girls', and senior and junior co-educational. There are 14,557 boys and 14,323 girls on the roll. The school leaving age is 14 years. The school inspectorate consists of two District Inspectors, an Inspector of Handicrafts, an Inspector of Domestic Subjects and an Inspector of Infants' Methods. There is a nutrition scheme which provides a mid-morning snack of milk and biscuits for each child.

Secondary Schools

There are eleven secondary schools—three first-grade and eight second-grade.

The three first-grade secondary schools with an attendance of 708 boys and 334 girls are Harrison College (boys), Queen's College (girls), both day schools situated in the Bridgetown area ; and the Lodge School, in the parish of St. John, a day school for boys which also has a boarding establishment attached. These schools prepare pupils for the School and Higher Certificates of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board. The other eight schools, consisting of four boys', three girls' and one co-educational, are scattered throughout the Island, with an attendance of 985 boys and 570 girls. The pupils of these eight schools enter for the School Certificate Examination of the Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate.

Private Schools

In addition to the public elementary and Government-aided secondary schools, there are many well-run private schools for both boys and girls, which also enter candidates for the School Certificate Examination of the Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate. The Codrington High School in the parish of St. John and the Convent of the Sacred Heart in the parish of St. Michael are both day and boarding schools. The pupils of the Codrington High School enter for the School and Higher Certificate Examinations of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board. There is at present no supervision of these schools by the Government.

The educational administration of the public elementary and Government-aided secondary schools is the responsibility of the Director of Education who is assisted by one Assistant Director and an advisory board appointed by the Governor. There still remains a system of local committees of managers of elementary schools, who advise on local school problems, such as necessary repairs to buildings, and assist in the final selection of staffs. The secondary schools have governing bodies for the purpose of administration.

Scholarships

Scholarships are provided for boys and girls to both first- and second-grade secondary schools from Government and Vestry funds. Two Island Scholarships, each valued at £70 per annum, tenable at Codrington College for three years, are awarded annually on the results of a special examination set by the Principal of the College. An annual scholarship known as the "Barbados Scholarship" is awarded on the results of the Oxford and Cambridge Higher Certificate Examination and is valued at approximately £1,000 plus passage expenses to the United Kingdom, and a cost of living allowance.

Training of Teachers

At the present time courses in art and domestic science are held on Saturdays during term-time, and Easter vacation refresher courses continue to be popular amongst the teachers. Classes in physical training, domestic science, handicrafts, and certain academic subjects are offered

each year. Erdiston College is scheduled to open on 19th January, 1948. It is a residential college with accommodation for sixteen men and sixteen women who will receive instruction in modern methods of teaching. It has a staff of principal, vice-principal, woman tutor and visiting instructors for specialised subjects.

Teachers' Examinations

Elementary school teachers are required to take two examinations—Certificates B and A.

- (i) *Certificate B* includes academic work up to the School Certificate standard together with school method and the principles of education.
- (ii) *Certificate A* is awarded on the results of work executed by teachers in connection with their school duties. The practical work involved is inspected by the officers of the Education Department who also examine the theses submitted by candidates at the conclusion of the project.

Adult Education

Provision is made for the education of adults at the Housecraft Centre in cookery, needlework and housewifery. In addition, courses in biology, English literature and architecture are run by the Association of Cultural Societies, the cost of lectures being paid by the Department of Education. A register of qualified lecturers has been compiled with a view to organising evening classes in 1948 for students who wish to take the Matriculation, Intermediate B.A. and Royal Society of Arts examinations. Technical courses for motor mechanics and electricians are also being arranged. At the Girls' Industrial Union, instructors paid by the Department of Education give courses in commercial subjects, applied art and cookery.

University Education

Codrington College, founded in 1710, under the will of General Christopher Codrington, who was born in Barbados, is under the control of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and is affiliated to Durham University. It admits candidates to general, classical and theological degrees of that University.

Visual Education

The Mobile Cinema Unit still continues operations in the rural and suburban districts of the Island. The programmes comprise news reels from the Central Office of Information, health films from the local Medical Department, educational and general interest films, supplied in part by the local organisation of the British Council. One hundred and ninety-five performances were given during the year and the reaction of the audiences to all programmes has been gratifying. With the return of a teacher specially trained in visual education in the United Kingdom, the Department intends to extend the scope of visual aids in the schools even further. Special provision will also be made for teacher-training in visual aids at the

new Erdiston Training College. A mobile unit system has been specially adapted to provide weekly film-strip lessons to the Island's 126 elementary schools. These film-strips deal mainly with geographical and historical subjects, and nearly 200 lessons have been given under this system.

Vocational Education

There are no technical schools in the Colony. Elementary technical training is provided by the Board of Industrial Training under the Apprenticeship Bursaries Act, 1928. In this system the training is confined to placing the apprentices under master workmen who give them a five-year course and present them for examination at the end of each year. The Director of Education is a member of the Board. The whole system of vocational education is now under review by a committee appointed by His Excellency the Governor, and it is expected that recommendations will be submitted for a more advanced form of technical and vocational education. Cooking classes, laundry work and general housewifery are carried out in most of the girls' schools in the Island, and a number of the schools have moderately well-equipped kitchens in which the senior girls are given three-year courses in general domestic science. These classes are conducted by teachers trained at the Housecraft Centre by the Organiser.

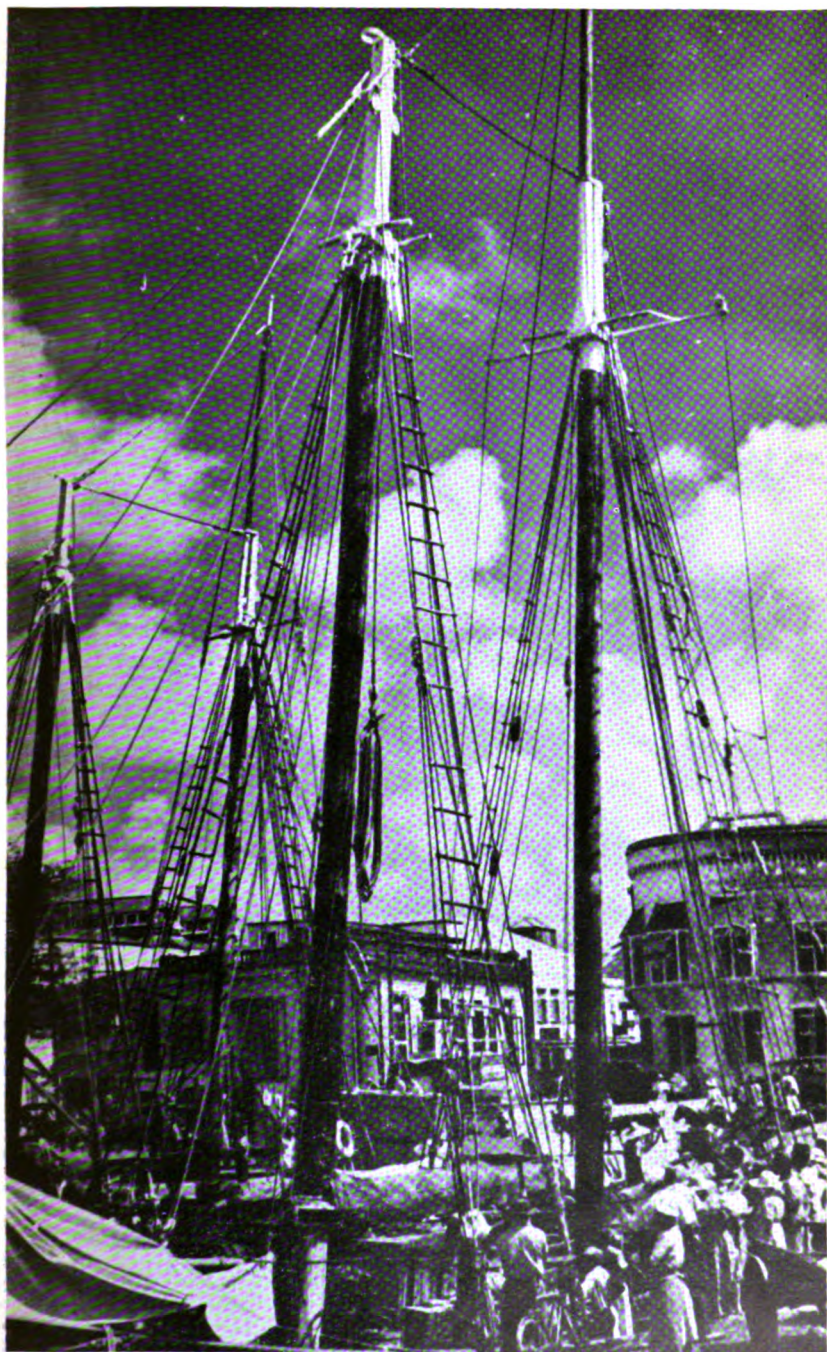
A new Housecraft Centre with modern equipment is now in operation. The officer in charge, who is a qualified nutritionist, is attached to the Department of Education. Here the organisation of the domestic science curriculum for the Island is planned. At the same time classes are given to those teachers in the schools who are responsible for the teaching of domestic science in their schools.

The British Council

The British Council first sent its representative to Barbados in 1945 and since then has continued to promote interest in cultural activities of the Island. A number of exhibitions, including displays of photographs, were held which were well attended. In addition, the British Council did much in providing periodicals to local schools and societies and in supplying books for the libraries of secondary schools and in collecting reference books for the social and welfare branch and the office of the Architect and Town Planning Officer.

A 16 mm. film projector was used to give cinema shows to schools and the general public of documentary films of the British way of life, and educational films of scientific interest. Films were also loaned to the Government Mobile Cinema Van. A close co-operation was maintained with the Museum and an epidiascope provided for giving classes to school children which are very well attended and appreciated. Pictures were also lent to schools and the Public Library, and these were changed periodically to give variety.

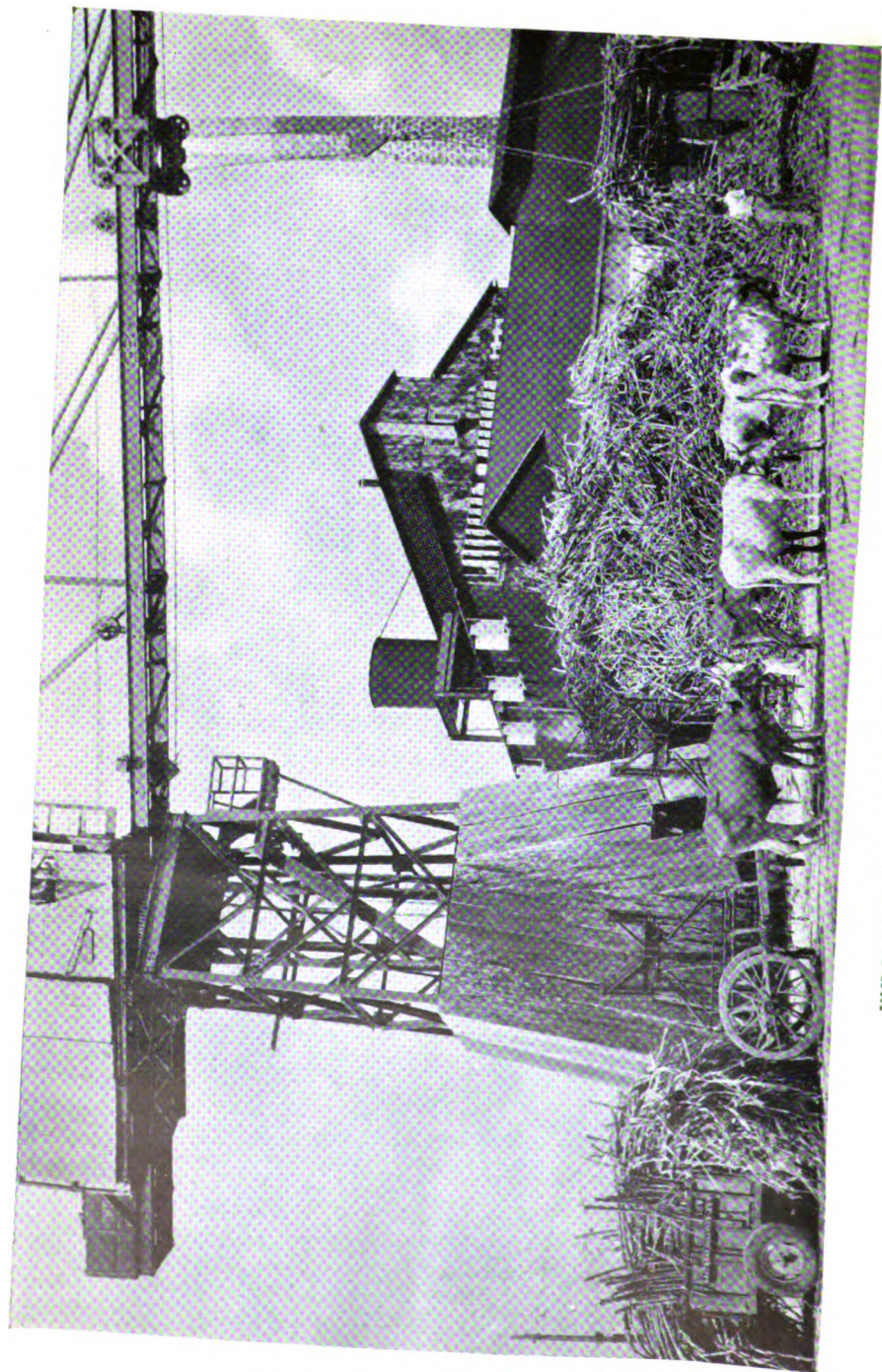
A library of good and representative music has been built up and scores are lent to choirs and musical societies, as are selections from the library of gramophone records. Drama was assisted by the loan of plays and technical books to schools and the Bridgetown Players were assisted with make-up for their productions.



With acknowledgments to Barbados Publicity Committee

SCHOONER UNLOADING PRODUCE BY CHAMBERLAIN BRIDGE BARBADOS

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UNLOADING CANE AT SEARLE ESTATE IN THE OLD DAYS



AWAITING THE FISHING FLEET



With acknowledgments to Barbados Publicity Committee

POTTER AT HIS WHEEL, CHALKY MOUNT, BARBADOS

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Two scholarships were provided by the British Council during the year to Barbadians, one to a master of Harrison College to enable him to take a special course in the teaching of English at the University of London, and the other an Inspector of Domestic Subjects to take a course at the Leicester Domestic Science Training College. In addition a master at Combermere School paid a short visit to the United Kingdom as a guest of the British Council, specialising in drama, painting and literature.

During the year the British Council moved its headquarters to "Wakefield," a much more suitable building, which, set in its own grounds and having a number of large and airy rooms, has enabled the British Council to extend its activities considerably, especially making possible film displays and musical and discussion evenings.

The Museum and Historical Society

The Barbados Museum and Historical Society was incorporated by a special Act of the Legislature in the year 1933. The Government gave the Society a lease, for ninety years, of the old abandoned Military Prison. Their Museum is one of the best in the West Indies. The work began in 1933 with the aid of a grant of £1,500 from the Carnegie Corporation of New York and smaller grants from the Barbados Government. About £5,000 has been spent on buildings to house the collections of books, pictures, models, specimens of birds and fishes. There is also an excellent collection of pottery, axe heads, etc., derived from the original Arawaks of the Island and a fine collection of Carib stone implements. A great deal of interesting material of this kind lies buried in those districts which were inhabited by the Arawak Indians and awaits the time when someone will be available to unearth it. A recent development is the formation of a Children's Museum with the aid of funds provided under the Colonial development and Welfare Act. Monthly visits have been made by teachers and children from eleven schools. The Society publishes a quarterly journal which is now in its fourteenth volume. It is hoped to appoint a professional curator.

Public Library

There is a free Public Library in Bridgetown. It was established under Government control in 1847 and is supported by public funds. From the beginning of the century the Library has been housed in a building donated by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, but as the existing accommodation is proving inadequate for the rapidly expanding library services, extensions to the buildings are under consideration.

The Public Library continued its programme of extension into the rural areas and has now established four library deposit stations along with the branch in Speightstown from which the public may borrow books. Such extension was preceded by a rural demonstration, for which a mobile unit was used. This demonstration proved how eager the country folk were for reading matter.

On 21st October, 1947, the centenary of the Library was celebrated with a special book display. The Library dates its foundation from the passing of the first Public Library Act on 21st October, 1847. It is worthy of note

that a similar Act did not become law in the United Kingdom until almost three years later.

During the year, under the terms of a British Council studentship, a member of the Library staff was afforded training at the Regional Library (British Council) in Trinidad. There are now four such trained persons on the staff.

HEALTH

Staff

Medical aid is rendered to the poor, destitute and labourers by twelve part-time Parochial Medical Officers, who are appointed and paid by the eleven Vestries of the Colony.

The work of the General Hospital was carried out by a staff, consisting of a Medical Superintendent, a Radiologist, three Visiting Surgeons, three Assistant Visiting Surgeons, one Ophthalmic, Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon, one Assistant Ophthalmic, Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon, one House Surgeon and Anæsthetist and three House Surgeons. During the year the hospital staff was increased by three Visiting Out-patient Physicians to deal with the growing number of out-patients. This has served to ease the strain on the House Surgeons and relieve them for more important duties in the Hospital.

General Health

The health of the Colony during the year was average. There were only minor outbreaks of whooping cough and mumps. There were no epidemics of any serious diseases.

The death rate remained similar to that of previous years. The chief causes of death remain diseases of the circulatory, respiratory and digestive systems.

The nutritional status of the population was maintained during the year at practically the same level as that of the previous year. Meat and fats were scarce and the prolonged drought caused a shortage of ground provisions. A subsidy on certain staple foods, however, kept essential foodstuffs within the purchasing power of the working classes.

Reorganisation of Medical Services

A feature of the progress made during the year was the passing of two important public health Acts. One of these, the Medical Services Act, provides for the establishment of a Department of Medical Services, under a Director of Medical Services who will be responsible to the Governor for all matters affecting public health and medical services in the Island. The other Act was the Quarantine Act. This will enable the Colony to bring its quarantine procedure in line with that of the other West Indian Islands. These two Acts were passed by the Legislature and only await proclamation.

During the year a new Public Health Act was drafted and it is hoped that this will be presented to the Legislature at an early date. The passage of this Bill, together with the two Acts already referred to, will provide the necessary legislation to build up a modern and efficient public health service in the Colony.

The Barbados General Hospital Act was also enacted in 1947 and was brought into force early in 1948. This Act abolishes the Hospital Board and makes the hospital a Government institution under the direction and control of the Chief Medical Officer (in future the Director of Medical Services).

Communicable Diseases

Enteric Fever. Ninety-seven cases were notified as compared with sixty-nine in 1946, and seventy-one in 1945. The control of this disease rests on the long-term policy of providing better sanitary convenience for the disposal of excreta in working-class houses. During the year latrines of a suitable design were provided in certain homes where enteric fever had occurred. This is only the beginning of what is hoped will develop into a large scheme which will greatly improve rural sanitation.

Tuberculosis. Ninety-nine cases were notified as compared with 107 in 1946 and eighty in 1945. The majority of cases occur in the crowded city of Bridgetown and its environs. The problem of control is difficult, especially in the absence of any organised public health service. The provisions embodied in the new Public Health Bill, shortly to be presented to the Legislature, will afford greater scope for tackling this disease.

Dysentery. Fifteen cases were notified. No differentiation between amœbic and bacillary dysentery was made.

Diphtheria. Thirty-six cases were notified as compared with twenty-three in 1946. Alum-precipitated diphtheria toxoid for active immunisation was supplied to private practitioners. The active immunisation of infants and school children must await the reorganisation of the public health services.

Cerebrospinal Meningitis. The number of cases notified was eight as compared with thirty-nine in 1946 and 115 in 1945. This disease, which was introduced in 1945 by labourers returning from the United States of America, appears to be dying out rapidly.

Leprosy. Two cases were notified during the year. At the close of 1947 there were forty-four cases under treatment at the Leper Hospital. From the notifications in the last few years it would appear as if this disease is dying out. This is probably due to improved living conditions and better nutritional standards.

Poliomyelitis. No cases were notified during the year under review.

Venereal Disease. All five members of the venereal disease group occurred during the year, but syphilis and gonorrhœa predominated. The venereal diseases are not notifiable and reliable figures are, therefore, not available as to the real extent of these diseases. The diagnosis, early treatment and control of these diseases will form an important part of the anticipated new health services.

Institutions

The Barbados General Hospital. The accommodation at the hospital remained inadequate during the year. A new pay ward was built but was not completed until late in the year. This ward will, however, do little to relieve the congested state of the hospital.

Now that the Barbados General Hospital Act is passed, it is proposed to improve the standard of work at the hospital by adding to the staff a Surgeon Specialist and a Medical Specialist. These appointments, together with other changes, will put the hospital in a position to render a greater service to the public than was hitherto possible.

The Mental Hospital. This institution is overcrowded. For the accommodation of patients it has 31 dormitories, 4 day rooms and 311 single rooms. During the year building operations were started for increasing ward accommodation as well as improvements to buildings for the use of the staff. At the close of the year the number of inmates was 742. Patients received modern treatment given by expert medical staff.

The Leper Hospital. The work of this institution was well maintained during the year under review. During the latter part of the year supplies of the new drugs, promin and diazone, were obtained and it is proposed to start the treatment of patients with these drugs early in 1948. At the close of the year there were forty-four inmates in residence. During the year two patients were discharged as cured and four others were awaiting medical boards prior to discharge.

The Prison Hospital. This hospital is in the charge of a visiting physician. There is accommodation for men and women.

The Government Industrial School. The health of the children was satisfactory during the year. There was no serious outbreak of any disease. The medical work of this institution is carried out by a part-time Visiting Physician.

The Maternity Hospital. It is with great pleasure that an advance can be recorded in the progress of the Maternity Hospital. During the year work had gone ahead in altering and equipping the hospital, and it was possible to open the ante-natal clinic on 19th December, 1947. The wards of this hospital will be opened in January 1948.

This hospital has been erected primarily for the training of pupil midwives; for many years no facilities existed for such training and the lack is reflected in the high infantile mortality rate of the Colony. Provision is made for the training of twenty pupil midwives. Ten of these will be trained nurses who will undergo a period of training for one year. The other ten are untrained women and their course of training will extend over a period of eighteen months. The hospital provides twenty beds for expectant mothers.

The hospital is under the charge of a visiting obstetrician and a matron who are responsible to the Chief Medical Officer for the conduct and training of the pupils.

Parochial Almshouses. Each of the eleven parishes provides an almshouse for the care of the sick who are unable to pay for their medical care, and the housing of the aged and destitute. These institutions function really as "cottage hospitals" and serve in helping to relieve the burden on the General Hospital.

The Parochial Medical Officers performed their duties in a highly efficient manner and gave great care and individual attention to the

patients under their care. The administrative duties of the almshouses are in the hands of the Churchwardens and Boards of Guardians who take a keen and active interest in the institutions under their care.

Hygiene and Sanitation

The administration of hygiene and sanitation remained vested in eleven separate and independent Boards of Commissioners of Health appointed on a parochial basis. These boards consist of laymen who conduct their business without the aid or advice of a trained public health officer. Under these conditions little progress can be expected until the proposed re-organisation is accepted by the Legislature and implemented by the appointment of medical officers of health and public health nurses.

The scavenging of Bridgetown has shown a marked improvement since the work has been taken over as a departmental activity by the Commissioners of Health for St. Michael.

Pupils of elementary schools continue to receive instruction in hygiene and sanitation from their teachers. There is no organised school medical service but children receive adequate dental and visual treatment.

Public lectures and radio broadcasts were given by the Chief Medical Officer and the Sanitation Officer.

Food in Relation to Health

During the year the subsidies of certain staple foods have been maintained and even increased. This has served to keep the cost of these essential items of diet within the purchasing power of the lower income groups.

The nutritional standard of the population has been maintained during the year under review and no abnormal increase of any of the deficiency diseases has been recorded.

Training of Health Personnel

One medical officer returned to the Colony during the year after taking a post-graduate course in obstetrics at Edinburgh University, and has taken up his duties as visiting obstetrician at the Maternity Hospital. Two sanitary inspectors and two nurses were sent to Jamaica for public health training. The three nurses sent to the United Kingdom under the London County Council scheme continue to make satisfactory progress. During the year organised lectures and demonstrations were given to sanitary inspectors. Fourteen candidates were successful in obtaining local certificates.

HOUSING

The houses of the poorer sections of the population are mostly built of imported lumber and shingles. The average sizes are one to three rooms of an overall dimension of 12 ft. × 10 ft. to 20 ft. × 14 ft., with a lean-to kitchen at the back. A great many are in urgent need of repair and should unhesitatingly be condemned as unfit for human habitation—many are overcrowded. A survey, under the direction of the Housing Board, of 8,000 of these houses within the city boundary of Bridgetown shows that 62 per cent. are owned by the occupants—nearly all of them

are on rented land. Three thousand were considered unfit for habitation and 4,000 needed repair and/or enlargement. The survey was based on standards of overcrowding, density and structural condition laid down by the Town Planning and Housing Adviser to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies.

The first housing scheme at Deacons Road was completed in 1941 and consists of sixty-six houses of good design and well spaced. Properly constructed roads have been laid down.

A second scheme at Belfield, in which plots have been laid out and roads built, has been completed. Each plot is to be provided with a water closet, shower bath and individual standpipe. These structures have been erected but in spite of repeated efforts, sanitary fittings are not yet obtainable. This has delayed the putting into operation of the scheme. As soon as these fittings can be obtained and installed, structurally sound houses can be moved from congested areas to this site.

Legislation to co-ordinate all housing activities under a central authority with a proper relation to slum clearance and town planning development went to the House of Assembly during the past session, but has not yet become law.

The Government has acquired a large estate on the outskirts of Bridgetown for housing development and a committee under the chairmanship of the Architect and Planning Officer has made recommendations for its utilisation. The Government has under consideration proposals to acquire further land within the city area for the development of housing estates. An experimental coral stone house with timber and asbestos roof has been constructed to ascertain post-war costs and develop methods of construction. The Housing Board is advised on all technical aspects of these developments by the Government's Architect and Planning Officer.

SOCIAL WELFARE

The Promotion of Community Life

Barbados Welfare Limited is a non-profit-making, non-political and non-sectarian organisation incorporated in 1943 as a Company under the laws of Barbados. It is run on lines suggested by Professor Simey, late Adviser to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies. The Company has for its principal objects the assisting of the working people and the peasants in the development of a better homelife, the encouraging of individuals to work together to make a better community, especially in regard to the use of leisure (by recreational and cultural activities), and the co-operative development of home industries and handicrafts. There are thirty-two clubs affiliated to Barbados Welfare Limited. In the implementation of its programme, Barbados Welfare Limited assists financially rather than competes with existing bodies wherever it is satisfied that their objectives are similar to those of the Company. The Company's policy excludes all forms of charitable relief to individuals. The Company is financed by a grant, not exceeding £2,000 a year, from Development and Welfare funds and by voluntary subscriptions. The assistance given by Development and Welfare is on a basis of £1 for every £1 raised by voluntary subscriptions.

Other Organisations

The Boy Scouts and Girl Guides.

The Y.M.C.A.

The Young Men's Progressive Club.

In addition to these there are many well-organised social clubs besides those affiliated to Barbados Welfare Limited.

Games. The principal outdoor games are cricket, football and tennis and inter-colonial matches are played. Hockey is played at one or two schools; and there is an up-to-date golf club.

Sea Bathing. Ample facilities for sea-bathing exist along the southern and western coasts of the Island as well as at isolated spots along the eastern and northern coasts. There are three aquatic clubs and a Royal Yacht Club. Regattas are held regularly.

Theatres. There are three cinematograph theatres, one of which is a privately owned recreational and social club.

Parks. Queen's Park, St. Michael and King George V Memorial Park, St. Philip, are open daily to the public.

Friendly Societies. There are 163 Friendly Societies on the register. Total membership approximates to 81,500, but many persons belong to more than one society; dependents number about 376,500. Contributions average £115,000 annually. These societies provide relief in sickness, assist in the payment of funeral expenses and give a Christmas bonus to "financial" members.

The Relief of the Destitute and Disabled

Old Age Pensions. The first Old Age Pension Act came into operation on 1st May, 1938, and made provision for the payment of pensions to persons who had reached the age of seventy years at a maximum rate of 1s. 6d. per week, with a means test of 4s. By amending Acts the qualifying age has been reduced to sixty-eight years, the pension has been made available to blind persons at the age of forty years, and the pension and the means test have been increased to 3s. and 5s. a week respectively. During 1947 the sum of £52,257 was paid in old age pensions to 6,847 persons, and administrative expenses were £1,768.

Parochial Poor Relief. The total number of persons who received parochial poor law relief for the year ended 24th March, 1947, was 20,160 at a cost of £91,383.

An almshouse (which for practical purposes is equivalent to a cottage hospital also) is maintained in each parish of the Island. The number of persons admitted for relief into the almshouses was 3,591—737 on account of destitution and 2,854 for indoor medical relief.

The care and maintenance of the infirm, aged and destitute poor is a duty of the Vestry of the parish in which such persons are domiciled. The Poor Relief Act, 1892, established the organisation which the respective Vestries have to create for carrying out these duties, but each Vestry has very wide discretion in the manner of carrying them out. The Poor Law Board—a Government department—are required by the Poor Relief Act

to satisfy themselves that the provisions of the law relating to the Vestries, and all other Acts for the time being in force relating to these duties are carried out. Regular inspections of the parochial poor relief organisations, including institutions, are made at least twice a year by the Chief Medical Officer, who reports when necessary to the Governor, the Poor Law Board, and/or the Poor Law Guardians, the last-named being the appointees of the Vestry, who are charged with these duties.

Charitable Institutions. The following are supported by private donations and subscriptions :

Ladies' Association for the relief of the indigent, sick and infirm ;
the Goodridge Home for distressed gentlemen ;
the Bessie Yearwood Home for orphans ;
the Haynes Memorial School (formerly the Daily Meal School) ;
the St. Mary's Home for elderly women ;
the St. Paul's Home for elderly women ;
the Almair Home for elderly gentlewomen ;
the Home for elderly gentlemen ;
the Family Welfare Society.

The St. Vincent de Paul Society and the St. Patrick's Poor School are supported by Roman Catholic Church funds.

The St. Matthias Poor House is maintained by St. Matthias Church (Anglican) funds.

The Baby Welfare League, the Christ Church Baby Welfare League and the Children's Goodwill League receive, in addition to private donations, Government and Vestry grants annually.

The Salvation Army have, at their headquarters, night shelters for men and women.

Probation Services

Early in 1946 a Probation Officer, an officer of the Salvation Army, was appointed and during 1947 a female Probation Officer was appointed. The appointments have proved most satisfactory and the Courts are making good use of the services of these officers. During the year 248 boys and 190 girls were brought before the Juvenile Courts and their cases were investigated by the Probation Officer, and 66 boys and 34 girls were placed on probation.

Chapter 8 : Legislation

The year 1947 was not remarkable either for the amount or for the importance of the legislation which found its way on to the Statute Book, but the list of Bills passed is not a true indication of the amount of legislative business which was transacted. Under existing practice provision for expenditure of an extraordinary or capital nature is not normally included

in the annual estimates, but legislative authority is sought for each scheme, whether expenditure is to be from Government funds or funds made available under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. Indeed no expenditure can be incurred without specific legislative sanction. Some idea of the amount of time devoted to financial business can be obtained from the fact that during the year the Legislature passed 101 money resolutions to a total value of £860,940.

Among the Acts passed during the year was the Sugar Industry (Rehabilitation, Price Stabilisation and Labour Welfare) Act, which implemented the arrangements made between the Ministry of Food, the Colonial Office, the West Indian Governments and the representatives of the British West Indies Sugar Association whereby the price of sugar for the 1947 crop paid by the Ministry of Food was increased by £4 15s. per ton on condition that funds were established for the benefit of the workers engaged in the industry and for stabilising the price of sugar.

An Act was passed to consolidate the pension legislation—the Pensions Act, 1947—and was based on a model supplied by the Secretary of State. The most important changes involved were the lowering of the age of compulsory retirement from sixty-five to sixty years, and the age of optional retirement from sixty to fifty-five. The unit of pension was changed and also the method of computing the pension of officers transferred from the Colony to the services of scheduled Governments.

The most important social Act passed was the Factories Act, although it has yet to be put into force. Under this Act a Factory Board is to be set up with which every factory must register the Board having power to refuse registration if the factory is not up to an approved standard. The Act contains provisions for safeguarding workers against bodily injury arising from dangerous machinery, and for securing suitable sanitary conditions for employees. It also sets up machinery for enquiry into cases of accident and for regulating the working conditions of women and young persons.

Two Acts were passed in furtherance of the programme of the Government in establishing efficient medical and health services in the Colony, namely the Department of Medical Services Act and the General Hospital Act. The remaining Public Health Bill has still to be presented to the Legislature. Finally, a Quarantine Act was passed which carried into effect the recommendations made in the Report of the British West Indian Quarantine Conference held in 1943.

Chapter 9 : Justice, Police and Prisons

JUSTICE

The Chief Justice of the Island is appointed by His Majesty the King and presides over the Superior Courts, that is to say, the Courts of Chancery, Common Pleas, Ordinary, Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, Grand Sessions, Admiralty, Bankruptcy, Escheat and Error.

The Court of Error hears appeals from the Assistant Court of Appeal when that Court has exercised both original and appellate jurisdiction.

However, appeals to the Court of Error from the Assistant Court of Appeal on a finding made in its appellate capacity is limited to points of law, though appeals from its original jurisdiction may be made on both points of law and points of fact.

Appeals lie from the Superior Courts mentioned above, except the Court of Grand Sessions, to the West Indian Court of Appeal. In the case of the Court of Grand Sessions the Chief Justice may in his own discretion reserve any question of law arising during the hearing of any matter before the Court of Grand Sessions for the consideration of the West Indian Court of Appeal. The right of appeal from a decision of the West Indian Court of Appeal to His Majesty in Council is preserved by section 14 of the West Indian Court of Appeal Act, 1920.

The Court of Grand Sessions sits three times a year in March, July and November. Before a person can be brought before the Court for trial on a criminal charge the Grand Jury must return a True Bill.

The Assistant Court of Appeal has original and appellate jurisdiction. Two judges sit together when the Court is in its appellate sessions, but only one judge sits when it is exercising its original jurisdiction. In its original jurisdiction the Court has powers to determine cases of contract in which the value of the claim exceeds £20 but does not exceed £50 and in cases of tort where the claim is over £10 but does not exceed £50. The Court also possesses powers to deal with limited cases of Equity and Probate. In its appellate jurisdiction the Court hears appeals from the decisions of the Magistrates and from the Court of the Petty Debt Judge for Bridgetown. The Magistrates preside over the District Police Courts, three hearing the criminal cases that arise in Bridgetown and four hearing those in the other Districts of the Island. In Bridgetown there is, in addition to the Magistrates dealing with criminal cases, a Petty Debt Court Judge who presides over civil cases. The four District Magistrates outside Bridgetown deal with both criminal and civil cases.

The Magistrates also deal with cases involving juvenile offenders and complaints against children and young persons are heard at special times and in different buildings from the main court and they are assisted by the Probation Officer, who was appointed during the year.

No cases of exceptional interest either in fact or from questions of law were heard during 1947.

POLICE

Towards the end of 1945 Superintendent Calver of the London Metropolitan Police Force submitted a Report on the conditions of service, administration and organisation of the Barbados Police Force, and the recommendations regarding improved rates of pay, together with other recommendations, were put into effect during 1946, by the passing of the Police (Amendment) Act, 1946, and other changes in accordance with the recommendations have been made from time to time, but have not involved amendments to legislation.

The establishment of the Force, as authorised in the Police (Amendment) Act, 1946, is one Commissioner, one Deputy Commissioner, six Superintendents, three Sergeants-Major, 19 Sergeants, 25 Lance-Sergeants, 67 Corporals and 442 Constables, together with 37 Writ Servers. The

actual strength was less than these figures by one Sergeant and 42 Constables and one Writ Server, but in the light of Superintendent Calver's recommendations for a drastic reduction of personnel the establishment figure is under active consideration. Distributed over the Island are nine police stations, seven sub-stations, eight police posts and a guard-house.

The total number of cases of all kinds reported to the Police during 1947 was 6,457 as compared with 6,349 in 1946. Indictable and minor offences numbered 423 and 3,300 respectively, in 1947. In addition there were 2,734 traffic cases, in comparison with 2,280 in 1946. These figures show an increase of 32 indictable offences and 454 traffic cases and a decrease of 378 minor offences. Larceny in all its forms decreased slightly in the 1946 figure which was 100 per cent. increase on the figure for 1945. It is considered that the continued shortage of consumer goods is responsible for the high incidence of larceny. The increase in traffic cases is doubtless the result of the increasing traffic on the roads. There were three cases of murder and, as in 1946, one case was discharged as a result of the medical evidence at the preliminary hearing and two were reduced to manslaughter.

Cane fires reported which formed the subject of police investigation numbered 280 compared with 152 in 1946; the acreage damaged was 3,701 compared with 2,246. In only twenty-two cases was it considered that incendiarism was responsible, the excessive drought and high winds were undoubtedly contributing factors.

PRISONS

There is one Central Prison, the Glendairy Prison, which houses male and female prisoners in separate compounds, and has cellular accommodation for 275 males and 125 females. The establishment consists of the Governor of the Prison and thirty-four male and nine female prison officers.

Male prisoners are classified for the purpose of vocational training and of separating as far as possible first offenders from recidivists. Female prisoners do the cooking and clothes-washing for the whole prison.

First offenders are only employed on duties inside the prison and generally these duties are of a lighter nature and may involve vocational training under instructors in carpentry, tailoring, breadmaking and other trades. Other offenders are employed in stone-quarrying, stone-breaking and the upkeep of Government lands outside the prison.

Offenders in the First Division are permitted to obtain their food outside at their own expense and may wear their own clothes, and are employed as light labour within the prison. Prisoners in the Second Division wear a distinctive dress from the ordinary offenders. Unconvicted prisoners awaiting trial are permitted to wear their own clothing and may procure their own food from outside, and if they work are paid for it.

A medical officer visits the prison daily and examines all new admissions in addition to attending to sick offenders. The general health of the prisoners during 1947 was good, and only one death occurred from myocarditis. The Church of England Chaplain visits the prison three times a week and conducts services on Sundays and festivals. In addition he supervises a library and school which are maintained for the benefit of

the prisoners. Assistance to discharged prisoners has been more liberal during the year owing to the increased cost of living.

The total number of persons imprisoned during 1947 was 228, a decrease on the 1946 figure which was 233. The daily average was 118 males and 12 females compared with 116 males and 11 females during 1946.

GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

There are separate Government Industrial Schools for boys and girls under one Superintendent. Thirteen boys and one girl were admitted to the schools during 1947 for periods varying from six months to five years compared with 23 boys and one girl during 1946. The daily average was 79 for boys and 15 for girls, compared with 76 and 19, respectively, for the previous year.

In addition to schooling the boys assist in the cane crop and are given vocational training in carpentry, masonry, tailoring, gardening, basketry, animal husbandry and agriculture. The girls are taught laundry work, cooking, fancy and plain needlework. The activities of the school include sports and games, with matches against neighbouring teams, concerts, mobile cinema shows and sea-bathing. Several visits were made by parents, guardians and friends throughout the year and a system of granting home leave of one day each time was in operation for deserving boys only. Contact was maintained with those discharged by the "after-care" officers and as much assistance as possible was given them in finding suitable employment.

Chapter 10 : Public Utilities

WATERWORKS

The Waterworks Department is responsible for the construction, maintenance and extension of the waterworks for the supply of the whole Island with water for domestic and industrial purposes. There are four pumping stations and approximately 650 miles of main pipes laid and there are 706 standpipes distributed throughout the Island, which give the inhabitants a free supply of water. In addition, approximately 6,700 premises are supplied with laid-on water by the department. Water is also supplied to shipping in Carlisle Bay when required.

A scheme has been prepared by the Waterworks Department for the future extension and development of the water supply system and is under consideration by the Electric and Hydraulic Adviser to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the British West Indies; the estimated cost is £369,675. An interim report has been submitted, and the sum of £112,000 has been made available for implementing the first part of the report.

ELECTRICITY

Electricity is supplied by a private company, the Barbados Electric Supply Corporation Limited, to private and public premises, and is used for street lighting in Bridgetown and part of Christ Church. Power is

supplied to many of the sugar factories. The company operates under the Electric Light and Power (Provisional Orders Confirmation) Act, 1907. The whole Island is not yet supplied but under the terms of the Act the company has the right to extend its service to any area within fifty years from 1st August, 1936.

Electricity is generated at 3,300 volts and is supplied to the H.T. distribution network at 3,300 volts and 11,000 volts. Domestic and other low-tension supply is at 110 volts, 50 cycles A.C. ; general power supply is at 208 volts, 2- and 3-phase. The number of consumers at 31st December, 1947, was 6,987 compared with 6,318 in 1946.

A Government Electrical Inspector has been appointed under the Electricity Act, 1936. His duties are to inspect annually all Government installations and apparatus, to inspect new installations on public or private premises to see that they comply with the Electric Light and Power Act and that they meet the proper safety requirements, and the wiring from the Electric Company's mains to the consumers' meters. In addition, the Government Electrical Inspector performs duties and is invested with powers under the Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1940.

GAS

A small Gas Company operates under the terms of the Gas Act, 1911, and supplies gas to private consumers in the Bridgetown and Hastings areas. In addition, some of the older parts of Bridgetown still use gas for street lighting.

BROADCASTING ACTIVITIES

A wire broadcasting system, confined to Bridgetown and to suburbs, is provided by a local company—Radio Distribution (Barbados) Limited—with 2,104 subscribers. The company operates under an agreement with the Government entered into in accordance with the provisions of the Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1940, and relays programme items received by wireless from abroad and also broadcasts news of local and West Indian interest.

The only direct reception in the Island is from the British Broadcasting Corporation's Empire Service and foreign stations operating on short-wave-lengths. There is no local wireless broadcasting service, but Government possesses a small transmitter which is used occasionally to transmit, locally and to neighbouring Islands, programmes approved by the Governor-in-Executive Committee.

Chapter II : Communications

SHIPPING

The steamship lines at present calling at Barbados are :

From United Kingdom and European Ports

The Harrison Line, the Blue Star Line, the Royal Netherlands Steamship Company and the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, though the three latter have not established a regular service to the Island.

From Canada

The Canadian National Steamships, and the Alcoa Steamship Company, Incorporated.

From the United States of America

The Alcoa Steamship Company, Incorporated.

From Newfoundland

The Newfoundland railways operate a fleet of small motor vessels of about 325 tons.

From South American Ports

The Booth Line, the Lamport and Holt Line, both of which visit at irregular intervals, and the Flotta Mercante del Estada operating a freight service with the Argentine.

From India and the Far East

The Nourse Line visits periodically.

Inter-Colonial Service

The Compagnie Générale Transatlantique operate an inter-colonial service between the islands of the French Antilles and the Guianas, calling at Barbados, the Windward Islands and Trinidad.

During 1947, 975 vessels with a total tonnage of 1,222,360 tons arrived at the port as compared with 818 vessels of 621,266 tons in 1946. In addition to the above, five British men-of-war, one American naval seaplane tender, 9 yachts and 34 War Department vessels visited Barbados. 615 vessels with a total gross tonnage of 53,054 tons entered the carenage as compared with 620 vessels of 54,341 gross tons in 1946. Of these 108 were steam or motor vessels, the remainder being schooners. The figures show a steady increase in the volume of trade passing through the port.

The number of seamen engaged at the port during the year was 1,060, and 1,053 were discharged. Three were reported as having deserted and one as having died on board from injuries received. The number of seamen engaged at the port to serve in ships going to foreign ports was 617 and of this number 204 were still serving afloat at the end of the year. Approximately 350 men have been recruited for service in tankers owned by the Curaçoesche Petroleum Industrie Maatschappij operating between Curaçao and Lake Maracaibo. Of these 127 were engaged during 1947.

AIR

During 1947 the Director-General of Civil Aviation for the West Indies made Barbados his headquarters.

The number of civil aircraft landing at Seawell Airport during the year was 776 compared with 1,262 in 1946. The large majority of these were the scheduled flights of the British West Indian Airways. The reason for the short-fall was a considerable reduction in the scheduled flights and the fact that no labourers went to the United States of America for work during the year.

Passengers arriving by air numbered 9,354 and 9,765 departed out of totals of 15,217 and 14,774 passengers respectively entering and leaving the Island.

In July a technical survey party was sent to the Caribbean area by the Ministry of Civil Aviation to report on the airfields in the British Colonies.

ROADS

The Department of Highways and Transport was created by the Highways and Transport Act on 1st June, 1945, and took over the duties previously performed by the Central Road Board and the Transport Board. The new department, which is under a Director of Highways and Transport, is responsible for the maintenance of the main highways and controls public transport and road traffic.

The roads over which the Director has authority are set out in a schedule to the Act and new roads may be added by the Governor-in-Executive Committee. The upkeep of the remaining roads is still the responsibility of the Vestry of the parish in which it lies. The Island is approximately 166 square miles of land, all of which is either occupied or closely cultivated, and this comparatively small area is served by 546 miles of road open to traffic, of which 347 are oil-emulsion surfaced. These roads, to a large extent, have been put into good order and are fully capable of serving the somewhat exacting needs of the varied forms of transport common throughout Barbados.

In the main the Department of Highways and Transport controls and maintains the arterial highways radiating from Bridgetown and certain connecting roads, including all the roads in the parishes of St. Michael, St. Andrew and St. Lucy, totalling 294 miles of road, of which 272 are oil-emulsion surfaced.

The department has also been responsible for the maintenance of the runway of Seawell Airport.

As a result of the improved conditions of the road and the absence of difficult gradients, except perhaps in the Scotland area, practically the whole Island is accessible to motor and other traffic. The number of private cars in operation at the end of the year was 2,003, and in addition there were 878 commercial motor vehicles, 13,467 pedal bicycles and a large number of animal-drawn carts. With a population of approximately 1,200 to the square mile the problem of maintaining road communications has to be appreciated rather from the aspect of urban than rural conditions.

The city of Bridgetown and the suburbs are served by omnibuses running at frequent intervals and at moderate fares not exceeding 1½d. per two miles. Omnibuses have their termini in Trafalgar Square or Beckwith Place and depart for the seaside districts, as well as to the more popular residential inland parts of the Island. The country districts are provided with a daily service.

During the war years the omnibus service was particularly congested but the position is gradually being improved as new omnibuses become available. Ninety-eight omnibuses operate in the Island on routes

approved by the Director of Highways and Transport, though they are owned by private owners, numbering sixteen, who receive a concession to run a service. At the moment most of the omnibuses are of an open-side type.

POSTS

The General Post Office is situated in the Public Buildings in Bridgetown and transacts all classes of postal business.

The total revenue and expenditure of the Post Office over the past five years is as follows :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Revenue</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
	£	£
1943 . . .	44,725	38,437
1944 . . .	63,878	41,608
1945 . . .	73,178	40,421
1946 . . .	85,905	43,652
1947 . . .	103,719	52,306

Thus revenue for 1947 showed an increase of 132 per cent. over that for 1943, while expenditure increase over the same period was 36 per cent. The sudden rise in revenue from 1944 onwards was mainly due to the remittances, on which a premium is payable, from Barbadians who emigrated to the United States of America on war work.

The revenue for 1946 was also increased by the issue on 18th September of the Peace Commemorative stamps, sales of which for philatelic purposes alone are estimated to be £7,000. In this connection it may be mentioned that the sales received considerable impetus by the discovery of a flaw in one of the 1½d. stamps. The rush of sales that followed made it a very profitable error.

The revenue for 1947 has been increased substantially as the result of the greater number of food parcels posted to the United Kingdom.

With the cessation of hostilities in Europe it was anticipated that the number of air-mail letters would have declined in favour of surface mails, but this has not proved to be the case. The proportion of mails which will, in future, be conveyed by air and by sea is still a matter of conjecture and will depend on the resumption of pre-war shipping facilities and a possible reduction in the charges for air conveyance.

The total number of air letters despatched during the year was 697,365 as compared with 658,971 in 1946. These figures compare with the pre-war figure of 49,018 for 1939, but it should be borne in mind that between 1941 and 1945 there was practically no other means of despatch. The number of inland packages of all kinds, including official and registered packages, amounted to 1,870,118 during 1947, compared with 1,842,316 in 1946, an increase of 27,802. The Post Office dealt with 24,783 inland registered letters compared with 31,048 in 1946.

The figures of overseas mails and the comparative figures for 1946 are as follows :

	<i>Despatched</i>		<i>Received</i>	
	1946	1947	1946	1947
Air mail . . .	642,177	677,018	417,732	558,566
Registered . . .	16,794	20,347	41,505	44,732
Total . . .	658,971	697,365	459,237	603,298
Ocean mail . . .	196,865	222,570	349,530	347,541
Registered . . .	7,451	7,690	7,455	8,258
Total . . .	204,316	230,260	356,985	355,799
Grand total . . .	863,287	927,625	816,222	959,097

Towards the end of 1946 the congestion in the Post Office was relieved by the extension of the department into three rooms which during the war had been occupied by the Censor and his staff. Although this extension has helped to alleviate the crowded state of the Post Office it is clear that if the volume of business continues to grow a new and larger Post Office will be a necessity.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The Island is an important centre for both cable and radio communication, being the junction point of several cables as well as the site of a large modern wireless installation of great range, established by Cable and Wireless, Limited.

External telecommunications services are operated by the Cable and Wireless (West Indies), Limited, controlled by Cable and Wireless, Limited. This company owns and operates cable connections with most of the other important West Indian islands and British Guiana, and through Turks Island and Bermuda to Halifax, where connection is made with the company's North Atlantic cable system to Great Britain and other parts of the world.

The company has also recently established in the Island large long-range wireless installations which, with its previously established wireless coast station, are operated in conjunction with the cable system and provide services with many parts of the world and with a number of other West Indian islands which are not connected by cable. The coast station also provides a service with ships at sea.

The wireless telephone service, which was inaugurated in 1945 in collaboration with the Barbados Telephone Company, Limited, continued to operate with Canada, the United States of America, Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad and several of the other West Indian islands. Late in 1946 the service was extended to the United Kingdom and opened when the Acting Governor exchanged greetings with the Postmaster-General in England.

The Western Telegraph Company, Limited, and the Western Union Telegraph Company, also controlled by Cable and Wireless, Limited, have

direct cable communication with Brazil and South America and Miami, respectively.

There is no internal telegraph system. Internal telecommunications are provided by a telephone service serving all parts of the Island and operated by a private company, the Barbados Telephone Company, Limited, which has installed a modern automatic central exchange in Bridgetown and three branch exchanges, one of which is automatic. There are 2,545 exchange lines, 3,237 stations and eight private branch exchanges with a total wire mileage of 11,700.

PUBLIC WORKS

During 1947 the Public Works Department carried out normal maintenance work on Government buildings. In addition a number of alterations and additions were made to existing buildings, particularly buildings taken over by the Government from the military authorities. Repairs and alterations were also carried out to the wharf walls, the Mental Hospital, Lazaretto, various police stations and the Government Industrial Schools at a cost of £19,292.

The more important of the new works undertaken were :

(1) The erection of a new mortuary on the site of the previous mortuary, which had proved inadequate, at the cost of £1,000.

(2) The replacing of the wooden cow byre at the Mental Hospital with a stone building at the cost of £1,625.

(3) The construction for the Mental Hospital of a dining hall, male dormitory, female dormitory, isolation ward, quarters for the Assistant Medical Superintendent, and an extension to the boundary walls commenced in November, at an estimated cost of £32,000. The walls and dormitories were approaching completion at the end of the year.

(4) A sum of £5,131 was voted to convert a building recently bought by the Government into offices for the Chief Medical Officer, the Harbour and Shipping Master, and the Labour Commissioner. The work was almost completed at the end of the year.

(5) At the General Hospital a new Pay Ward was erected and a verandah built on to the Children's Ward at a cost of £3,355. The work was completed in November.

(6) During the year the construction of buildings under a Colonial Development and Welfare scheme for the improvement of livestock, a new cow byre to house thirty cows, a dairy, a bull and calving stalls, pig pens, goat pens, library and office, and quarters for the Livestock Officer, Assistant Livestock Officer and stockmen were completed.

(7) Also under a Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme alterations and renovations were carried out to the main building of the Erdiston Teachers' Training College and the Maternity Hospital.

PART III

Chapter I : Geography and Climate

BARBADOS, the most easterly of the West Indian islands, is situated in latitude $13^{\circ} 4'$ North and longitude $59^{\circ} 37'$ West. In latitude it compares with Madras or the Gambia, but the climate differs from both. The Island is triangular in shape and is 21 miles long by 14 miles across the widest part. It contains approximately 166 square miles, with a population at the end of 1947 of 199,012. It is approximately the size of the Isle of Wight.

Natural and climatic conditions justify the claim of Barbados to be the healthiest of all West Indian islands. The Island is much resorted to by residents in neighbouring Colonies, and a considerable number of visitors from northern climates find it an agreeable change. There is little variation in temperature, the range being generally from 69° to 90° F. and in the cool months—December to May—as low occasionally as 64° . The Island during this time gets the full benefit of the cool north-east trade winds.

“The geological structure of Barbados is extremely simple. It consists of a basement of much-folded sandstones and shales (the Scotland series) covered unconformably by the soft, chalklike rocks of the Oceanic series. Except in the Scotland district, both of these geological series are covered unconformably with a layer of coral limestone which varies in thickness from a thin veneer to 240–260 feet.” *

The Island lies almost out of the track of hurricanes, although it is a matter of history that these have swept over it at far intervals, notably in 1780, 1831 and 1898, doing considerable damage. Earth tremors have been occasionally felt, but severe earthquake shocks have not occurred.

In May 1812 Mount Soufrière on the island of St. Vincent, which is 95 miles to the west of Barbados, erupted, and thousands of tons of dust were deposited on the Colony. The dust is said to have improved the soil of the fields.

In appearance Barbados is peculiarly English. It lacks entirely the restless luxuriance of other tropical islands. Its general aspect is green and undulating, and because the colour of the sugar cane is the same as that of grass, for many months of the year the Barbados landscape recalls the downs of Sussex or the weald of Kent. The plantation houses, set in copses of dark-foliaged trees, increase the similarity.

The Island has many attractions for tourists—yachting, golf, cricket, tennis and some of the finest sea-bathing in the world. The hotels are

* Starkey, *Economic Geography of Barbados*.

good, and most of the clubs are open to visitors. The Island produces fine thoroughbred horses which compete successfully in the race meetings of other islands. The Barbados Turf Club holds three meetings a year. Polo is played, and there are pleasant rides over the countryside, particularly along the "intervals," as the grassy bridle paths through the fields are locally called.

Chapter 2 : History

The original inhabitants of Barbados were the Arawak Indians who migrated probably from the mainland of South America. When they arrived is not known, but relics of their occupation down to the latter years of the sixteenth century have been discovered in various parts of the Island. By the time the English settlers came they had disappeared, partly through Carib raids from the neighbouring islands, and partly through the Spaniards, who deported them to work in the mines of Hispaniola.

The first Europeans to sight Barbados were probably Portuguese, at some time in the sixteenth century. They called it Los Barbados after the bearded fig trees they found there. In 1536 Pedro a Campos visited the Island and left pigs to breed so that wayfarers should not lack food. He found no Indians. The Island was deserted. The Portuguese never claimed possession of the Island and it remained without nationality until, in 1605—according to one doubtful tradition, 1625 is a more likely date—Captain Cataline of the *Olive Blossom*, driven out of his course on a voyage to Guiana, landed on the leeward coast near the modern Hometown and erected a cross and inscribed on a tree nearby "JAMES K OF E AND OF THIS ISLAND." It was not until 1627 that the first settlement was made. In the previous year the King, James I, granted the Island to the Earl of Marlborough, whose protégé, Sir William Courteen, fitted out an expedition commanded by one John Powell. Powell, however, carried letters of marque and, having captured a Spanish prize, returned with it to Cowes in July 1626 without having reached the Island. A second expedition was fitted out, and on 20th February, 1627, the ship *William and John*, commanded by Henry Powell, landed eighty settlers at the spot where Captain Cataline had set up his cross. They called it the Hole, hence the modern name of Hometown.

Meanwhile, in 1623, another nobleman, the Earl of Carlisle, had shown his interest in the West Indies. Under his patronage Thomas Warner had succeeded in establishing in St. Christopher the first settlement in the British West Indian Colonies. In 1627, when Charles I issued Letters Patent to Lord Carlisle granting him proprietary rights over all the "Caribbee Islands" Barbados was apparently included. Lord Carlisle bought off Lord Marlborough's interest by settling on him and his heirs an annuity of £300. The wily Courteen who had fitted out the original expedition of 1625, waited until Lord Carlisle was absent from England and induced yet another nobleman, the Earl of Pembroke, to

claim Barbados. Once again Letters Patent were issued, this time granting Barbados and three other islands to Lord Pembroke. When Lord Carlisle returned to England and discovered what had happened, he succeeded in getting himself reinstated. He also took practical steps to secure his possession of the Island by sending out sixty-four new settlers who founded St. Michael's town, on the site of Bridgetown, the present capital. This settlement immediately quarrelled with the older colony and after a fight, the windward men, as the newcomers were called, overcame the leeward men.

In 1636 Lord Carlisle died, leaving his rights in Barbados and the Caribbee Islands in trust for the payment of his debts with remainder to his son, who, in 1647, leased his rights to Lord Willoughby of Parham for twenty-one years. In 1650 Lord Willoughby assumed the Government of Barbados in the name of the King and caused an Act to be passed recognizing the rights of the King, Lord Carlisle and himself; but in 1652 the Island capitulated to a force despatched by the Commonwealth on terms providing for government by a Governor appointed by the Commonwealth. This was the extinction of proprietary rule.

At the Restoration the various claims based or secured on the Carlisle Patent revived, but a return to the proprietary system was strongly opposed by the planters whose titles to land were in many cases defective. After lengthy negotiations a settlement was arrived at, based on the surrender of the Carlisle Patent to the Crown and the compensation of the various claims out of a fixed revenue provided by the Colony in return for the confirmation of local land titles. The financial terms of the settlement were laid down by an Order in Council allocating the future revenue of the Caribbee Islands, that is to say, Barbados and the Leeward Islands, to the satisfaction of the claims, after which it was to revert to the Crown. The revenue itself was provided by a $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. duty on exports which was imposed by Acts passed by the Barbados Legislature in 1663, and by that of the Leeward Islands in 1664. This duty continued in force and was a constant source of grievance to the Colonies until 1838 when it was abolished by an Act of the Imperial Parliament.

Barbados has never changed hands since the date of settlement, but it has had some narrow escapes. In 1665 the Dutch Admiral, de Ruyter, attempted to capture it with a fleet of twenty-five ships of the line, two fire-ships and 2,500 troops. When the news of his approach reached Barbados the British ships were brought in close under the batteries. The Dutch fleet attempted to follow them, but the fire from the English vessels was so destructive that the flagship was disabled and the expedition was forced to withdraw.

During the eighteenth century when the West Indies were involved in the French and American wars, Barbados was liable to attack and was ringed with forts, the crumbling stones and rusting guns of which still remain. In 1782 the Island was saved from occupation only by Rodney's victory in the "Battle of the Saints" on 12th April. Again, in 1805, the forts were manned when it was learned that the French and Spanish fleets had been sighted off St. Lucia, but the arrival of Nelson on board the *Victory*, accompanied by the whole English fleet, restored tranquillity. Nelson's visit to the Island and the gratitude of the inhabitants for their

delivery were commemorated by the erection in 1811 of a bronze statue in Trafalgar Square, overlooking the Bridgetown carenage.*

The first settlers had raised tobacco and cotton. In 1644 certain Dutch sugar planters and traders, expelled from Guiana by the Portuguese, introduced their craft to Barbados. The first mills were worked by cattle, but in 1655 the windmill was introduced. In 1841 the first steam engines were at work and thereafter the windmills declined. The last of them ceased work in 1946.

During the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries Barbados was an island of plenty and prosperity. Many English families settled there, as place-names and memorials bear witness, for instance, Codrington College, Bulkeley and Lascelles Plantations, Drax Hall, Edgecumbe and Frere Pilgrim estates. The Council Chamber possesses portraits of the first, second and third Earls of Harewood. The planters were rich and displayed their wealth as was customary at the time, partly by erecting ostentatious monuments by the finest British sculptors of the day. The interior of a Barbados parish church has, therefore, a particularly English look. Many of the memorials are the work of sculptors of Liverpool and Bristol, from which so many of the settlers had come, but there are also examples of the work of Flaxman and Bacon; and the little church of St. George can boast of a memorial by Nollekens on its southern wall, one by Westmacott on its northern wall, and an altar-piece by Benjamin West. Other churches have their interest. It was in a vault in the churchyard of Christ Church that in 1820 there occurred the well-known and mysterious displacement of coffins. The graveyard of St. John's Church contains a memorial to Ferdinando Paleologus, "descended from the Imperial line of the last Christian Emperors of Greece."

During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries a prosperous Sephardic Jewish community grew up in Barbados. They gradually declined through emigration and assimilation, until in the early years of the century the community disappeared. Their beautifully furnished synagogue was alienated—it is now the headquarters of the Barbados Turf Club and a Political Association—and the graveyard desecrated, many of its memorials being broken. Of recent years a new, Ashkenazi, community of some sixteen families from Europe has grown up.

In 1751 George Washington, then a lad of nineteen, visited Barbados. He caught smallpox, and enjoyed the hospitality of the Beefsteak and Tripe Club. More than one historian has speculated on the possible impression that the Barbados Legislature and its electoral system may have left in the mind of the future Founding Father of the United States.

The devastating hurricane of 1831 put an end to these halcyon days, and the West Indies as a whole were already entering a trough of depression.

Emancipation of the slaves in 1834 caused a great change in the economy of the Island, despite the compensation of £13 million which the planters received from the British Treasury. It did not for some time greatly amend the status of the slaves. The white minority, the old

* In 1914 Barbados was again exposed to the enemy. The German cruiser *Karlsruhe* was ordered to attack the Island but blew up *en route*.

"plantocracy" still dominated the Island politically, socially and commercially. In 1876 matters came to a head in the so-called Confederation Riots.

A new Governor, John Pope Hennessy, was appointed with instructions to secure from the Legislature consent to certain measures of administrative unification in the Windward group, of which Barbados was the headquarters. One purpose of these proposals, prematurely labelled as "Confederation," was to by-pass the consistent obstructiveness of a Legislature elected by 1,300 voters out of a population of over 160,000; and Barbadian particularism, fearful for the independence of its Legislature, and even more of its Treasury, was up in arms at once. A "Defence Association" was formed among the upper and middle classes to mobilise opposition to the plans of the Colonial Office, and this led to a counter-agitation among the labourers, who supposed that Confederation would benefit them. Hennessy, whose zeal and energy were not supported by good political judgment, had given some encouragement to this belief; and in April 1876 the astonishing spectacle was seen of widespread rioting by negroes who understood that in robbing provision fields, sacking plantation houses, and destroying livestock, they were carrying out the wishes of the representative of the Queen. Hennessy showed promptness, firmness and temperance in suppressing the disturbances, and the casualties were not large—eight killed and thirty odd injured; figures very similar to those in the 1937 disturbances, which preceded the appointment of the Moyne Commission. In neither case was any white person killed.

After Hennessy had been diplomatically transferred to another Government, the extreme political tension in the Island was eased. The Barbadian political system appeared to have emerged from the crisis intact; but, after an attempt to secure for the Government official representation in the House of Assembly had failed, a compromise was reached in the Executive Committee Act of 1881. By this scheme, the Governor was required to call in his Executive Council, four members of the Assembly and one of the Legislative Council, to form an Executive Committee for the discussion and transaction of financial business, and the consideration of legislative measures at large.

In the absence of further acute conflict between the two branches of the Government the plan worked fairly well, until, in quite recent times, an enlarged franchise and a more widely diffused political consciousness exposed its weaknesses. During the late war the failure of the Executive Committee to keep the confidence of the House of Assembly produced a virtual legislative deadlock. The recent experiment, inaugurated in 1946, is an attempt to solve this, by requiring the Governor to ask the person best able to command a majority in the House of Assembly to suggest what members of the House shall sit in the Executive Committee—thus tentatively establishing without any legal alteration in the constitution, something like responsible party government.*

The 'eighties were a period of depression in world trade. From 1885 on, mainly owing to competition from bounty-fed sugar, Barbados was in

* For this, and other developments during and since the war, see Part I, Chapter I, and Part III, Chapter III.

the grip of an agricultural crisis. In 1894 the price of sugar fell to 9s. a hundredweight, and the next year the Bourbon cane, for so long the planters' standby, succumbed to the drought and moth borer. In such circumstances men were less inclined to favour constitutional than economic and social reform. Two measures of constitutional interest—a private member's Bill to retrench by amalgamating the offices of Governor and Colonial Secretary, and a similar Bill to exclude the Auditor-General from the House of Assembly and the Executive Committee—caused a little stir, but did not reach the Statute Book.

In 1896 a Royal Commission was appointed to investigate conditions in the West Indies. It had many important results, although some of these were long delayed. An Imperial Department of Agriculture was set up with headquarters in Barbados in 1898; John R. Bovell, of the local Department of Agriculture, was stimulated in his search for new varieties of cane; in 1902 the sugar bounties were abolished and the Imperial Government made a gift of £250,000 to the West Indies, of which £80,000 fell to Barbados. This amount was at first administered by Commissioners as a loan fund for the benefit of sugar estates, and became, in 1907, the nucleus of the capital of the Sugar Industry Agricultural Bank. Meanwhile, the Court of Chancery was working at full pressure. Very few estates were abandoned or cut up and sold in lots, but on all the number of workers and the level of wages were necessarily reduced. With the population at 182,000, or 1,000 to the square mile, and a one-crop economy, this meant not only increased unemployment, but destitution. On top of this came the hurricane of 1898, not causing much loss of life, it is true, but adding greatly to the prevailing distress, especially among the labouring classes.

The price of sugar fell below a dollar a hundredweight. In 1902 there was an epidemic of smallpox. In 1905-6 the Imperial troops were withdrawn, which meant an annual loss of nearly £80,000.

Under this economic pressure the absentee proprietors who, at the time of the visit of the Royal Commission owned one-third of the acreage of the Island, dropped out of the race. They were succeeded by a set of new men who brought a new spirit and new methods of rehabilitation of the sugar industry. The need for economy and efficiency led to the creation of a number of factories controlling groups of estates. Moreover, after 1900 there was a great wave of emigration from among the lower-middle and the labouring classes to the United States and the Panama Canal works. Between 1906 and 1910 the remittances of these emigrants averaged well over £65,000. Several estates were cut up in lots and sold to the returned emigrants or their relatives. By 1913 there were 13,000 peasants who owned lots of five acres and under.

In 1913 the exodus to Panama ceased, but during the 1914-18 war and for some time after there was a boom in sugar, and the prosperity it brought continued until about 1930. It was evident in the improved standard of living. An income tax was instituted in 1921.

By 1930 economic distress was again making itself felt, and in 1937 Barbados had its share of those disturbances which occurred through the West Indies. In that year a Royal Commission was sent to the West

Indies, and from its labours, and the reforms produced, dates yet another period in the social and political development of the Colony.

Chapter 3 : Administration

Barbados possesses representative institutions, but not complete responsible Government. The Crown has only a veto on legislation, but the Secretary of State retains his appointment and control of Public Officers, except the Treasurer, who since 1710 has been nominated by the House of Assembly.

The Legislature consists of the Governor, the Legislative Council, consisting of ten members appointed by His Majesty, and the House of Assembly, consisting of twenty-four members (two for each parish and two for the city of Bridgetown) elected for a period of two years. The House of Assembly was constituted in 1639 and is the oldest colonial legislative body after the Bermuda House of Assembly. In 1944 the income qualification for voters was reduced from £50 to £20 per year, and the franchise was given to females, who also became eligible for election as members.

The executive part of the Government is vested in the Governor and an Executive Council and, in respect of certain matters, an Executive Committee. In actual practice, apart from advising the Governor with regard to the exercise of the Royal prerogative of mercy, nearly all the Executive Council's functions are discharged by the Executive Committee. The Executive Council consists of the Colonial Secretary and the Attorney-General *ex officio*, and of such other persons as His Majesty may appoint. The Executive Committee, which is created by local statute, consists of the Executive Council *ex officio* and of one member of the Legislative Council and four members of the House of Assembly appointed by the Governor at the commencement of each session of the Legislature. The Executive Committee introduces all money votes, prepares the estimates and initiates all Government measures; it is also responsible for the conduct of public works, and the control and management of Government property.

Until 1946 the Attorney-General, who is a full-time Government officer, was expected to stand for election for the House of Assembly and to take charge of Government business in the House of Assembly. In his speech when proroguing the Legislature at the end of 1946 the Governor stated that in future the Officer administering the Government would at the beginning of each session send for the member of the House who in his opinion was best able to command a majority in the House and would invite him to submit the names of four members of the House of Assembly for appointment to Executive Committee. At the same time the permission granted to the Attorney-General to seek election was withdrawn and the responsibility for the conduct of public business in the House of Assembly placed in the hands of those members of Executive Committee appointed from the House.

The Governor has the right to address the Legislature at any time, but this right is usually exercised only at the opening or close of the session. On other occasions the Governor communicates with either Chamber by a Message which is presented to the Chamber by a member of the Executive Committee. Communications from either Chamber to the Governor take the form of an Address which must be approved by a majority vote. The House of Assembly has no standing committee of finance and any application by the Governor-in-Executive Committee to approve expenditure, which is not authorised by an Act or in the annual Estimates of the Colony, must be approved by resolution of the Legislature before expenditure can be incurred.

The Island is administered as one unit except in respect of local government matters, which are in the hands of the Vestries and Parochial Boards of the eleven parishes. The Vestries are elected annually, and each Vestry appoints Commissioners of Highways, Commissioners of Health and Poor Law Guardians for the parish. The two last-named bodies rely for revenue upon grants from the Vestry, but the Commissioners of Highways, who are responsible for the upkeep of all public highways in the parish which are not maintained by the Central Government, collect all vehicle and highway taxes, and, in addition, receive grants-in-aid from the Central Government. The Vestries derive their revenue mainly from taxes on ownership and occupancy of land and houses and trade tax; the rates for these are fixed annually so as to bring in sufficient revenue to meet the estimated expenditure for the year. The Vestries undertake the repair and maintenance of churches and church buildings and the Rector of each parish is chairman of the Vestry *ex officio*.

The administration of justice in the Island is under the supervision of the Chief Justice, who presides in the several branches of the Supreme Court. These include the Court of Common Pleas, the Court of Chancery, the Court of Ordinary, the Court of Grand Sessions, the Colonial Court of Vice-Admiralty, the Court of Error, the Court of Escheat and the Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes. These are superior courts of record and each court has a separate body of rules and orders and docket of fees. The Court of Grand Sessions sits three times a year, in March, July and November, and the other courts as occasion requires.

The inferior courts consist of an Assistant Court of Appeal, a Petty Debt Court for the city of Bridgetown and the magisterial district comprised of District "A," four Petty Debt Courts for the other magisterial districts, and seven Police Magistrates' Courts, three of which are in the city of Bridgetown.

The Assistant Court of Appeal exercises an original jurisdiction in all cases of debt exceeding £20 and not exceeding £50, in personal actions (excepting libel, slander, seduction and breach of promise of marriage) between £10 and £50, an equitable jurisdiction in all cases in which the value of property does not exceed £500, and a jurisdiction in probate matters in which the estate does not exceed £50 in value. It also has an exclusive jurisdiction in all matters under the Workmen's Compensation Act. In its appellate jurisdiction it is a court of rehearing with power to call new witnesses, and hears all appeals from Police Magistrates and Judges of Petty Debt Courts in the Island. There is an appeal from this

Court to the Court of Error or the Court of Chancery in matters in its original jurisdiction on questions of fact as well as law, and an appeal to the Court of Error in cases in its appellate jurisdiction on points of law.

The Petty Debt Courts have jurisdiction in personal actions (with certain specified exceptions) up to £10, and in all actions of debt up to £20.

The Police Magistrates' Courts are courts of summary jurisdiction with power to impose sentences of imprisonment not exceeding twelve months. The Magistrates also take the evidence at preliminary hearings in indictable cases, preside over Lunacy and Licensing Boards, and perform the duties of Coroner in their respective districts.

Chapter 4 : Weights and Measures

The standard of weights and superficial measure is the same as in the United Kingdom, but the local standard measure of capacity is 231 cubic inches to the gallon (known as the wine gallon).

Chapter 5 : Newspapers and Periodicals

<i>Advocate</i>	(Daily)
<i>Recorder</i>	(Thrice weekly)
<i>Observer</i>	(Weekly)
<i>Torch</i>	(Weekly)
<i>Beacon</i>	(Weekly)
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PART I

Review of 1950 and 1951

THE most significant constitutional development during the period under review was the passing of the Representation of the People Act, 1950. By this Act adult suffrage was introduced, the quorum of the House of Assembly was lowered from twelve members to nine and the property qualifications of members were abolished. The number of the electorate rose from 30,000 to 96,000, and a great deal of work had to be done in arranging for the registration of the adult population. It is estimated that about 95 per cent of persons entitled to vote registered their names.

The 1948-51 Sessions of the House of Assembly ended in November, 1951, and the first general election under adult suffrage was held in December. Few people realised the difficulties and the amount of detailed preparation that had to precede the election. The number of polling stations rose from about 50 to 213 ; many more polling booths, ballot boxes, secret stamps and election documents had to be provided ; and a small army of election officers had to be chosen and taught their duties. Legislation was passed to ensure the smooth working of polling day and to prevent unruly incidents. The arrangements were so successful that a "Sunday morning" atmosphere prevailed on election day, and only one untoward incident was reported throughout the Island.

As a result of the election, 1952 opens with a House of Assembly in which the Labour Party has a strong working majority for the first time. Somewhat surprising was the fact that although the property qualifications of members had been abolished the number of candidates putting themselves forward for election was slightly smaller than the number of those standing in the previous election. The members in the new House were 24 as previously, including the first woman to be elected.

In addition to the abolition of the Grand Juries another traditional link with the past was broken by the passage of the Accountant General Act. Previously the appointment to this Colonial Treasurer's office was vested in the House of Assembly and was the only appointment in the Civil Service not made by the Crown. The Legislatures of the past were particularly jealous of their control over the finances of the Government, but it was recognised that such control could be equally effective without the retention of this power of appointment, which raised practical difficulties. So ended an arrangement that had been in force since 1710.

After the passage of the controversial Petroleum Act, which vested the ownership of petroleum in the Governor-in-Executive Committee, the Gulf Oil Company obtained in 1950 a concession to prospect over

an area of about half the Island. During the period various types of survey have been carried out.

Rainfall during the period was abnormally heavy and the two sugar crops were both records in size, although the quality of the cane juice and the recovery of sugar from the cane were disappointing. In 1950 production was the equivalent of 158,183 tons of sugar as compared with 152,731 tons in the good year of 1949. Nineteen fifty-one was an even better year, and a total of 187,643 tons was achieved. The size of this crop may be judged by comparing it with the average tonnaged for the three year periods :

1942-1944	. . .	110,964 tons
1945-1948	. . .	107,726 "
1949-1951	. . .	166,189 "

In the Annual Estimates of 1951-52 a first contribution of \$150,000 was made to a Revenue Equalisation Fund. This Fund is to be built up in good years to meet any heavy recession of revenue and avoid as far as possible any reduction of the public services in bad years.

Nineteen fifty marked the centenary of the Barbados Agricultural Society's Annual Exhibition. This annual exhibition of cattle, poultry, fruit and agricultural produce, of local industries, arts and crafts, and other activities, has grown until it is now of considerable importance in the Island and gives the general public a chance to see something of almost every local industry.

The Island was honoured by a visit from Her Royal Highness Princess Alice and the Earl of Athlone. Her Royal Highness, who arrived in H.M.S. *Glasgow*, on 7th March, 1950 spent three days in Barbados on her way to Jamaica to open the University College of the West Indies. Among the places visited by Her Royal Highness were Erdiston Teachers' Training College, Harrison College, the Nightengale Children's Home, Codrington College and St. John's Church. It was several years since a member of the Royal Family last visited the Island.

Visits were paid in 1950 by H.M. Ships *Devonshire*, *Glasgow* and *Sparrow*, and in 1951 by H.M. Ships *Devonshire* and *Bigbury Bay*. The visit of the latter was in two parts as it was during its stay in the Island that it was called away to help after the hurricane in Jamaica. Visits were also paid in April, 1951, by H.M. Canadian ships *Magnificent* and *Micmac*.

The Governor, Sir Alfred Savage, on 7th May, 1951, opened the twelfth Meeting of the Caribbean Commission in the Legislative Council Chambers. The Commission then adjourned to Hastings House, the Headquarters of the Colonial Development and Welfare Organisation, and during the following week held a number of sessions mainly on developing the industries of the various territories.

Other conferences held during the period in Barbados were—in 1950 a Conference of the Financial Officers on revaluation, a Conference of the Commissioners of West Indian Police Forces, the fourth Conference of the Federation of Civil Service Associations, the Preparatory

Committee on the scheme for a Unified Currency for the Eastern Group of the British West Indian Territories, the third Labour Conference and the first Annual General Meeting of the Federation of Primary Producers of the British Caribbean. In 1951 the Oils and Fats Conference, the Supply Officers Conference and a Meeting of the Regional Economic Committee were held.

As a result of the work of the Currency Committee unified currency notes were put into circulation in August, 1951, for the territories of Barbados, British Guiana, the Leeward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago, and the Windward Islands, and the Board of Commissioners of Currency, British Caribbean Territories (Eastern Group) was set up.

Bishop Hughes resigned from the See of Barbados in February, 1951, and in May the Very Reverend G. L. G. Mandeville, Dean of St. Michael's Cathedral was elected the ninth Bishop of Barbados. He is the first Barbadian to hold this office.

In September, 1949, Trans-Canada Airlines offered to operate a regular service from Montreal if the Government would provide adequate landing facilities. It was decided to build a new runway, as the existing one at Seawell was too short and not strong enough for regular use by heavy aircraft. This was finished in May, 1951, after which was considerable delay and the result has not been wholly satisfactory mainly because of abnormally heavy rain while it was being built. Most of the cost of the new runway (\$1,620,000 out of a total cost of \$1,700,000) was provided from funds made available under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act (Scheme D.1294).

For the past two years the annual budgets have been described as "housekeeper" as the programme of capital works and the revision of the Ten-Year Development Plan has been postponed pending a survey of the Island's fiscal position. In addition to the construction of the new runway at Seawell, however, progress has been made with schemes financed from local funds and from funds made available under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

Schemes financed from local funds included the completion of a number of school buildings that had been started in previous years, and the completion of the Health Centre at Speightstown. The Government Housing Scheme was continued at the Pine and Bay Estates and much money was spent on improvements to tenantry roads and on road reconstruction. Improvement of the water supply, estimated to cost nearly \$2,000,000 has gone ahead, \$310,000 being voted in 1950-51 and a further \$332,000 in 1951-52. During the period \$33,000 was provided for improving the fishing fleet. Unfortunately this industry suffered a serious set back towards the end of 1951, when an unexpected and unaccountable heavy swell arose on the Leeward Coast during the night of 2nd/3rd December. Forty fishing vessels were completely destroyed and 43 more were seriously damaged. This was a serious loss in a fishing fleet only numbering some 600 boats, and it was particularly unfortunate that it happened just at the beginning of the flying-fish season. Plans were immediately made to repair the damaged boats and replace those that had been

destroyed and relief payments were made for a period of seven weeks to those fishermen who had been entirely dependent on their vessels for their livelihood. A Relief Fund which was started by the *Barbados Advocate* raised more than \$5,000.

Apart from Seawell Runway the most important scheme that is financed from the funds made available under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act is the scheme for agricultural development (D.217). This scheme, for which the sum of \$1,059,000 had been approved (part from local funds) will expire at the end of the financial year 1951-52, but approval for an extension has been sought. The operation of parts of the scheme has, however, been taken over by the Government. This includes the running of the Central Livestock Station and the six District Agricultural Stations which are doing valuable work in improving livestock and agricultural methods among peasant proprietors. The most important part of the scheme for agricultural development still being financed from Colonial Development and Welfare funds is the "Peasants' Irrigation Scheme". This has been delayed because it is difficult to get water-well testing and pumping equipment, and a great deal of preliminary investigation has still to be done. An Irrigation Officer joined the staff of the Agricultural Department during the year.

The development of the water resources scheme (D.1503) was held up because a drilling rig did not arrive until early in 1952.

The financing of the scheme for the extension of the Children's Museum (D.206) from Colonial Development and Welfare funds will cease at the end of the financial year 1951-52, and the cost of continuing this work will then be paid for by the Barbados Museum and Historical Society.

The financing of the Social Welfare Department (D.237) from Colonial Development and Welfare funds ended in September, 1951, and the department is now part of the Civil Establishment of the Island.

A list of Colonial Development and Welfare schemes initiated, in progress, or completed during 1950 and 1951 is given in an appendix to this chapter.

Attention was drawn in Part I of the Report for 1949 to the three important reports published during that year. Reference has been made earlier to the passing of the Petroleum Act which followed the report by the late Mr. G. W. Lepper, but no progress was made on the question of the deep water harbour (Report on the Proposed Construction of a Deep Water Wharf, by Sir Douglas Ritchie, M.C., Vice-Chairman, Port of London Authority). Legislation to implement the more important proposals contained in the Report on Local Government in Barbados, by Sir John Maude, K.C.B., K.B.E. (but with the important modification of six councils instead of the three recommended in the report) was introduced in the House of Assembly late in 1951, but the Bill had not been debated when the Legislature was prorogued in November. It has since been introduced into the new House of Assembly, with provision for one City Council and two

Rural Councils, thus following the pattern suggested by Sir John Maude.

During the period under review three important Reports were received, all of which had their origin in the Montego Bay Conference of 1947. The Report of the British Caribbean Standing Close Association Committee was signed in October, 1949, (Colonial No. 255) and was laid before both Houses of the Legislature in April, 1950. The Report of the Commission on the Unification of the Public Services in the British Caribbean Area (Colonial No. 254) was also laid on the same day. Finally the Report of the Commission on the Establishment of a Customs Union in the British Caribbean Area (Colonial No. 268) was laid in February, 1951.

On the day before the dissolution of the Legislature in November, 1951, the House of Assembly formally agreed with the principle of establishing a Federal Government of the British West Indies and accepted the proposals of the Report of the Standing Closer Association Committee as a basis for discussion, but did not wholly accept the details.

On the same day the House of Assembly expressed general agreement with the Report by Sir Maurice Holmes, G.B.E., K.C.B., on the Unification of the Public Services in the British Caribbean Area. No replies have yet been received from the Legislative Council on these two matters. At the beginning of the new session the Report of the Standing Closer Association Committee was referred by the House of Assembly to a Select Committee for further examination. This Committee has not yet reported.

No progress has been made with the Report of the Commission on the establishment of a Customs Union in the British Caribbean Area.

The conclusion of the long-term Sugar Agreement between the United Kingdom and the British West Indian Colonies, in accordance with which prices were guaranteed for a number of years, caused general satisfaction and paved the way for a very important domestic sugar agreement between representatives of the Sugar Producers' Federation and the Barbados Workers' Union. (Further details are given on page 13).

Prices have continued to rise during the period. The cost-of-living index figure, on a basis of 100 on 30th September, 1939, stood at 228 on 1st January, 1950, and rose steadily to 292 at 31st December, 1951. As a result of the expansion of the trade liberalisation plan with North America salt fish and balanced animal feed were placed on open general licence, the price was decontrolled and the commodities were no longer subsidised. The price of animal feed rose towards the end of the period and this in turn has forced up the price of meat, eggs and milk. A cost-of-living allowance was granted to the Civil Service in June, 1951, of \$96 per annum on the first \$480, \$36 on the second \$480 and \$24 on the third \$480 of salary.

Finally, in the world of sport, six Barbadians, including the Captain, J. D. Goddard, were members of the West Indian Cricket team which visited England in 1950 and crowned a very successful tour by winning

three and drawing one of the five Tests played. The players were given a great reception on their return to the Island and the day of their arrival was declared a public holiday. The award of the O.B.E. to J. D. Goddard in the 1951 Birthday Honours List was warmly acclaimed by all sections of the community.

LIST OF COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE SCHEMES INITIATED, IN PROGRESS OR COMPLETED DURING PERIOD 1ST JANUARY 1950 TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1951

<i>Scheme No.</i>	<i>Grant £</i>	<i>Title</i>	
D. 13 (2)	135	Provision of minor amenities	Completed
D. 13 C (ai)	300	ditto	Completed
D. 50	650	Control of Soil Erosion	Completed
D. 200 C (g)	177	Training of Subordinate Personnel	Completed
D. 200 C (p)	330	ditto	Completed
D. 201 A (a)	665	Provision of Technical Assistance	Completed
D. 201 A (v)	169	ditto	Completed
D. 201 A (x)	35	ditto	Completed
D. 206	1,800	Estab. and maintenance of a Children's Museum	In progress
D. 217	172,000	Agricultural Development	In progress
D. 237	10,800	Development of Social Welfare Services	
		(Part I)	Completed
D. 237	19,200	ditto (Part II)	Completed
D. 252 & A	8,500	Women's Work Bureau	Completed
D. 305	6,733	Promotion of 4-H Club work	In progress
D. 414	24,000	Training of midwives	Completed
D. 511	1,200	Fisheries development	Completed
D. 771 & A-C	26,475	Aeronautical Wireless Facilities	In progress
D. 845	4,780	Employment of a constructional engineer	In progress
D. 964 & A.B.	4,250	Labour training course	In progress
D. 1108/159	1,475	Training of Personnel	Initiated
D. 1108/164	60	ditto	Initiated
D. 1128 & A	2,330	Regional Broadcasting Conference, Montreal	In progress
D. 1150	9,000	Vital Statistics	In progress
D. 1294 & A	337,500	Seawall runway	Initiated
D. 1503	6,750*	Investigation of water resources	Initiated
R. 72 & A.	5,750	App't. of Ceramist	Completed
R. 100 (c)	500	Building material research	Completed
R. 225	4,000	Survey of Friendly Societies in W. Indies	In progress
R. 275	18,000	Sugar Cane research	In progress
	£667,564		

* Reduced to £6,000 on 28. 2. 1952.

PART II

Chapter 1 : Population

THE total population of Barbados, according to the West Indian Census made on 9th April, 1946, was 192,800, of which 85,727 were males and 107,073 were females. The previous count was made in 1931 when the population was given as 156,312, with 62,978 males and 93,334 females, which shows an increase of 36,529 during the fifteen years between the counts.

The population was distributed as follows :

Bridgetown	13,340
St. Michael (excluding Bridgetown)	63,097
Christ Church	24,963
St. George	14,409
St. Philip	14,876
St. John	10,096
St. James	11,297
St. Joseph	7,712
St. Thomas	8,486
St. Andrew	7,581
St. Peter	9,127
St. Lucy	7,816
	<hr/>
	192,800

The population has continued to increase since the 1946 census and on 31st December, 1951, it was estimated to be 215,128 compared with 211,641 on 31st December, 1950. The 1951 estimate showed an increase of 22,328 over the census figure.

The population at 31st December, 1951, was estimated as follows :

Population estimated at 31st December, 1950	211,641
Natural increase—births (6,793) exceeding deaths (3,000)	3,793
Emigration (21,040) exceeding Immigration (20,734)	306
	<hr/>
Population at 31st December, 1951	215,128

The density of population is calculated at 1,288 persons to the square mile.

Marriages

There were 1,001 marriages performed during 1950 and 1,092 in 1951, compared with 951 in 1949. This figure includes marriages performed by Civil Magistrates and twenty religious denominations. The marriage rate per 1,000 of population was 9·7 in 1950 and 10·3 in 1951.

Births and Deaths

The number of births has increased steadily during the past few years and there has been a slight fluctuation in the illegitimacy rate. The number of deaths, including deaths under five years, have remained about the same. During the year only four deaths were not certified.

The following are the figures for the last five years :

Year	BIRTHS			DEATHS	
	No.	Rate per 1,000	% of Illegitimate	No.	Rate per 1,000
1944	5,928	29·10	56·91	3,341	16·41
1945	6,047	28·47	54·55	3,164	14·89
1946	6,175	31·60	53·74	3,289	16·83
1947	6,425	32·28	54·48	3,204	16·09
1948	6,625	32·68	53·00*	3,139	15·48
1949	6,357	31·06	56·54	2,979	14·56
1950	6,432	30·74	57·38	2,688	12·85
1951	6,793	31·83	n.a.	3,000	14·06

* Estimated.

Infant Mortality

Out of the total number of deaths in 1950 (1,217 males and 1,471 females) 805, made up of 427 males and 378 females, were under one year of age. The infant mortality rates of children under one year per 1,000 live births for the past five years are as follows :

1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
186	150	157	163	149	133	125	136

The chief causes of infant mortality were diarrhoea, enteritis, pneumonia and congenital debility.

Chapter 2 : Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

OCCUPATIONS

The economy of the Island depends almost entirely on the sugar industry and the chief occupation of the people is the cultivation and reaping of sugar cane. It is estimated that between 20,000 and 25,000 men and women are engaged primarily in the cultivation side of the industry. Most of these workers were employed on the sugar estates,

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but a number have small holdings of their own which they also cultivate. There were, in all, over 30,000 peasant holdings of less than 10 acres, or more than a third of which sugar cane was planted.

During the years 1949 and 1950 the Island was blessed with a well-distributed rainfall which resulted in the two largest crops in its history. In 1950 the total production of sugar or its equivalent in fancy molasses was 158,183 tons. This was a record which was broken in 1951, the production being 187,643 tons. In each of these years there were 24 sugar factories and 12 syrup plants in operation. Over 2,000 workers were employed in these factories and plants. Occupations ancillary to the sugar industry (such as packing, transport and shipment) continue to employ large numbers of workers.

The distribution of workers among the main occupations remained unchanged. The approximate employment figures were as follows :

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Sugar Estates	12,000	10,000
Sugar Factories	2,000	200
Domestic and Other Personal Services	2,500	11,500
Retail and Wholesale Trades	5,000	7,000
Construction	7,000	300
Transport and Communication	3,000	100
Manufacturing and Repairing Machinery and Vehicles	2,000	—

The estimated number of unskilled able-bodied men who are either unemployed or underemployed remains at 5,000. The number of women who cannot be fully employed is about the same.

The engagement of Barbadians for short-term contracts by private employers in the United States of America continued during 1950 and 1951. In 1950 only 100 workers were sent under this scheme and were engaged by the United States Sugar Corporation. In 1951 there were 1,600 men recruited for work in the midwest, chiefly Wisconsin. Most of these men returned home by the end of 1951. The workers agreed to refund the cost of their transport to the United States which was advanced by the Barbados Government and the employers. On repatriation of workers who completed their contracts their expenses were met partly by their last employer, partly by the Barbados Government, and partly by themselves. At the end of the year there were 627 men still working under contracts in the United States.

Curaçao, Netherlands West Indies, employed 173 new workers during 1950 and 1951, but Aruba took no workers during this period. The men were recruited by agents under licence.

The period under review witnessed the closing down of His Majesty's Dockyard in Bermuda and the repatriation was concluded of Barbadian contract workers from that Colony.

At the beginning of 1950 five families remained in Surinam out of the 25 who emigrated there in August, 1948. During 1950 one family returned and another came back in 1951 at the end of the three-year contract. The three remaining workers, with their families, chose to

remain in Surinam, but all left agricultural employment and are working as artisans.

WAGES

The years 1950 and 1951 were happy ones for workers in the sugar industry, both by reason of the size of the crop and the increase in the price offered for sugar by the United Kingdom Ministry of Food. By voluntary negotiations between the Sugar Producers' Federation of Barbados and the Barbados Workers' Union it was agreed that 1950 rates would be increased by $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on 1949 rates, and 1951 rates by $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on 1950 rates. The cane-cutting rate therefore advanced from $57\frac{1}{2}$ cents per ton in 1949 to 65 cents per ton in 1950 and further to 73 cents per ton in 1951. At the end of 1951 the time rates advanced to 21 cents and 15 cents per hour for male and female labourers respectively. In addition all field and factory workers received a cash bonus on their total earnings at the end of each reaping season. This was 7 per cent in 1950 and 19 per cent in 1951.

In the sugar and syrup factories the rates of wages continued to be based on the ton of sugar and the puncheon of molasses and varied with the size and efficiency of the factory. The basic wage rates for out-of-crop mechanics, fixed by a negotiated agreement, varied from 18 cents an hour to 36 cents an hour with a $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent allowance on total earnings. This agreement ended on 31st December, 1951.

Wage rates for all port labour have been increased since 1949. Most of these rates are covered by agreements signed by representatives of the Shipping and Mercantile Association of Barbados and the Barbados Workers' Union.

A cost-of-living allowance has been made to the entire Civil Service, including casual workers, as follows : on the first \$480 per annum—20 per cent, on the second \$480 per annum— $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and on the third \$480 per annum—5 per cent, subject to a maximum of \$156 per annum. This allowance began on 16th June, 1951.

COST OF LIVING

The cost-of-living index shows an increase from 228 at the end of December, 1949, to 242 at the end of May, 1950. These increases were due to higher prices which resulted mainly from the devaluation of the pound sterling. Imports of cheaper articles of clothing caused a fall of one point in June, 1950, and the index remained at 241 until the beginning of November when it rose to 242. At the end of May, 1951, the index had risen to 264.

In June, 1951, a Committee appointed by the Governor-in-Executive Committee to report on the operation of the index recommended that, until the results were available of the survey on income and consumption in the Colony which was then being carried out by the Institute of Social and Economic Research of the University College of the West Indies, the present index be continued but weighted according to the 1949 pattern of imports and local consumption. At the end of

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December, 1951, through further increases in the prices of commodities and services mainly caused by the continued effect of the devaluation of the pound sterling, the index had risen to 292.

During the period under review Government continued to subsidise flour, and salted pork.

The following table shows the cost-of-living index figure at the end of each month from September, 1939 :

(January–August, 1939—Basis 100)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1939	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	110	111	111
1940	.	.	114	112	113	118	122	121	122	122	123	122
1941	.	.	124	124	125	128	129	130	130	131	134	136
1942	.	.	137	140	142	145	149	152	153	156	161	164
1943	.	.	156	164	162	162	163	166	166	166	170	168
1944	.	.	168	169	168	175	175	176	182	186	189	185
1945	.	.	185	183	183	186	186	186	187	187	191	189
1946	.	.	196	196	196	197	200	200	214	212	215	215
1947	.	.	228	224	228	228	225	223	223	224	226	226
1948	.	.	226	227	228	228	231	231	232	233	235	236
1949	.	.	235	234	235	230	226	227	229	226	225	224
1950	.	.	228	230	232	242	242	241	241	241	241	242
1951	.	.	243	246	250	256	264	272	274	278	282	284

Housing continued to be a difficult problem for overseas and local officials. The repair and conversion of certain military buildings into civilian flats have contributed a little to ease the problem which was still acute at the end of the year. As there is no rent control, officers have found themselves compelled to pay increased rent or to leave the houses.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

During the period under review, the Labour Department, which consisted of the Labour Commissioner, a Labour Inspector and clerks in 1949, was strengthened by the addition of an Assistant Labour Commissioner, two Labour Officers and another clerk. The post of Labour Inspector was abolished and the holder of that post became a Labour Officer. The temporary post of Factory Inspector was also established. The United States Savings Organisation continued to deal with the compulsory savings of emigrants to the United States of America. The six Cane-weighing Inspectors were given legal authority to check the accuracy of canewighers under the Supervision of the Weighing of Sugar Canes (Amendment) Act, 1951.

LABOUR ORGANISATION

The Labour Department continued to arrange many conciliation board meetings, both *ad hoc* and those of the Divisional Port Committee and the Joint Port Committee. Agreements, providing *inter alia* for increases in wage rates, were concluded in respect of nearly every category of port worker. An agreement was signed by the

Sugar Producers' Federation and the Barbados Workers' Union on 13th September, 1951, after nine months' negotiations characterised by much patience, forbearance and give and take on both sides, and was subsequently confirmed by the organisations concerned. Its objects, stated in the preamble, were to avoid friction and establish good industrial relations between the employers and workers in the sugar industry and to avoid protracted annual negotiations between the Federation and the Union regarding increases in the wages of workers in the sugar industry. This does not imply that relations between employers and employees were bad when the negotiations began ; it was because these were already good that the negotiations were able to begin and were carried through to a successful conclusion. The agreement, which covers the years 1951, 1952, and 1953, provides in above "average crop" years for direct benefits to employees by way of an improved bonus scheme, indirect benefits to employees by way of increased contributions to the Labour Welfare Fund, and a levy for the benefit of the industry as a whole to be credited either to a Harbour Fund or to the Stabilisation Fund. It was decided not to implement the part of the agreement about the payment of a cess to a Harbour Fund until a final decision has been taken on the deep water harbour report. Other provisions in the agreement relate to the price paid for peasants' cane, to annual consultation by the Sugar Producers' Federation with the Barbados Workers' Union when considering the percentage increases for workers in the sugar industry in relation to the external Sugar Agreement, and to the publication of an annual memorandum and certified financial statement explaining the price paid for cane. These provisions should do much to create greater confidence within the sugar industry. The Sugar Industry (Rehabilitation, Price Stabilisation and Labour Welfare) (Special Levy) Act, which gave legislative effect to the increased contributions to the Labour Welfare Fund, was passed shortly before the end of the session.

The Wages Board for Shop Assistants in Bridgetown was set up in 1950 and has so far produced two sets of decisions covering such matters as minimum wage rates, holidays with pay, and sick leave. This Board was set up under the Wages Board Act, 1943, and its decisions have the force of law.

The Caribbean Workers' Union was registered in February, 1950, and covers categories of workers similar to those dealt with by the Barbados Workers' Union. The Barbados Workers' Union and the Shipping and Mercantile Association of Barbados continued to be very active, and were the principal parties in nearly all agreements reached under the auspices of the Labour Department. The Clerks' Union has taken part in conciliation meetings with merchants in Bridgetown about minimum wages of the clerks employed in a wide variety of stores.

LEGISLATION

During 1950 the Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Act, 1949, and the Trade Union (Amendment) Act, 1949, were brought into

force. The former revised rates of compensation for various degrees of injury, and the latter provided mainly for "contracting out" and "peaceful picketing". Other labour legislation included the Wages Board (Bridgetown Shop Assistants) Order, 1950, which set up the Wages Board for Shop Assistants in Bridgetown (referred to above) ; the Shop (Amendment) Order, 1950, which allowed shops selling fresh fruit, fresh vegetables, handicrafts and products of cottage industry to remain open at any time, and the Sugar Industry (Rehabilitation, Price Stabilisation and Labour Welfare) Order, 1950, which provided *inter alia* for a levy on the sugar industry to provide funds to assist workers in this industry to build, alter and repair their houses and to provide them with recreation facilities and playing fields.

In 1951 labour legislation included the following Acts : The Supervision of the Weighing of Sugar Canes (Amendment) Act (No. 3 of 1951), extending to Caneweighing Inspectors power to supervise and check sugar cane which is being weighed for sale ; the Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Act (No. 4 of 1951), restoring the former alternative maxima of 156 weeks and 208 weeks wages for compensation in case of death or permanent total disablement respectively ; the Quarries Act (No. 9 of 1951), providing for registration, licensing and supervision of quarries and for safety of persons employed therein ; the Holidays with Pay Act (No. 38 of 1951), providing a minimum annual holiday with pay of two weeks ; the Apprenticeship Bursaries (Amendment) Act (No. 28 of 1951), establishing a procedure for increasing the number of Government Bursaries by resolution of the Legislature without recourse to amendment of the principal act ; the Labour Department (Amendment) Act (No. 43 of 1951), widening the powers of inspection of the Labour Commissioner and his senior staff ; the Factories (Amendment) Act (No. 53 of 1951), improving the administration of factory inspection and increasing its scope (neither this nor the principal act was proclaimed at the end of 1951) ; the Accidents and Occupational Diseases (Notification) Act (No. 59 of 1951), requiring employers and medical practitioners to notify the Labour Commissioners of injuries and occupational diseases occurring to work people, with a view to preventing recurrence ; the Shops (Amendment) Act (No. 61 of 1951), narrowing the definition of "shop assistant" and permitting the opening of shops on early closing days in Christmas and Easter week ; the Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act (No. 68 of 1951), implementing relevant International Labour Office (revised) Conventions ; the Protection of Workers' Act (No. 64 of 1951), requiring employers *inter alia* to pay workers all their wages in legal tender, and the Sugar Industry (Rehabilitation, Price Stabilization and Labour Welfare) (Special Levy) Act (No. 52 of 1951), providing *inter alia* for increase in the levy payable to the Labour Welfare Fund in above-normal crop years.

Chapter 3 : Public Finance and Taxation

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

The comparative figures of revenue and expenditure for 1949-50, 1950-51 and 1951-52 with those of 1939-40 and 1940-41 are as follows :

		<i>Revenue</i> \$	<i>Expenditure</i> \$
1939-40	.	2,685,523	2,688,182
1940-41	.	3,069,484	3,930,048
1949-50	.	9,587,036	10,323,903
1950-51	.	10,866,850	9,642,684
1951-52*	.	12,597,802	11,253,115

* Revised estimate.

The comparative table of revenue figures for the 1949-50, 1950-51 and the revised estimates for 1951-52 is as follows :

<i>Head</i>	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52 (<i>Revised estimate</i>)
	\$	\$	\$
Customs and Excise	4,743,745	5,465,218	6,506,000
Taxation	3,071,238	3,838,703	4,625,000
Licences	73,449	131,088	126,075
Fines	11,920	15,853	15,100
Rents and Royalties	38,008	36,019	39,745
Interest and Redemption . .	83,629	65,444	53,194
Net Revenue from Govern- ment Commercial under- takings	99,704	199,645	33,400
Revenue from Government Departments and Services	946,579	994,479	1,106,987
Special Receipts	518,764	120,401	92,301

The comparative table of expenditure figures for the three years is as follows :

<i>Head</i>	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52 (<i>Revised estimate</i>)
	\$	\$	\$
Governor	34,333	34,807	38,355
Colonial Secretary	55,435	52,711	62,000
Colonial Treasurer	21,268	18,992	32,100
Auditor General	26,931	24,397	32,500
Harbour Master	68,728	62,459	69,200
Customs	191,024	247,427	197,300
Powder Magazine	617	487	530
Public Market	29,280	30,193	30,500
Fire Brigade	42,631	36,108	38,800
Lighthouses	11,894	12,251	13,140
Registration Office	28,379	30,308	35,200
Legislature	74,692	63,091	66,000
Legal Departments	156,456	162,805	159,000
Police	691,018	703,595	729,000
Prisons	92,703	96,796	104,500
Government Industrial			
Schools	40,104	58,500	52,150
Commissioners of Currency	9,781	54,460	—
Ecclesiastical	95,774	94,536	95,400
Education	1,540,521	1,651,566	1,799,000
Agriculture	231,713	255,197	288,000
Public Library	29,026	28,296	31,000
Medical Departments	949,919	1,036,729	1,227,852
Barbados Regiment	46,993	64,176	75,100
Public Works	190,362	192,884	192,900
Pensions	451,343	476,750	488,200
Charges of Debt	158,140	158,140	158,160
Subsidies and Grants	230,492	243,781	273,696
Miscellaneous Services	215,551	252,400	827,450
Income Tax	246,451	320,993	255,000
Labour Department	117,449	64,985	320,000
Highways and Transport	733,692	626,684	730,000
Airport	33,737	42,897	60,000
Electrical Inspection	17,980	15,631	27,700
Housing Board	8,642	9,799	21,600
Peasants' Loan Bank	16,872	6,192	24,800
Old Age Pensions	466,430	471,970	500,000

<i>Head</i>	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52 (Revised estimate)
	\$	\$	\$
Waterworks Department	632,984	616,140	635,300
Social Welfare Office	3,382	3,991	13,782
Architect and Planning	17,275	15,889	—
Controls and Subsidies	1,143,697	1,159,452	1,147,900
Contribution to Capital Works	250,000	100,000	400,000
Arrears of Salaries and Wages	920,202	44,319	—

Capital expenditure for the periods 1949-50 and 1950-51 was as follows* :

<i>Head</i>	1949-50	1950-51
	\$	\$
Public Buildings	454,671	134,666
Housing	281,469	243,294
Roads	300,473	215,033
Water Supplies	279,047	234,663
Other Public Works	74,289	25,926
Loans	17,400	12,600
Miscellaneous	94,293	56,697
Special Expenditure	17,813	287
Colonial Development and Welfare	250,525	1,364,102
	<hr/> 1,769,980	<hr/> 2,287,268

These capital works were financed as follows :

<i>Head</i>	1949-50	1950-51
	\$	\$
General Revenue Balance	632,780	317,980
Contribution from Revenue	250,000	100,000
Colonial Development and Welfare	71,961	1,164,960
	<hr/> 954,741	<hr/> 1,582,940
Balance met from Loan Funds and C.D.W.	815,239	704,328
	<hr/> 1,769,980	<hr/> 2,287,268
Loan Funds	\$1,141,861	
C.D.W.	\$ 377,706	

PUBLIC DEBT

The public debt at 31st December, 1951, was \$2,905,728, the sinking funds on that date being \$1,407,214, leaving a net public debt of

* Capital expenditure in 1951-52 amounted to \$1,746,664 ; details are not yet available.

\$1,498,514, compared with sinking funds of \$1,202,076 and a net public debt of \$1,703,652 on 31st of December, 1949.

The position of the loans is :

<i>Loan and Amount</i>	<i>Amount out- standing</i>	<i>Sinking Fund at 31st December, 1951, at Cost</i>	<i>Date redeemable</i>	<i>Rate of interest</i>
	\$	\$		
Public Loan Act, 1914 and the Reimburse- ment Act, 1914— \$1,195,200 . . .	177,600	153,848	\$148,800—1961 \$ 28,800—1963	\$52,800 at 4% \$28,800 at 4½% \$96,000 at 5%
General Local Loan Act, 1933, and Public Loans (Redemption) Act, 1933—\$676,416 .	676,416	424,312	1964	3½% per annum
Waterworks Loan Act, 1935—\$746,400 . . .	746,400	396,523	1961	3% „ „
Education Loan Act, 1935—\$397,872 . . .	397,872	134,860	1966	3½% „ „
Waterworks Loan Act, 1941—\$169,920 . . .	169,920	56,730	1966	3½% „ „
Local Loan Act, 1941— \$326,400 . . .	326,400	108,864	1966	\$321,600 at 3½% \$ 4,800 at 3%
Public Loans (Redemp- tion) Act, 1942— \$411,120 . . .	411,120	132,077	1978	3½% per annum
	\$2,905,728	\$1,407,214		

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Assets and liabilities at 31st March, 1951, were :

<i>Liabilities</i>	\$
Special Funds	1,760,371
Unexpended Balances	129,899
Miscellaneous Funds not applicable to General Revenue but included in Treasury Cash	1,783,237
General Revenue Balance	5,361,599
	\$9,035,106

<i>Assets</i>	\$
Cash in Treasury	166,719
Cash in Banks	852,233
Due by Crown Agents	3,489,897
Advances	548,402
Other Accounts Receivable	471,083
Advances to be subsequently refunded from Loan Funds (1948-1950)	1,368,695
Advances to be subsequently refunded from Loan Funds—Colonial Development and Welfare	377,706
Investments (market value at 31st March, 1951)	1,760,371
	<hr/>
	\$9,035,106

MAIN HEADS OF REVENUE

Customs Tariff

Specific rates of duty are imposed whenever practicable though, in view of the Island's dependence upon imported food, the duty on foodstuffs is low, especially on the main commodities.

The tariff rates were greatly affected by the Canada-West Indies Agreement of 1925 which allowed the entry of produce and manufactures from Canada at rates below those on foreign items. Goods manufactured in any part of the British Commonwealth were also included in this preference. The preference was reciprocal and exports from the Island have been granted lower rates in Commonwealth markets.

Ad valorem duties range from 1 per cent preferential to 32 per cent general, but on most articles the rates are 10 per cent preferential and 20 per cent general. All rates, both specific and *ad valorem*, are subject to a surtax of 20 per cent except those on articles named in the Trade Agreement of 1938 between the United Kingdom and the United States of America. *Ad valorem* duty is assessed on the factory cost of the item.

Exemption from payment of customs' duties is allowed on machinery and apparatus imported for use in the manufacture of sugar, rum, cotton, tobacco, etc., and in 1949 the exemption was extended to machinery and apparatus imported for irrigating agricultural lands. In 1950 exemption was granted to fishing tackle and machinery and apparatus for the manufacture of cotton yarn and cotton goods from cotton yarn. During 1947 an Act was passed enabling the importation free of duty for a period of three years of articles manufactured from Sea Island cotton grown in the British West Indies. This Act was extended for another year in 1950. Fresh fruit, firewood, charcoal, coconuts, lemon and lime juice which are imported from neighbouring islands and arrive mainly by schooner are also exempted from duty.

The baggage, personal and household effects of consuls and consular officers and of public officers in the service of the Crown transferred from any part of the Commonwealth are admitted duty free.

Excise

Rum is the only article on which an excise duty is levied. This is at the rate of \$2.54 per proof wine gallon. In addition there is a distiller's licence fee of 4 cents per gallon on all rum distilled.

Originally rum was made in Barbados by means of pot-stills, usually producing rum at the strength of 40 per cent overproof. These small stills were set up all over the Island, but they have now been mainly replaced by patented modern stills owned by four companies. These factories produce rum at strengths up to 68 per cent overproof.

Stamp Duties

Stamp duties are imposed under the Stamp Act, 1916. Duty is charged on specified instruments set out in a schedule to the Act. The Registrar is appointed adjudicator to decide the amount of any duty to be charged, with an appeal lying to the Chief Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. In certain cases unstamped or insufficiently stamped instruments may be stamped after execution on payment of the full duty and a penalty of \$24. The penalty may be remitted by the Governor-in-Executive Committee.

Stamp duty (12 cents) is required on any agreement or memorandum of agreement above a value of \$24 except for an agreement of wages or the purchase of goods, wares and merchandise. The rate of stamp duty for appraisements or valuation of property varies from 6 cents to \$4.80 depending on the value of the property. The private banks are permitted to issue bank notes on the payment of a licence of \$360. The stamp duty on cheques, receipts of \$9.60 or more, and bills of exchange payable on demand is 2 cents.

Other more important stamp duties are :

	\$	¢
Bond for payment of money not exceeding \$240 . . . . .	.60	
„ over \$240 and not exceeding \$480	1.20	
„ for each additional \$480 or part . . . . .	.60	
Bond of indemnity	2.40	
Transfer of real or personal property depending on value . . . . .	.24	
	to	.60
Deeds not otherwise described, depending on value	1.20	
	to	2.40
Lease at \$48-\$96 . . . . .	.48	
rising to \$720-\$960	4.80	
and for each additional \$240 or part	1.20	
Marriage licence . . . . .	.48	
Mortgage, bond, debenture, covenant, bill of sale, judgment obtained or confessed . . . . .	.72	
Affidavits and other notarial acts . . . . .	.24	
Life insurance policy . . . . .	.24	
Power of attorney . . . . .	.60	
Appointment or discharge of a trustee	2.40	

Income Tax

The rates of income tax for 1951 are :

On every complete dollar of taxable income up to		\$ 480 at 2½ cents
On every complete dollar of taxable income beyond	\$ 480 and up to \$ 960 at 5	„
On every complete dollar of taxable income beyond	\$ 960 „ „ „ \$ 1,920 at 10	„
On every complete dollar of taxable income beyond	\$ 1,920 „ „ „ \$ 2,880 at 15	„
On every complete dollar of taxable income beyond	\$ 2,880 „ „ „ \$ 3,840 at 22½	„
On every complete dollar of taxable income beyond	\$ 3,840 „ „ „ \$ 4,800 at 27½	„
On every complete dollar of taxable income beyond	\$ 4,800 „ „ „ \$ 8,400 at 37½	„
On every complete dollar of taxable income beyond	\$ 8,400 „ „ „ \$12,000 at 47½	„
On every complete dollar of taxable income beyond	\$12,000 „ „ „ \$24,000 at 60	„
On every complete dollar of taxable income beyond	\$24,000	at 75 „

Income tax is not paid by residents on incomes below \$720 per annum in the case of single individuals and \$1,200 in the case of married persons. Deductions are allowed for children under 16 years at \$240 and over 16 years for children receiving full-time instruction at any university, college or school. A maximum of \$240 is allowed for any other dependants not exceeding two. Deductions are permitted for life insurances not exceeding one-sixth of the total income or 7 per cent of the actual capital sum assured or \$960, whichever is less.

There is provision for relief from double taxation of income which is also taxable in the United Kingdom or in certain other countries of the British Empire.

The income tax on companies is at a flat rate of 37½%. The rate for life assurance companies is the average of that paid by an individual with a taxable income of \$4,800.

Estate and Succession Duties

Estate and succession duties are payable under the Estate and Succession Duties Act, 1941, as amended. The scales are :

Where the value of any succession—

Where the successor is—
 Husband, Brother A person
 lineal or sister in any
 descendant or their other
 or descendants degree or
 ancestor stranger
 in blood

		%	%	%
Exceeds \$ 96 but does not exceed	\$ 2,400	½	1	2
„ \$ 2,400 „ „ „ „	\$ 4,800	1	2	3
„ \$ 4,800 „ „ „ „	\$ 9,600	1	3	4
„ \$ 9,600 „ „ „ „	\$14,400	2	4	5
„ \$14,400 „ „ „ „	\$24,000	2	4	6
„ \$24,000 „ „ „ „	\$33,600	2	5	8
„ \$33,600 „ „ „ „	\$48,000	2	5	9
„ \$48,000 „ „ „ „		2	6	10

Relief in the case of quick succession to land or business is allowed at the following rates :

Where the second death occurs within one	year of the first death	75%
" " " " " " " two	years " " " "	60%
" " " " " " " three	" " " " "	45%
" " " " " " " four	" " " " "	30%
" " " " " " " five	" " " " "	15%

Other Taxation

The other principal taxes are the package tax, tax on motor spirit and diesel fuel used in road vehicles, and the police tax.

The yield from these taxes for three years was as follows :

	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52 (<i>Estimate</i>)
	\$	\$	\$
Package tax	160,029	79,702	170,000
Tax on motor spirit	569,693	641,173	600,000
Police tax	20,318	23,110	22,000

The package tax is levied under the Package Tax Act, 1941, by which a levy of 12 cents is made for every parcel of goods, wares and merchandise imported into the Island or taken out of bond for consumption in the Island. There are certain exemptions. Goods and merchandise arriving in bulk are also subject to package tax in accordance with a schedule which sets out the amount of the article that is deemed to be a package, for example, every 5 cwt. of machinery is considered one package and every 500 superficial feet of one inch thickness or less of timber. This tax is collected by the Customs in the usual way, or if the package arrives by post, by the Post Office.

The tax on motor spirit is 2 cents per gallon and is collected from the importer.

The authority for the police tax is contained in the Police Act, 1891. It is in effect a rate levied on landowners. The rate of tax is 16 cents per acre and 4 cents in the pound of the annual rent of houses, but is not levied on both rent and land. The tax is collected by Parochial Treasurers but paid into the Public Treasury.

Chapter 4 : Currency and Banking

CURRENCY

In 1950 the Currency Act was passed as a result of an Agreement between the Governments of Barbados, British Guiana, the Leeward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago and the Windward Islands setting up a Board of Commissioner of Currency, British Caribbean Territories (Eastern Group). The notes of this unified currency were first issued on 1st August, 1951, and the notes issued by the Barbados Government were gradually withdrawn from that date.

The new currency notes are \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20 and \$100. Private banks have in the past been allowed to issue restricted currency. Government accounts are kept in dollars. British coin is legal tender. The West Indian dollar is fixed at 4s. 2d., that is \$4.80 to £1 sterling.

The total issue of notes at 31st December, 1951, amounted to \$4,802,840 in the following denominations and amounts :

<i>Denomination</i>	<i>Barbados Government</i>		<i>Currency Board Eastern Territories</i>	
\$	<i>No.</i>	\$	<i>No.</i>	\$
1.00	132,963	132,963	620,000	620,000
2.00	19,791	39,582	110,000	220,000
5.00	83,363	416,815	315,000	1,575,000
10.00	—	—	50,400	504,000
20.00	6,099	121,980	31,500	630,000
100.00	1,425	142,500	4,000	400,000
		<hr/>		<hr/>
		\$853,840		\$3,949,000

BANKING

Commercial Banks

There are three overseas banks operating in the Colony—Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), the Royal Bank of Canada and the Canadian Bank of Commerce. The paid-up capital of each is respectively £4,975,500, \$35,000,000 and \$40,000,000, and the head offices are in London, Montreal and Toronto.

Government Savings Bank

In addition to the commercial banks there is a Government Savings Bank, in which, at the end of June, 1951, it is estimated that there were 43,300 depositors, about 4,700 more than in 1949 ; the total sum to their credit was estimated at \$11,082,000, an increase of \$1,168,000 compared with 1949. The market value of invested funds is \$10,952,078. The rate of interest on deposits is 3 per cent a year, and since April, 1933, there has been a limit of \$1,440 on new deposits.

A travelling bank consisting of a motor van fitted out for the use of outlying parishes, which was introduced in 1949, has proved very popular particularly during the crop season.

A new system of keeping the records by mechanical methods was introduced during the period.

Peasants' Loan Bank

The Peasants' Loan Bank was established in 1937 with a capital of \$480,000 to be advanced from the Public Treasury as the bank from time to time might require. The Bank makes loans for various agricultural purposes such as irrigation and the purchase of livestock and manures to enable the peasant proprietors to bring back into cultivation holdings abandoned through lack of capital. A peasant proprietor is defined as one who owns 10 acres or less. The bank is

a body corporate. It is controlled by a board of directors of five members appointed as follows : the Director of Agriculture appointed by the Governor, one member appointed sessionally by the Legislative Council, two members appointed sessionally by the House of Assembly and one member appointed by the Agricultural Society of the Island. The accounts of the bank are audited by the Auditor General, and a copy of his report is forwarded to the Governor and published in the *Official Gazette*. During the period 1st June, 1949 to 31st May, 1950, loans were made amounting to \$35,603 to 512 persons, and for the same period for 1950 to 1951 loans amounting to \$41,211 were made to 582 persons.

The Sugar Industry Agricultural Bank

The Sugar Industry Agricultural Bank was established in 1907 and founded on a grant of \$384,000 made by the Imperial Treasury in order to assist the sugar industry of the Colony. The Sugar Industry Agricultural Bank Act, 1907, was replaced by the Sugar Industry Agricultural Bank Act of 1943 in order that the usefulness of the money available might be extended to make loans for the carrying on of the management of sugar factories in the same way as the previous Act authorised loans for sugar plantations and sugar cultivation.

The net profit for the financial year 1949-50 amounted to \$17,011 and for 1950-51 to \$16,731.

The Barbados Co-operative Bank Limited

The Barbados Co-operative Bank Limited is a privately owned bank incorporated in 1938, with a registered capital of \$240,000. The number of depositors at the end of the financial year 1950-51 (28th February) was 19,166 and the balance to the credit of depositors was \$576,577.

Chapter 5 : Commerce

IMPORTS

Imports for 1951 were \$51,918,327 compared with \$38,726,132 in 1950 and \$33,948,619 in 1949 : the increase was chiefly due to the increased imports of goods mainly from the United Kingdom. The principal increases were in respect of animal foods, flour, art silk piece-goods, boots and shoes.

The values and quantities of the main items imported in 1949, 1950 and 1951 are set out below :

Item	Unit	1949		1950		1951	
		Quantity	Value \$	Quantity	Value \$	Quantity	Value \$
Beer, ale, etc.	gallons	209,857	351,552	247,145	439,881	320,479	663,951
Animal foods	lb.	18,529,213	803,691	21,461,006	1,313,424	23,194,081	1,546,709
Rice	..	17,684,833	1,025,721	19,690,989	1,299,605	17,718,492	1,204,857

BARBADOS

Item	Unit	1949		1950		1951	
		Quantity	Value \$	Quantity	Value \$	Quantity	Value \$
Flour ..	lb.	22,506,092	1,377,924	22,441,608	1,787,675	22,022,168	2,022,444
Pork, salted ..	"	3,551,534	710,307	3,376,837	742,905	4,421,180	1,105,295
Milk ..	"	2,399,168	577,469	2,007,500	483,887	2,699,256	809,777
Lumber ..	ft.	9,990,992	1,333,448	8,227,210	1,290,618	13,142,596	2,017,212
Cotton piece-goods	sq. yd.	3,130,491	1,577,208	2,329,709	1,186,098	2,596,656	1,799,020
Art. Silk piece-goods	" "	1,185,360	895,925	1,616,857	1,189,262	2,066,646	1,794,143
Hardware ..	"	—	651,277	—	653,450	—	984,968
Machinery ..	"	—	2,023,130	—	1,823,034	—	1,941,169
Motor cars and trucks ..	no.	512	868,294	637	1,106,174	801	1,611,491
Boots and shoes	pairs	235,409	563,521	334,836	848,010	329,497	1,123,555
Iron and steel manufactures	"	—	882,979	—	1,093,205	—	1,537,678

The value of goods imported from the sterling area increased and that of goods from the dollar area decreased. The value of goods from the United Kingdom rose from \$13,836,929 in 1949 to \$18,042,742 in 1950 and to \$23,589,150 in 1951. This was due partly to the deflection of trade from the dollar to the sterling areas and to increased prices. Imports from Australia amounted to \$1,280,978 in 1950 and \$1,602,288 in 1951. The main items were butter and meat of all kinds.

Imports from Canada decreased from \$7,287,117 in 1949 to \$5,588,959 in 1950 and rose again to \$8,314,894 in 1951. The main import from Canada, flour, showed an increase of \$116,974 on 1950.

Imports from the United States of America were worth \$4,240,555 in 1949, \$2,573,823 in 1950 and \$2,834,877 in 1951. This decrease was due to the reduction in the volume and value of goods licensed for import from hard currency countries.

EXPORTS

The total value of exports excluding transit trade was \$35,466,166 in 1951, \$27,643,082 in 1950 and \$22,504,975 in 1949. The increase was due chiefly to a larger sugar crop.

The following are comparative figures of the quantities and values of the main exports :

Item	Unit	1949		1950		1951	
		Quantity	Value \$	Quantity	Value \$	Quantity	Value \$
Sugar ..	tons	126,609	15,714,738	131,743	18,566,875	152,762	23,213,160
Molasses ..	gallons	6,143,928	3,275,316	8,835,842	5,166,074	8,762,527	6,625,393
Rum ..	"	647,748	1,225,164	902,296	1,415,940	1,352,178	1,983,818
Soap ..	lb.	238,511	36,967	370,328	57,344	741,920	153,577
Margarine ..	"	326,868	114,404	370,405	129,642	604,845	251,012
Edible Oil ..	gallons	40,063	62,122	56,902	88,211	78,799	141,050
Cotton lint ..	lb.	58,274	58,274	34,980	36,379	15,193	18,232

The main increases over 1950 were : sugar to the United Kingdom \$2,063,005 and to Canada \$2,545,987 ; molasses to Canada \$957,340, to the United Kingdom \$397,374 and to the U.S.A. \$93,715 ; rum to the United Kingdom \$68,968, to Canada \$170,127 and to St. Kitts-Nevis \$82,135.

The main exportable products of the Island are dark crystal sugar, muscovado sugar, fancy molasses, choice molasses, vacuum pan molasses and rum, which are all products of the sugar cane. Sugars of all grades exported in 1951 amounted to 152,762.5 tons ; it is estimated that 8,000 tons were consumed locally. Exports of choice molasses which is a by-product of muscovado sugar manufacture, totalled 104,886 wine gallons ; fancy molasses, 6,346,439 wine gallons and vacuum pan molasses, 2,311,202 wine gallons.

GENERAL

The prosperity of the Island centres on the sugar crop and the prices of sugar and other products of the industry.

Large imports of foodstuffs and lumber are essential to an island whose economy is based on sugar and which lacks the space for growing adequate food crops. Although ground provisions are grown, it is not possible to produce the items which constitute the staple diet of the people—flour, rice and salted pork. The Island has no timber so that lumber has to be imported for building. Machinery is necessary for the sugar industry.

The visible adverse balance of trade, \$51,918,327 imports against \$35,464,166 exports, was \$16,454,161 in 1950. An adverse balance has been an invariable feature of the trade of the Island and is in part offset by interest received on capital investments abroad, remittances from Barbadians who have settled overseas, and by tourist traffic.

The value of trade for the post-war compared with the pre-war period indicates not only the increased prices of commodities, but the great advances in the standard of living of the people.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Imports</i> \$	<i>Exports</i> \$
1937 . . .	10,659,120	7,192,036
1938 . . .	10,017,124	5,848,219
1946 . . .	23,963,961	15,082,387
1947 . . .	34,199,664	17,832,513
1948 . . .	30,461,904	14,631,192
1949 . . .	33,948,619	22,504,975
1950 . . .	38,726,132	27,643,082
1951 . . .	51,918,327	35,464,166

Chapter 6 : Production

AGRICULTURE

Barbados has an area of about 106,500 acres of which 88,597 acres are stated in the 1946 Census Report to be occupied by 4,881 farms of one acre and over. The land in these farms is divided as follows : cultivated, 59,043 acres ; other cultivable, 2,150 acres ; pasture, 17,594 acres ; woodland, 1,510 acres and other land, 8,300 acres. The area under irrigation from wells is approximately 500 acres.

All arable land has been farmed as plantations for generations and has been owned by the occupiers or worked by local attorneys on behalf of absentee proprietors. Plantations vary in size from 10 to 500 acres. During the past thirty to forty years a number of these plantations have been cut up into small holdings and sold to peasants. The number of small plots of one acre and under is given as 26,515. Methods of tenure are by complete purchase, incomplete purchase, under will, heir-at-law, as agent for owner abroad, or for deceased owner and otherwise.

*Sugar Cane**

Sugar can is grown as the principal crop on all plantations and on nearly all smallholdings. In 1951, 35,020.7 acres of cane were reaped by plantations and an estimated 8,000 acres by small holders, making a total of 43,020 acres. The actual production of sugar was the equivalent of 187,643 tons and made up as follows :

	<i>Tons</i>
Vacuum Pan Sugars . . .	163,312.7
Muscovado . . .	1,253.6
Fancy Molasses . . .	23,076.7
	<hr/> 187,643.0 <hr/>

This was the largest amount of sugar ever produced in Barbados, being 29,460 tons more than the record 1950 crop. The yield of sugar per acre of cane grown was 4.36 tons and average cane yield, if calculated on the basis of actual cane received at all sugar factories in the Island from both plantations and peasants, was 39.31 tons per acre which is the highest ever obtained in Barbados. Juice quality and recovery were, however, poor as a result of the heavy rains which fell during the crop season.

No new vacuum pan factory for sugar manufacture has been built since 1939 ; on the contrary, seven of those operating have closed.

* See the Barbados Annual Report for 1947 for an Appendix to Chapter 6 dealing with sugar-cane breeding.

During 1951, 24 vacuum pan factories, one muscovado factory and 11 fancy molasses steam-driven plants made sugar and molasses.

Cotton

One hundred and eighty-six acres of cotton were reaped in 1951 which yielded 58,225 lb. of seed cotton ; 15,285 lb. of lint were obtained from this seed cotton. The lint was exported and the seed ground locally, the oil being used for cooking and the residue as a stock feed.

Soil erosion in the Scotland District

Owing to the wide extent of soil erosion damage in the Scotland District and the necessity for prompt action to be taken in the matter, an Advisory Board known as The Scotland District Conservation Board has been set up, under the Chairmanship of the Director of Agriculture, to advise Government on the best way to deal with the problem.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND LIVESTOCK BREEDING

A Central Livestock Station has been established on Government lands at the Pine Plantation. Dairying and the possibilities of developing an economic system of animal husbandry are being investigated. Special attention is being paid to dairying as an auxiliary to sugar production, and to the improvement of the Island's stock of milch goats, sheep, pigs and poultry. Stud centres are also maintained at the six District Agricultural Stations.

FORESTRY

The only part of Barbados where the original forest of the Island still exists is Turner's Hall Wood with an area of about 46 acres. This wood is preserved by statute.

The Island depends on timber from the United States of America and from Canada whence large quantities of pitchpine, deal, spruce, fir, etc., are imported. Some timber is also obtained from British Guiana. The bagasse of crushed sugar cane provides fuel for the sugar factories while firewood and charcoal for household purposes are imported from British Guiana and the neighbouring islands.

Considerable numbers of trees, mainly casuarina, have been distributed within the past ten years to promote afforestation and several small plantations have grown up.

FISHERIES

Schemes financed under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act and from local government funds have been made to improve the fishing industry. A Fisheries branch of the Department of Science and Agriculture was established in 1944. An Advisory Fisheries Committee assists the Director of Agriculture on fishery matters.

Schemes which are being operated provide for the maintenance, expansion and development of fisheries production and for the marketing and distribution of fish. Fish markets have been built at Bridgetown and at Oistins and it is proposed to build one at Speightstown. Successful blasting operations to remove obstructing reefs and to facilitate the passage of fishing boats, have been carried out at Conset's Channel (St. John), Martin's Bay Channel (St. John), Tent Bay (Bathsheba), Meg's Channel (St. Philip) and Crab Hill Bay (St. Lucy). "Hauling up" gear has been placed at eight different points along the coast for use in emergency. Beach shelters are being erected ; five of these sheds have already been built at landing places.

An experimental fisheries boat has been built and is being operated from the new Fisheries Experimental Station. Improved methods of fishing, the introduction of "new" types of fishing gear, improvements in the design of fishing boats and methods of curing and preserving fish under local conditions are being investigated.

As a result of experiments by the Fishery Officer, many fishermen have already adopted the improved method of catching flying fish with a gill net, and have begun to make much larger catches than before.

The Fishing Industry Control Act, 1947, was passed by the Legislature to provide for the compulsory registration of all fishing boats.

A "Loan Scheme" financed by local Government funds has been in operation since 1943. Under the scheme loans are now granted for the building and repair of boats, the purchase of new sail, rope, fishing tackle, etc., on the application of persons who in the opinion of the Advisory Fisheries Committee are unable to contribute the entire cost themselves and are dependent on the fishing industry for a living. These loans are interest free for the first year and after this are subject to interest at 3 per cent a year. As a result of this scheme, the fishing fleet has been increased by about 196 new boats. Altogether 1,293 loans have been approved for building new boats and repairing others. Up to the end of 1951, the total of approved loans was \$121,357.98 the total actually loaned \$113,701.31 and the total sum repaid \$66,599.18.

MINING

The Petroleum Act of 1950 vested the ownership of petroleum in the Governor in Executive Committee. A concession to prospect over about half the island has been granted to the Gulf Oil Corporation and a subsidiary company is now conducting various surveys.

Natural gas production, sale and distribution is controlled by a Corporation established by the Natural Gas Corporation Act 1950. Production of natural gas in 1951 was 106,131 million cubic feet.

For further information about these Acts see page 45.

CO-OPERATION

The Co-operative Societies Act was proclaimed in 1951 and so far no societies have been registered. A Co-operative Officer is attached to the staff of the Department of Science and Agriculture.

Chapter 7 : Social Services

EDUCATION

Administration

The central administration of education is vested in the Director assisted by a Deputy Director, and an Advisory Board appointed by the Governor. The school inspectorate consists of a Chief Inspector and three District Inspectors, an Inspector of Handicrafts, an Inspector of Domestic Subjects and an Inspector of Infants Methods. The establishment also includes a Supervisor of Nutrition and a Supervisor and three Assistant Supervisors of Visual Education.

Elementary Schools

There are 124 public elementary schools which are entirely maintained by Government funds, supplemented by an annual grant of \$4,920 contributed by the 11 Vestries towards the upkeep of school buildings, most of which are owned by Government, although a small number remain vested in the Church and Vestry.

There are 49 schools for boys, 50 for girls and 25 co-educational (including two infants schools). There were 30,080 pupils on the roll—15,357 boys and 14,723 girls, with an average attendance of 22,127—10,992 boys and 11,135 girls. The school-leaving age is 14 years. There is a nutrition scheme which provides a daily snack of milk and biscuits for each child. Some medical, dental and optical treatment is also available to pupils.

During 1950-51 considerable progress was made in the effort to provide more room by the completion of the two new modern schools at St. Leonard's. These schools will provide accommodation for approximately 1,500 children.

The local control of elementary schools is in the hands of Boards of Managers appointed annually by the Director of Education to advise on local school problems and assist in the selection of staffs. The Teaching Establishment consists of 124 head teachers and 677 assistant teachers.

Secondary Schools

There are 11 Government-aided secondary schools—three first-grade and eight second-grade. The three first-grade schools with an attendance of 1,231 (870 boys and 361 girls) are Harrison College (boys), Queen's College (girls), both day schools situated in the Bridgetown area, and the Lodge School in the parish of St. John, a day school for boys which also has a boarding establishment. These schools prepare candidates for the Certificate Examinations of the Oxford and Cambridge Board at scholarship, advanced and ordinary levels.

The other eight schools—four for boys, three for girls, and one co-educational are in St. Michael, St. Peter, St. Lucy, St. Andrew and Christ Church. They had an attendance of 1,607 pupils (1,001 boys

and 606 girls), and prepare candidates for the ordinary level certificates of the Oxford and Cambridge Board and the University of London.

The newly built amalgamated Coleridge and Parry School in the parish of St. Peter was ready to open in 1952 to take the place of the two—Coleridge and Parry—Schools. It will be a day school for 390 boys. Its curriculum will include teaching in general arts and science subjects. Facilities have been provided for the teaching of agricultural science.

Secondary schools are managed by Governing Bodies who function under Schemes formulated by the Director of Education and approved by the Legislature.

Private Schools

In addition to the public elementary and Government-aided secondary schools there are several private schools for both boys and girls, some of which have been approved by the Director of Education. At present 12 private schools have agreed to inspection by Government.

The private schools prepare candidates for the General Certificate Examinations of the Oxford and Cambridge Board, the Cambridge School Certificate and the London Chamber of Commerce Certificate Examinations.

The Codrington High School for girls in the parish of St. John and the Ursuline Convent in St. Michael are both day and boarding schools.

Exhibitions and Scholarships

Exhibitions are provided for boys and girls to secondary schools from Government and Vestry funds.

The Government Scholarships and Exhibitions Act, which was passed in 1949, provides annually for five Barbados Scholarships, two Exhibitions tenable at the University College of the West Indies, and two Island Scholarships tenable at Codrington College.

Four of the Barbados Scholarships are for boys and girls, and one is reserved for a girl. Winners are required to attain a standard equal to that prescribed by the Colleges of Oxford and Cambridge for the award of their open scholarships. The value of each scholarship is \$1,920 per annum over a period of three to six years. In addition a sum of \$576 is granted to each scholarship holder to assist with travelling and other initial expenses. Barbados Scholarships are awarded on the results of the Scholarship examinations of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board.

The University College of the West Indies Exhibitions, each of the value of \$1,080 per annum are awarded on the results of the entrance examination prescribed by the Senate of the University College. An additional grant of \$144 is payable to each exhibitor to meet the cost of matriculation and other fees.

Two Island Scholarships, each of the value of \$480 per annum are awarded on the results of an examination set by the authorities of Codrington College in consultation with the Director of Education.

By the provisions of the Education Act the Director of Education controls the award and tenure of Scholarships and Exhibitions.

Training of Teachers

Erdiston Training College, situated at Pine Hill, overlooking Bridgetown, was officially opened in 1948. By the end of the academic session in 1951, 94 primary school teachers and seven non-graduate secondary school teachers had gained certificates of training.

The students of Erdiston College, who are required to have had experience of teaching and to have attained matriculation and school certificate standard, receive a course of training in modern educational methods. The staff consists of the Principal, Vice-Principal, Woman Tutor, Lecturer in Agriculture and part-time lecturers for special subjects such as physical training, art, handicrafts and visual education.

Residential accommodation is provided for 16 men and 16 women students who are selected for each session by the Director of Education. In addition four day-students from the staffs of aided secondary schools may be admitted annually to the training courses.

Additional training for teachers is provided during the Easter vacation when the Director organises classes in academic and practical subjects, school administration, intelligence testing and domestic science. During school terms there are regular Saturday classes in art and physical training.

Teachers' Examinations

In addition to the certificate of training awarded to successful students of Erdiston College, there are two qualifying examinations for non-graduate teachers in elementary and secondary schools :

- (i) *Certificate B* is based upon a syllabus of academic subjects at school certificate standard together with school method and the principles of education.
- (ii) *Certificate A* is awarded on the results of research work performed by teachers in connection with their school duties. The practical work involved is inspected by officers of the Education Department who also examine the theses submitted by candidates at the conclusion of their projects.

Adult Education

The Barbados Evening Institute. The Department of Education organised the Barbados Evening Institute during 1948. Its aims were to co-ordinate existing centres of evening adult education of a practical character which had applied for Government assistance ; to organise new centres when possible, and to pay for approved lectures from Government funds ; to supply equipment where necessary, and, so far as any centre required it, to help with the programme of work.

The Institute also undertook to start evening classes in Bridgetown

under its direct control in academic, commercial and technical subjects.

In 1950 and 1951 the Institute conducted a two-year course of evening classes leading to the University of London Intermediate B.A. Matriculation classes which had been started in 1948-49 were replaced by a two-year course preparing candidates for the General Certificate of Education at ordinary and advanced levels.

Commercial classes were held in shorthand and typewriting, book-keeping and English. Technical classes in internal combustion engineering and electricity, and classes for greasers and firemen were also held in Bridgetown.

At six country centres evening classes were held in shorthand, typewriting, elementary mathematics, English, Latin, Spanish, domestic science, electricity, needlecraft and general elementary subjects. Typewriters were supplied by the Institute to three centres.

The Institute also organised discussion groups and literacy classes in co-operation with voluntary agencies.

During the academic year 1950-51 the Institute controlled 14 centres which held a total of 2,547 classes for 1,504 students. Eighty-six tutors were employed by the Institute during the year.

University College Extra-mural Department. The Resident Tutor of the University College of the West Indies arrived in Barbados in September, 1949. During 1950 and 1951 several courses of lectures have been organised by the Extra-Mural Department in co-operation with various societies and groups.

In addition to courses and single lectures organised at centres in Bridgetown and in rural parishes the programme has included two courses of lectures in public administration for civil servants and parochial officers, and two summer schools at Codrington College. The syllabus of the summer schools included lectures on certain aspects of West Indian life—history, art, literature, economics, and constitutional development.

The British Council. The British Council has continued its adult educational activities by providing programmes in music, art and drama ; by sponsoring exhibitions and lectures and by supplying feature articles, book reviews and articles by Council staff to the Barbados press. Film-shows to regular weekly audiences at the Council Headquarters and to various groups throughout the Island continue to attract public interest. The Council subsidises further educational work through such local bodies as the Association of Cultural Societies, the Barbados Museum and Historical Society and the Barbados Arts and Crafts Society.

Visual Education

The Department of Education directs training in the use and maintenance of visual aids at Erdiston College. During the Easter vacation special courses are organised for teachers at elementary and secondary schools.

The film-strip is widely used in elementary schools by travelling

Visual Aids Unit. During 1951 the use of portable translucent screens was introduced to facilitate daytime screening. The Department maintains 12 film-strip projectors.

There has been steady increase in film-strip production. The film-strips, "Nutrition Schemes in the Public Elementary Schools" and "Pottery in Barbados" are in circulation. "Cotton" is near completion. Other strips on "Sugar", "Fishing", "Agriculture and Farming" are being prepared. A large number of still photographs on aspects of Barbadian life have been added to the Visual Aids Library which has supplied material to schools, Government departments and the Colonial Office.

In 1951 the Unit produced a 16 mm. film "GIVE YOUR CHILD A CHANCE" for the Department of Medical Services. This film was a result of the West Indian Film Training Scheme sponsored by the Colonial Film Unit and partly financed by Colonial Development and Welfare funds. The film is being shown by the mobile cinema.

During 1950-51 the mobile cinema gave 158 performances for audiences which totalled about 98,500. The unit travelled 3,421 miles, visiting plantations in the rural areas, almshouses and Government institutions, Evening Institute centres, Government farms and schools.

The programmes were improved by the inclusion of additional films of local and West Indian character. "Barbados—Sugar Isle" and "Caribbean" were particularly popular. Newsreels, health films, educational and general films supplied in part by the Central Office of Information, the Medical Department and the British Council provided varied programmes.

Technical and Vocational Training

Technical and vocational training is provided in Barbados by a number of agencies which are either controlled or aided by Government departments.

The Board of Industrial Training, the chairman of which is the Colonial Engineer, awards bursaries to young men so that they may be trained in various trades. In 1951 the Board recommended to Government that the number of annual bursaries be increased from 24 to 48. Government approved the recommendation and the Apprenticeship Bursaries Act, 1928, was accordingly amended.

Apprentices are generally drawn from the handicraft classes attached to elementary schools. They are put under master workmen who give them a five-year course and present them for examination at the end of each year.

During 1950-51 there were 113 apprentices in training and certificates of competency were issued to apprentices who had completed their courses in carpentry, plumbing, cabinet-making, printing, engineering, motor machine repairing, and tailoring.

The Department of Science and Agriculture trains its own Peasant Agricultural Instructors and the Department of Medical Services undertakes training of nurses, sanitary inspectors, and public health officers.

The Housecraft Centre, under the direction of the Director of Education, continues the training of school leavers and adults in various branches of housecraft. The Centre organises domestic science teaching for the island. Classes are also provided for teachers in training at Erdiston College who attend classes in cookery, laundry work, housewifery and needlecraft. In September, 1951, an intensive six-months course of training in homecraft was commenced for teachers in service.

During 1951, 1,058 women-students were trained at the Housecraft Centre in cooking, butlering, cake and pastry-making, needlecraft, home nursing and other branches of homecraft.

Cooking classes and general housewifery are conducted in most of the girls' schools and a number of the schools have moderately well-equipped kitchens in which senior girls are given three-year courses in general domestic science under the supervision of teachers trained at the Housecraft Centre.

The Barbados Evening Institute offers classes in commercial and certain technical subjects. In 1950-51 classes in internal combustion engineering and in electricity were conducted in co-operation with the Department of Highways and Transport. Classes for greasers and firemen were also arranged in co-operation with the Labour Commissioner.

The general development of technical and vocational training has been under review by Government. In November, 1951, a Committee was appointed under the chairmanship of the Director of Education to reconsider the proposals of the Select Committee which reported in 1949 and to make recommendations for a more advanced form of technical and vocational education.

University Education

Codrington College, founded in 1710, under the will of General Sir Christopher Codrington, who was born in Barbados, is administered by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. In 1875, Codrington College was affiliated to Durham University. There are several theological scholarships provided by the funds of the College. Two Island Scholarships of the value of \$480 per annum tenable at Codrington College are awarded annually.

Codrington now functions mainly as a theological college but accepts lay students to read for the classical degree of Durham. In 1950-51 there were 28 students in residence. Students also go abroad for their higher education. Eighty-six were attending universities and other institutions in the United Kingdom on 1st January, 1952; and 11 student were at the University College of the West Indies during 1950-51.

Cultural Activities

The British Council. The British Council first sent a representative to Barbados in 1945 and since then had continued to promote interest in cultural activities in the Island. A number of exhibitions, including



TRAFALGAR SQUARE WITH ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDINGS
(PUBLIC BUILDINGS) IN THE BACKGROUND



CONTOUR CULTIVATION

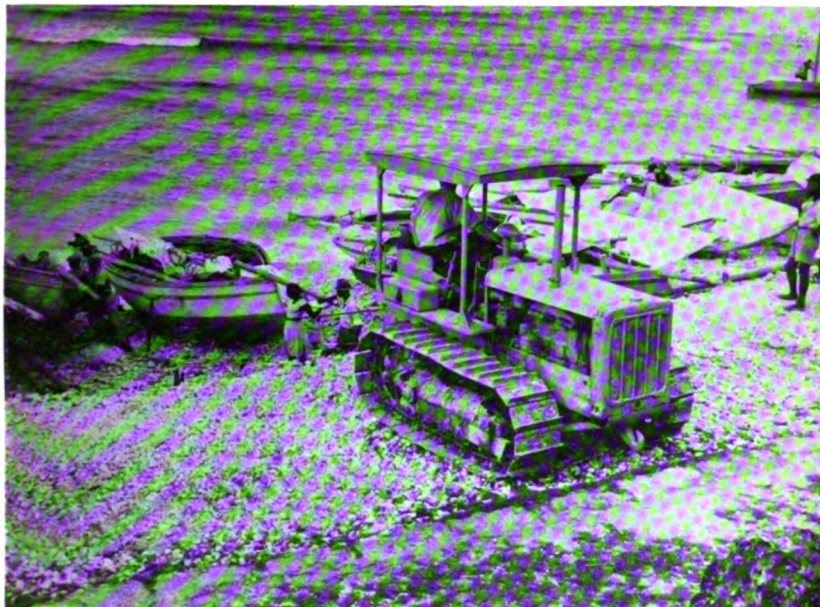
A popular feature in soil tillage on the estates, among peasant holdings, and in school gardens



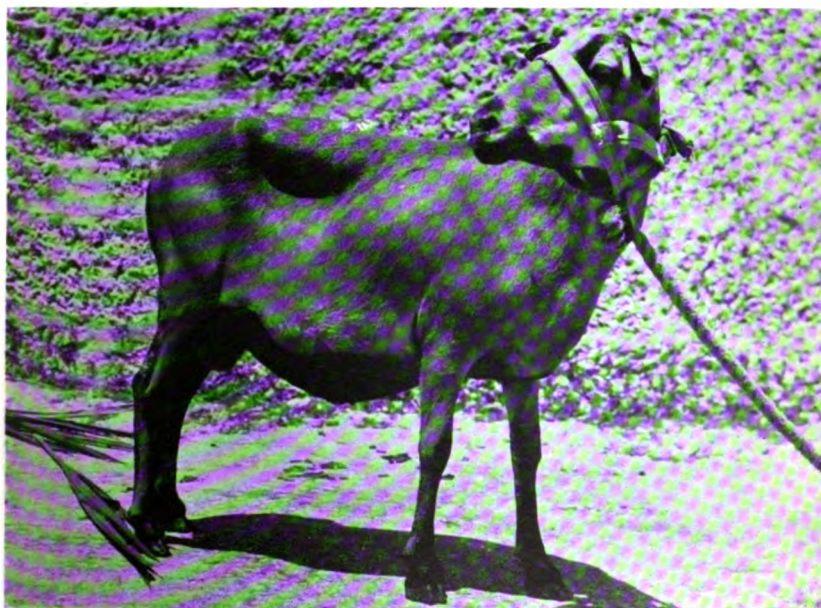
APPLYING FERTILISERS TO YOUNG CANE SHOOTS ON
THE SUGAR PLANTATIONS



LIGHTERS WITH SUGAR ON THEIR WAY TO THE SHIPS



HAULING UP BOATS, BY TRACTORS, BATHSHEBA,
TENT BAY



BARBADOS BLACK-BELLIED EWE. AGE: 6 YRS.
WEIGHT: 122 LBS.



“FARMERS’ DAY”. AGRICULTURAL INSPECTORS
GIVE PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS TO PEASANTS ON
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY



AIRCRAFT ON THE PARKING APRON AT SEAWELL
AIRPORT

displays of photographs were held, which were well attended. In addition, the British Council did much in providing periodicals to schools and societies and in supplying books for the libraries of secondary schools and in collecting reference books on social and technical subjects.

A 16-mm. film projector was used to show documentary films on the British way of life and educational films of scientific interest to schools and the general public. Films were also loaned to the Government mobile cinema van. A close co-operation was maintained with the Museum and an epidiascope provided for use in schools. Pictures were also lent to schools and the Public Library, and these were changed periodically.

A library of music has been built up and scores are lent to choirs and musical societies, as are selections from the library of gramophone records.

During the period under review the British Council arranged lecture tours for a number of distinguished visitors. The subjects of these lectures were drama, juvenile delinquency, social economics, and the British educational system.

Scholarships to finance courses of training were also given in physical training, music and probation work.

The Museum and Historical Society. The Barbados Museum and Historical Society was incorporated by a special Act of the Legislative in 1933. The Government gave the society a lease for 90 years, of the old abandoned Military Prison. The Museum is one of the best in the West Indies. The work began in 1933 with the aid of a grant of £1,500 from the Carnegie Corporation of New York and smaller grants from the Barbados Government. About £5,000 has been spent on buildings to house the collections of books, pictures, models, specimens of birds and fishes. There is also an excellent collection of pottery, axe heads, etc. derived from the original Arawaks of the Island and a fine collection of Carib stone implements. A great deal of interesting material of this kind still lies buried in those districts which were inhabited by the Arawak Indians. The Children's Museum, a recent development, continued to be a great attraction and special visits for school children were arranged. The Society publishes a quarterly journal which is now in its fifteenth volume.

The services of a full-time curator were obtained in 1949 and during the years under review lectures and exhibitions on various subjects have been held almost every month. An important collection of Barbadian pre-historic Arawak remains, the Taylor Collection, was acquired during 1951 and some excavations were carried out under the auspices of the Society at a kitchen midden of an Arawak fishing village.

Public Library. There is a free Public Library in Bridgetown which dates its foundation from the passing of the first Public Library Act on 21st October, 1847. The building in which the Library is at present housed was given by Mr. Andrew Carnegie in 1904.

The expenses of the Library which amounted in 1950-51 to \$28,295 are met from public funds. Large gifts of books are made to the Library by the British Council. Small gifts are also received from private sources.

The Library service is extended to the more remote parts of the Island by the establishment of seven Deposit Stations. There is also a Branch Library in Speightstown which serves the northern districts of the Island. In October, 1949, a trial scheme for the loan of books to elementary schools was started, and at 31st March, 1951, 29 such schools were loaned books on a termly basis.

At 31st March, 1951, 16,037 borrowers were on the register and the stock of books stood at approximately 46,000. From 1st April, 1950, to 31st March, 1951, book circulations amounted to 270,798 of which 76,136 were issues to juvenile readers. During the same period the expenditure of the Library per head of the population, based on the 1946 census figures, amounted to 14.6 cents.

Association of Cultural Societies. An Association of Cultural Societies was formed towards the end of 1947 and a number of societies, with various interests, have become affiliated members. The association assists all cultural societies and clubs, particularly by sponsoring lectures, exhibitions and musical evenings.

HEALTH

The health of the Colony was fairly satisfactory throughout the period when considered in relation to preceding years. There were no epidemics of any serious disease. The chief causes of death were the diseases of early infancy, diseases of the circulatory system and infective and parasitic diseases.

Medical aid was rendered to the poor and destitute by 13 part-time Parochial Medical Officers, appointed and paid by the 11 Vestries of the Colony.

The Barbados General Hospital operates as a Department of Government under the provisions of the Barbados General Hospital Act, 1947 (No. 28 of 1947). The staff comprises :

Whole-time : One Medical Superintendent, one surgeon specialist, one radiologist, one anaesthetist and six medical officers.

Part-time : Three visiting surgeons, two assistant visiting surgeons, one ophthalmic, ear, nose and throat surgeon, one assistant ophthalmic, ear, nose and throat surgeon, one medical officer, Venereal Diseases Clinic, one assistant medical officer, Venereal Diseases Clinic, one out-patient medical officer, one dental surgeon.

Nursing : One matron, one assistant matron, one sister tutor and five nursing sisters.

The re-organisation of the surgical work of the Hospital under the supervision of the Surgeon Specialist has improved services to the public.

Good conditions prevailed during the year for the growing of provisions. Price control and subsidisation of flour continued and an adequate supply was kept up. These factors helped to maintain the nutritional level of the general population.

The Department of Medical Services Act (No. 14 of 1947) and the Quarantine Act (No. 38 of 1947) were proclaimed during the year.

Communicable Diseases

Enteric Fever : Fifty-three cases were notified in 1951 compared with 37 in 1950 and 69 in 1949. The issue of model latrines continued during the year. Contacts of cases were immunised.

Tuberculosis : Seventy-seven cases were notified in 1951 compared with 78 in 1950 and 93 in 1949. The problem of control remains difficult, but it is hoped that modern public health practices based on the health centre services soon to be instituted will effect a real improvement.

Dysentery : One case was notified in 1950 compared with 21 in 1949. No differentiation as to the type of dysentery is made, but amoebic dysentery is less common than bacillary.

Diphtheria : Eighteen cases were notified in 1951 compared with 23 in 1950 and 14 in 1949. Diphtheria toxoid is supplied free to medical practitioners. When health centres are established it is hoped to extend the immunisation campaign to school children.

Cerebrospinal Meningitis : Two cases were notified in 1950 compared with six in 1949.

Leprosy : No cases were notified during 1950 and 1951. The use of sulphetrone continues with encouraging results.

Poliomyelitis : No cases were notified during 1950 and 1951.

Venereal Diseases : The principal venereal diseases were syphilis and gonorrhoea. These diseases are not notifiable and exact figures cannot be given.

Institutions

The Barbados General Hospital. The accommodation at the Hospital is insufficient and the question of enlarging and improving the present hospital is under consideration.

The Mental Hospital. There are 35 dormitories holding 380 beds and 391 single rooms for the accommodation of patients. At the end of 1951 there were 702 patients in residence, 286 males and 416 females.

The Leper Hospital. The treatment of patients with sulphetrone continued during the year. Marked improvement is noted in many lepromatous cases both from the bacteriological and physical standpoints and the improved mental outlook of the patients is a cause for genuine satisfaction. At the end of 1951 there were 34 inmates ; three patients were discharged as cured.

The Prison Hospital. This hospital is in charge of a visiting physician. There is accommodation for men and women.

The Government Industrial Schools. The health of the children continued satisfactory during the year. The medical work of these institutions is carried out by a part-time visiting physician.

The Maternity Hospital. The main work of this hospital is to train midwives. It has accommodation for 20 expectant mothers. During 1951 there were 420 deliveries. Ante-natal and post-natal clinics continued to be well attended. A new service of dental care was instituted. Under the direct control of the Director of Medical Services, the hospital is supervised by a matron and visiting obstetrician, who are responsible for the conduct and training of the pupils.

Parochial Almshouses

There are 11 parochial almshouses, one in each parish, for the care of the destitute sick and for the housing of the aged and poor. The administrative duties are in the hands of the Churchwardens and Boards of Guardians who execute their responsibilities with care and interest. The buildings are well maintained.

Hygiene and Sanitation

The administration of hygiene and sanitation is in the hands of the 11 separate and independent parochial Boards of Commissioners of Health. Though expert advice is not available within these bodies, there is a welcome tendency, more than in the past, for them to seek advice from Departmental experts. Modern public health legislation, setting out the responsibility of Central and Local Government, would aid towards real and uniform progress which is now lacking.

Pupils in elementary schools continue to receive instruction in hygiene and sanitation.

There is no organised school medical service. Free dental and optical services were provided during the year.

Training of Health Staff

During 1951 four sanitary inspectors completed their training in Jamaica, and 38 inspectors were trained locally.

HOUSING

The Housing Board operates under the provisions of the Bridgetown Housing Act, 1936-8.

One hundred and twenty-six houses were removed from congested areas in Bridgetown and placed at the Government-owned Bay Estate. Ninety-four new houses built of local stone were completed at this Estate and at Pine Estate which were rented to selected tenants from the lower income groups. Public utilities were provided. The cost of new housing continues to remain too high.

SOCIAL WELFARE

The social services provided by the Government are education, medical services, old age pensions, grants in aid to Churches and

voluntary societies, housing, subsidisation of foodstuffs and emigration. The Budget for 1950-51 provided for an expenditure of 53.3 per cent (\$3,587,827) of the Island's income on these services. The purely welfare aspects are administered in the main as ancillary activities of the particular Department concerned, leaving the Social Welfare Office to carry out duties not specifically allocated elsewhere. Thus the Department of Education is responsible for providing milk and biscuits to elementary schools, the Departments of Education and Medical Services are jointly responsible for dental and eye treatment for school children, and the Director of Medical Services for relief of the poor and destitute.

Maternity and Infant Care

The infant mortality rate for 1950 was 125 deaths per 1,000 live births, and the maternal mortality 3.27 per cent.

Government provides one midwifery training centre with accommodation for 20 mothers and an ante and post-natal clinic. In addition there are seven Baby Welfare Clinics and one day creche run by voluntary committees. These committees are nearly all grant-aided from Government and local authority funds. They distribute milk and cod liver oil to necessitous cases, give advice to mothers and arrange for children to go to the doctor when necessary.

Destitute children are taken in as inmates into the almshouses. In the largest parish, St. Michael, a children's home (the Nightengale Memorial Home) has been running since 1947 ; it houses some 35 children who are under the care of a matron trained in England. The one children's creche, run by the Children's Goodwill League, operates a scheme for training young women as nursery nurses. In addition, when funds are available, hot meals are provided by the League for necessitous children from the elementary schools.

There is an Act for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Young people under the age of 14 may not be employed in industrial undertakings. Education up to the age of 14 is free but not compulsory. Elementary school children receive free milk and biscuits daily as does any child of pre-school age which accompanies its brother or sister to school.

Youth Organisations

There are a number of groups and social clubs for young people particularly in the Bridgetown area. These however, apart from the chief cricketing organisation, are not well established as members change from one club to another fairly easily, and existing clubs disappear while new ones form. The difficulty is not in starting clubs but in keeping them going. Cricket is the exception : it is well organised and island-wide. Other more prominent organisations for young people are the Boy Scouts ; Girl Guides ; the Y.M.C.A. ; the Y.W.C.A. ; the Girls' Industrial Union ; Young Men's Progressive Club ; the Riverside Club and the Weymouth Club. There are also

a number of groups attached to the religious bodies : the Church Lads' Brigade and the Church Girls' Brigade of the Anglican Church, the Wesleyan Club and the Girls' Guild of the Wesleyan Club, etc.

A new development has been the Old Scholars' Associations attached to the elementary schools, there were 34 groups in 1950 with about 1,350 members. The Associations, as in the case of all other groups, suffer from a lack of leaders. During the year therefore two training sessions were held, one each in St. Philip and St. Andrew.

Community Welfare

Outside Bridgetown community and group development has suffered from a lack of meeting places. In the country the only places available were churches or schools and it was not always possible to place these at the disposal of outside groups. To overcome this difficulty \$300,000 of the Labour Welfare Fund was allocated to provide community halls and playing fields. During 1950 the Princess Alice Playing Field (St. Michael's) and the Belleplaine Community Centre in St. Andrew were officially opened. Plans for centres in other parochial areas were also made, e.g. St. Joseph, St. Philip and St. George.

Women in the Community

In Barbados women are numerically superior, politically equal and economically inferior to men. They are usually paid lower wages than men. For historic reasons, women in the past, while accepting a large share of the responsibility for the family, have not played a large part in public life. This has been slowly altering since the war and in 1951 there was a woman member of the Legislative Council, of the House of Assembly and of two Vestries, and there were seven women Justices of the Peace. In addition women have started to practise as doctors, lawyers, and dentists.

Mutual Aid Societies

There were during 1950, 140 friendly societies with a membership of approximately 94,900, but many persons belong to more than one group. The dependants of these members number about 211,700. Contributions average some \$654,500 annually. These societies provide relief in sickness, assistance in the payment of funeral expenses and a Christmas bonus to fully paid up members.

Relief of the Destitute and Disabled

Old Age Pensions. The first Old Age Pension Act came into operation on 1st May, 1938. By various amending Acts a number of provisions has been altered and the qualifying age has now been reduced to 68 years with pensions for the blind at 40. The amount granted and the means test have been increased to \$1.75 and \$1.20 per

week respectively. During 1951 about \$465,000 was paid in old age pensions to 750 persons. Administrative expenses totalled about \$10,000.

Parochial Poor Relief. The care and maintenance of the infirm, aged and destitute poor is a duty of the Vestry of the parish in which such persons are domiciled. The Poor Relief Act, 1892 laid down the duties which Vestries must fulfil, but each Vestry has very wide discretion in the manner of carrying them out. Regular inspections of the parochial poor relief organisations, including institutions, are made at least twice a year by the Chief Medical Officer, who reports when necessary to the Governor, the Poor Law Board, and/or the Poor Law Guardians, the last-named being the appointees of the Vestry, who are charged with these duties.

The total number of persons who received parochial poor relief for the year ending 24th March, 1950, was 19,478 at a cost of \$598,320. An almshouse (which for practical purposes is equivalent to a cottage hospital as well as a shelter for the destitute) is maintained in each Parish of the island. The number of persons admitted for relief in the almshouses was 3,755 on account of destitution, and 2,890 for indoor medical relief.

The Barbados Association in Aid of the Blind and Deaf

This Association, founded in 1943, is at present concentrating on the training of the deaf and dumb in the school-age group. During the year five deaf and dumb children were sent to a special school in Trinidad. The children are supported partly by Vestry and Government grants, partly by the Association and by their families or people interested in their welfare.

In May, 1951, a blind Barbadian who was trained as a teacher in Trinidad returned to the island and preliminary arrangements were made for opening a Centre where his services could be utilised for the benefit of other blind people. The Association is supported partly by Government grants and partly by voluntary contributions. The Social Welfare Officer is the honorary secretary.

Barbados Nurses Association

There are no organised Government-sponsored nursing services for sick people in their homes ; but this Society gives nursing aid to sick people in the St. Michael's area. It is grant-aided from public funds, but raises some of its money by voluntary contributions.

Other Institutions

The Salvation Army has a number of thriving corps in the island and undertakes both evangelical and welfare activities. At the Headquarters, Bridgetown, a night shelter for men is provided.

Seamen's Welfare is catered for by the Royal and Merchant Naval Welfare League and the Port Welfare Committee.

Voluntary Society Institutions. The following institutions are supported by private donations and subscriptions :

Ladies' Association for the Relief of the Indigent Sick and Infirm.
 The Goodridge Home for Distressed Gentlemen.
 The Bessie Yearwood Home for Orphans.
 The Haynes Memorial School (formerly the Daily Meal School).
 The Almair Home for Elderly Gentlewomen.
 The Home for Elderly Gentlemen.
 St. Lawrence Baby Welfare Clinic.

The following are supported by funds from various religious organisations :

St. Mary's Home for Elderly Women	} Maintained by the Church of England.
St. Paul's Home for Elderly Women	
St. Matthias Poor House	
St. Vincent De Paul Society	} Supported by Roman Catholic Church Funds.
St. Patrick's Poor School	

Juvenile Delinquency

The incidence of juvenile delinquency in Barbados is low in comparison with countries in Europe and the Americas, and the offences reported are seldom serious.

The Juvenile Court has jurisdiction over children of 7 to 16 years, 327 children and young persons, 177 of whom were found guilty, appeared before courts of this type during 1950. The population in this age-group is 39,993 (1946 census).

Offences fall into three categories :

Those against property : 108 (including 86 larcenies and 7 house breakings).

Those against the person : 145 (including 82 minor assault and beat cases).

Miscellaneous charges : 74 (breaches of Highways Act, etc.).

Breaking and entering cases as a rule involve the theft of food and portable property of low value, and a high percentage of the other larcenies comprise the theft of sugar-cane, coconuts and growing fruit.

The assault and beat cases usually arise from childish quarrels that are made worse by improper handling on the part of parents. A new rule, however, made under the Juvenile Offenders Act in 1949, gives the probation officers the opportunity of learning about incidents among juveniles as soon as they occur, and this has meant a considerable reduction in the number of trivial offences which reach the Courts.

The Juvenile Courts are limited in their choice of treatment of juveniles, but in accordance with modern practice, due regard is given to the welfare of the offender. Those juveniles found guilty in 1950 were dealt with as follows :

Reprimanded and discharged	84
Placed on probation	71
Fined	1
Committed to Government Industrial School	21

No juveniles were whipped during the year.

Juvenile Courts are held in each Police District, wherever possible in rooms separate from the adult courtrooms. A probation officer is always present to submit background reports, and to advise on the treatment of the offender.

Probation

This form of treatment is used by the Courts for juveniles and adults of both sexes, and during 1950 probationers dealt with numbered 342 (154 men, 25 women, 116 boys, and 47 girls). The number of new cases added during the year was 133 (51 men, 11 women, 57 boys and 14 girls). Response to supervision is usually high.

The Probation Service became a unit of the established Civil Service, with effect from September, 1951. It is staffed by four officers (three men and one woman), and a stenographer-typist. The male officer in charge of the Service has completed a nine-months course of training with the Home Office in the United Kingdom.

In addition to their supervisory duties officers assist the Court by making pre-trial and other investigations. Case-history reports are submitted which help the magistrates when deciding case treatment and the officers' help and advice is widely sought in unravelling matrimonial tangles and in settling other family disputes. By legislation which took effect during the year, the officers prepare and submit means enquiry reports in bastardy and alimony applications before the courts.

The courts find the probation system valuable in administering justice, and the steady growth of the service is a mark of its usefulness to the community.

Chapter 8 : Legislation

During the two years 1950 and 1951, 57 and 66 Acts were passed by the Legislature. Of these in 1950, 24 were Acts amending existing legislation, 17 were Acts connected with loans and other matters of the various Vestries and private Bills and two referred to pensions for individuals. In 1951, there were 30 amending Acts, 9 Vestry and private Bills and three referring to individual pensions Acts.

In the early part of 1950, the important and highly controversial Petroleum Act was passed which vested the property of petroleum in its natural condition in the strata within the Island in the Governor-in-Executive Committee. The Act also provided that no person could prospect or extract petroleum except under licence issued by the Executive Committee. The Act also made provision for the payment of compensation and royalties and for the setting up of an Ancillary Rights Commission to determine applications from licensees for ancillary rights to facilitate the search and extraction of petroleum.

The Natural Gas Corporation Act, which was passed later in the year, was complementary to the Petroleum Act. The Act was passed

after the failure of the negotiations between the Government and the British Union Oil Company for that company to continue the winning and distribution of natural gas from the well at Turner's Hall. The Act not only set up a Corporation to win and distribute natural gas, but provided for compulsory acquisition of existing pipe lines and equipment. The amount of compensation is to be agreed or settled by arbitration.

The Trade Union (Amendment) Act aimed at bringing the trade union laws of the Island in line with those of the United Kingdom subsequent to the passing of the United Kingdom Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act, 1946. In addition to more precise definitions and methods of registration of trade unions, the Act made provision for "contracting out" and "peaceful picketing" with safeguards.

The Abolition of Grand Juries Act, was another Act that followed the precedent of United Kingdom legislation, namely the Administration of Justice (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1933. The abolition of the Grand Jury has led to a simplification of procedure in indictable offences though some may regret the break with the traditions of the past.

The most important constitutional Act, referred to in Part I of this Report, was the Representation of the People Act, 1950, which introduced adult suffrage, abolished the property qualifications for membership of the General Assembly and reduced the quorum of the House of Assembly from 12 to 9. Since the principal Act, the Representation of the People Act, 1901, contained provisions that governed the property qualifications of electors for the Vestries and the qualifications for liability for jury service, the granting of adult suffrage by this Act meant that the Vestries (Qualification and Registration of Voters) Act and the Jurors (Amendment) Act had to be enacted in order to preserve these qualifications. The Act also meant that the number of persons entitled to vote increased considerably and special machinery had to be set up by law for registering voters and for the conduct of elections.

In 1951, much labour legislation was enacted (see Part II, Chapter 2 of this Report). The most important changes were amendments to the Factory Act designed to give better protection for workers and the Accidents and Occupational Diseases (Notification) Act which required the notification of accidents and occupational diseases to the Labour Department to help to prevent recurrence and to show where the greatest risks to the workers exist. The Holidays with Pay Act made it compulsory for every employer to grant his employees annually a fortnight's holiday on full pay, though, in fact the majority of employers already granted this and in some cases already gave more than a fortnight's holiday.

The Quarries Act was passed to replace the Marl Holes Act which has proved inadequate for protecting workers in quarries. The Act provides for the registration and supervision of all quarries.

The law relating to the treatment of mentally diseased and mentally deficient persons was completely overhauled by the Mental Health Act,

so as to bring it into line with the latest modern developments. One of the new features contained in the Act was the provision that permitted patients voluntarily to submit themselves for treatment as mental patients and for temporary treatment at the Mental Hospital without certification so that the stigma of the lunatic asylum can be avoided in cases in which the disease is not lasting.

The Commissions of Enquiry Act, 1908, was amended to permit an enquiry being held into any matter in which an enquiry should be held in the public interest, in which the conduct of an officer, management or body of any parochial or local Government or public or local institution entrusted with public funds could be questioned.

The Public Service Commission Act authorised the setting up of a Public Service Commission to advise the Governor in the selection and appointment of candidates in the Island to posts in the public service. The object of the Commission is to provide the Governor with advice on the selection and appointment of candidates and to advise on interdepartmental transfers, discipline, control, retirement and conditions of service.

Late in 1951 the Sugar Producers' Federation and the Barbados Workers' Union came to an agreement, and ratification of certain clauses of this agreement was provided by the Sugar Industry (Rehabilitation, Price Stabilisation and Labour Welfare) (Special Levy) Act to enable these statutory funds to be adjusted in accordance with the terms of the agreement.

Lastly, the Pioneer Industries (Encouragement) Act was passed to encourage the establishment of new industries in the Island by exempting all plant, machinery and imported materials required for its construction and equipment from customs duty and package tax. By the Pioneer Industries (Encouragement) (Amendment) Act, these privileges were extended to existing industries for alterations and extensions other than replacements. Industries must be declared pioneer industries by the Governor-in-Executive Committee.

Chapter 9 : Justice, Police and Prisons

JUSTICE

The Chief Justice of the Island is appointed by Her Majesty the Queen and presides over the Superior Courts, that is to say, the Courts of Chancery, Common Pleas, Ordinary, Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, Grand Sessions, Admiralty, Bankruptcy, Escheat and Error.

The Court of Error hears appeals from the Assistant Court of Appeal when that Court has exercised both original and appellate jurisdiction. However, appeals to the Court of Error from the Assistant Court of Appeal on a finding made in its appellate capacity is limited to points of law, though appeals from its original jurisdiction may be made on both points of law and points of fact.

Appeals lie from the Superior Courts mentioned above, except the Court of Grand Sessions, to the West Indian Court of Appeal. In the case of the Court of Grand Sessions the Chief Justice may in his own discretion reserve any question of law arising during the hearing of any matter before the Court of Grand Sessions for the consideration of the West Indian Court of Appeal. The right of appeal to Her Majesty in Council is preserved by section 14 of the West Indian Court of Appeal Act, 1920.

The Court of Grand Sessions sits three times a year in March, July and November. Before a person is brought before the Court for trial in a criminal charge a preliminary investigation is conducted by a Magistrate.

The Assistant Court of Appeal has original and appellate jurisdiction. Two judges sit together when the Court is in its appellate sessions, but only one judge sits when it is exercising its original jurisdiction. In its original jurisdiction the Court has powers to determine cases of debt in which the value of the claim exceeds \$96 but does not exceed \$240, and in all pleas of personal action where the claim is over \$48 but does not exceed \$240. The Court also possesses powers to deal with limited cases of equity and probate. In its appellate jurisdiction the Court hears appeals from the decisions of the Magistrates and from the Court of the Petty Debt Judge for Bridgetown.

The Magistrates preside over the District Police Courts, three hearing the criminal cases that arise in Bridgetown and four hearing those in the other districts of the Island. In Bridgetown there is, in addition to the Magistrates dealing with criminal cases, a Petty Debt Court Judge who presides over civil cases. The four District Magistrates outside Bridgetown deal with both criminal and civil cases. The Magistrates also deal with cases involving juvenile offenders and complaints against children and young persons are heard at special times and in different buildings from the main court and they are assisted by the Probation Officer, who was appointed in 1947.

Owing to the amount of work in the Superior Courts, an Act was passed to enable a temporary Puisne Judge to be appointed to help the Chief Justice for the November Grand Sessions in 1951.

Except for one case of murder, in which the crime was committed with an omnibus, there were no cases of unusual interest during the period.

POLICE

The establishment of the Police Force is one Commissioner, one Deputy Commissioner, six Superintendents, one Chief Inspector, seven inspectors, 17 station sergeants, 22 sergeants, 78 corporals, and 431 constables, including four policewomen who were first enrolled in 1950, and 37 writ servers.

The Island is divided into five Police Areas, each commanded by a Superintendent. There are 22 Police formations in all and these are connected with headquarters by telephone, 18 being connected to

the Police exchange. In addition progress is being made with the installation of VHF wireless, which is to replace the medium wave transmitters previously used.

There is a mounted troop consisting of 22 n.c.o's. and men, who are stationed at the six larger Police stations to patrol the sugar estates and rural areas. The horses are all imported from Canada and kept in excellent condition.

The Police band is considered to be one of the best in the West Indies and plays in Bridgetown and the country districts each week. The programmes are much enjoyed by the public.

Two Police dogs were introduced in 1950 ; they have proved valuable in the prevention and the detection of crime.

Fifteen Boys' clubs, with a membership of about 800 boys, have been opened by the Police in various parts of the Island. The boys are taught trades and useful occupations and recreational facilities are provided. A member of the Force attended a three month course in the United Kingdom in the management of boy's clubs. These clubs are under Police sponsorship but run on voluntary contributions.

The total number of criminal cases reported to the Police during 1950 and 1951 were 6,549 and 8,588 respectively, compared with 5,699 in 1949 and 5,798 in 1948. There were eight cases of murder in 1951 and five in 1950 compared with three in 1949 and seven in 1948.

There were 5,960 motor vehicles registered in the Island during 1951. The number of motor offences reported to the Police were 4,239 and of these 2,230 were prosecuted and 2,009 warned.

Cane fires to the number of 220 formed the subject of Police investigation in 1951 which was an increase of 28 over the number in 1950. The acreage of sugar cane damaged by fire was 1,452 compared with 838 in 1950.

PRISONS

There is one central prison, the Glendairy Prison, where male and female prisoners are housed in separate compounds. It has cell accommodation for 275 men and 125 women. The establishment consists of the Superintendent of the Prison, 50 male and 12 female prison officers.

Male prisoners are separated, as far as possible, into first offenders and recidivists and are classified for the purpose of vocational training. Female prisoners do the cooking and laundry for the whole prison.

First offenders are only employed on duties inside the prison and generally these duties are lighter and may involve vocational training under instructors in carpentry, tailoring, breadmaking, and other trades. Other offenders are employed in stonequarrying, stone-breaking, horticulture, farming (small stock) and the upkeep of Government lands outside the prison.

Offenders in the first division are permitted to get their food from outside at their own expense and may wear their own clothes, and are employed at light labour within the prison. Prisoners in the second division wear a distinctive dress. Unconvicted prisoners awaiting

trial may wear their own clothing and may procure their own food from outside, and are paid for any work they do.

A medical officer visits the prison daily and examines all new prisoners as well as attending to sick offenders. The general health of the prisoners during the period was good. The Church of England chaplain visits the prison three times a week and conducts a service on Sundays and festivals. He also supervises a library and school for the benefit of the prisoners. Well-conducted prisoners are allowed to study in the evenings in common rooms. During the year assistance with money, clothing and tools was given to discharged prisoners owing to the increased cost of living and unemployment.

The total number of persons imprisoned during 1951 was 224 compared with 208 in 1950. The daily average was 152 males and 7 females compared with 144 males and 7 females during 1950.

GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

There are separate Government Industrial Schools for boys and girls under one superintendent. The daily average was 66 boys and 9 girls during 1951 compared with 71 boys and 10 girls in 1950.

About 75 per cent of the children are admitted as the result of cases of petty larceny. The minimum sentence is three years and the maximum five.

The standard of literacy ranged from Class I to Class VII among those on the roll in 1950, and about 25 per cent of the admissions were illiterate. Except in cases of pure feeble-mindedness most of the pupils make commendable progress in becoming literate and not a few show marked specific ability.

The curriculum is very like that in elementary schools with considerable emphasis on vocational training. Crafts include : carpentry, masonry, tailoring, shoemaking, horticulture, animal husbandry and handicraft for boys, and needlecraft, domestic science gardening and handicraft for girls.

Cricket and football are the main outdoor games and a variety of organised indoor games (including chess) are played.

All the children are examined periodically by the Medical Officer and by the visiting dentist. The diet scale, approved by the Director of Medical Services, is a liberal and balanced one, and it is very noticeable that pupils increase in weight and height during their stay.

Discipline is maintained chiefly by a system of rewards and privileges and by admonishments. Corporal punishment is administered only as a last resort and solitary confinement on punishment diet in very exceptional cases.

The records show that few of the pupils discharged from the schools lapse again into crime. Useful information on the activities and progress of the discharged pupils is obtained by the After Care Officer of the schools who makes occasional visits to the homes of such pupils. Efforts are made to secure jobs for some, and assistance by way of tools, loans and gifts, is given to others.

Chapter 10 : Public Utilities and Public Works

WATERWORKS

The Waterworks Department is responsible for the maintenance, extension and improvement of the water supply for domestic and industrial purposes over the Island. There are five pumping stations and approximately 675 miles of main pipes laid. Seven hundred and eighty-three standpipes distributed throughout the Island provide the inhabitants with a free supply of water. In addition, about 8,164 premises have water connections. Water is also supplied by barges to ships in Carlisle Bay.

The present pumping and distribution system is, in many ways, not up to modern demands and standards. It is being improved.

The quality of the water is, both bacteriologically and chemically, excellent and there are abundant subterranean supplies in the coral, which filters the water naturally.

ELECTRICITY

Electricity is supplied by a private company, the Barbados Electric Supply Corporation Limited, to private and public premises, and is used for street lighting in Bridgetown and part of Christ Church. Power is supplied to many of the sugar factories. The company operates under the Electric Light and Power (Provisional Orders Confirmation) Act, 1907. The whole island is not yet supplied, but under the terms of the Act the company has the right to extend its service to any area within 50 years from 1st August, 1936.

Electricity is generated at 3,300 volts and is supplied to the high-tension distribution network at 3,300 volts and 11,000 volts. Domestic and other low-tension supply is at 110 volts 50 cycles A.C., general power supply is at 208 volts two and three phase. The number of consumers at 31st December, 1951, was 8,233 as compared with 7,349 in 1949. A Government Electrical Inspector has been appointed under the Electricity Act, 1936. His duties are to inspect annually all Government installations and apparatus, to inspect new installations on public or private premises to see that they comply with the Electric Light and Power Act and that they meet the proper safety requirements, and to inspect the wiring from the Electric Company's mains to the consumers' meters. In addition, the Government Electrical Inspector has duties and powers under the Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1940.

GAS

A small Gas Company operates under the terms of the Gas Act, 1911, and supplies gas to private consumers in the Bridgetown and Hastings areas. In addition, some of the older parts of Bridgetown still use gas for street lighting.

The company uses "natural gas" relayed by way of the Belle Pumping Station from Turner's Hall to its works.

BROADCASTING

A wire broadcasting system, confined to Bridgetown and suburbs, is provided by a local company—Barbados Rediffusion Service Limited—with 5,188 subscribers. The company operates under an agreement with the Government in accordance with the provisions of the Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1940, and relays programmes received by wireless from abroad and also broadcasts news of local and West Indian interest.

The only direct reception in the Island is from the British Broadcasting Corporation's Overseas Services and foreign stations operating on short-wavelengths. There is no local wireless broadcasting service, but Government has a small transmitter which is used occasionally to transmit, locally and to neighbouring islands, programmes approved by the Governor-in-Executive Committee.

PUBLIC WORKS

The following major works were undertaken under the Capital Works programme in 1951-52 (expenditure given to 31st March, 1952) :

<i>Work</i>	<i>Expenditure</i> \$
St. Leonard's Girls' School	Building completed, furniture in hand 18,097
Parry & Coleridge School	Building completed, furniture provided from April, 1952, onwards. Laboratory, drains and gas installation not yet completed 38,952
St. Leonard's Boys' School	Building completed, furniture in hand 76,748
Welches Post Office	Completed 5,526
Health Centre, Speightstown	Completed 31,770
Mental Hospital— Additional accommodation, Male and Female Sides, and Matron's Quarters }	Building completed 43,136
Highways and Transport Overseers' Quarters	Building completed 453
Police Barracks, St. Cecilia	Completed 5,981
Windows in Bay Street*	Not completed 2,605
Seawell Airport Buildings	40 per cent completed 28,277

During 1950, the office of the Architect and Planning Officer was closed at the end of the contract of the architect. His work was taken over by the Public Works Department and the Housing Board.

* Refers to the conditioning of Government-owned land along a main highway bordering on the sea.

Chapter 11 : Communications

SHIPPING

From the United Kingdom and European Ports—The Harrison Line, Elder and Fyffes Line, Royal Netherlands Steamship Company, Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, run regular services to the Island. The Blue Star Line provide occasional services.

From Canada—The Canadian National Steamship, Alcoa Steamship Company Inc., Saguenay Terminals Ltd., and Moore McCormack.

From the United States of America—Alcoa Steamship Co. Inc., and Furness Withy & Co. Ltd.

From South America—The Booth Line and the Lamport and Holt Line call at irregular intervals and the Flotta Mercante del Estada operates a freight service from the Argentine.

From India and the Far East—Nourse Line visits periodically.

During 1951, 965 merchant vessels with a total net tonnage of 1,793,001 tons arrived at the port as compared with 1,024 vessels of 1,645,678 tons in 1950 and 999 vessels of 1,234,120 tons in 1949. In addition 36 other vessels visited Barbados in 1951 compared with 44 in 1950. There were six visits by cruise ships carrying 1,580 tourists to the port during 1950. Five hundred and ten vessels whose gross tonnage amounted to 63,583 tons entered the carenage in 1951 compared with 581 vessels of 70,552 tons in 1950 and 672 vessels of 73,680 tons in 1949 ; of these 440 were sailing vessels in 1951 and 432 in 1950.

The number of seamen engaged at the port during 1951 was 1,361 and 1,197 were discharged. The number of seamen engaged at the port to serve in foreign-going steamships was 943 of whom 449 were still serving afloat at the end of 1951.

AIR

The headquarters of the Directorate General of Civil Aviation for the British West Indies is at Barbados.

Barbados has one airfield at Seawell, about 12 miles from Bridgetown where a new runway was constructed from funds provided by Colonial Development and Welfare during the period under review. Considerable improvements have also been made to the terminal buildings and runway lighting has been installed.

The number of flights was 1,316 in 1950 and 1,283 in 1951 compared with 1,242 in 1949 and 1,141 in 1948. The main airlines operating schedule flights are the British West Indian Airways, Trans Canada Airlines and British Guiana Airways. Passengers arriving and departing were :

Year	Arrivals	Departures
1949 . . .	12,074	12,063
1950 . . .	13,606	13,348
1951 . . .	15,354	16,101

ROADS

The Department of Highways and Transport maintains the main highways and controls public transport and road traffic.

The roads over which the Director has authority are set out in a schedule to the Highways and Transport Act, 1945, to which new roads may be added by the Governor-in-Executive Committee. The upkeep of the remaining roads is still the responsibility of the vestry of the parish in which they lie. The island is approximately 166 square miles of land, all of which is either occupied or closely cultivated, and this small area is served by 608 miles of road open to traffic, of which 458 are oil-emulsion surfaced. These roads are mostly in good order and are fully capable of serving the exacting needs of the varied forms of transport common throughout Barbados.

In the main the Department of Highways and Transport controls and maintains the arterial highways radiating from Bridgetown and certain connecting roads, including all the roads in the parishes of St. Michael, St. Andrew and St. Lucy totalling 318 miles of which 304 are oil-emulsion surfaced.

The Department is also responsible for the maintenance of the runway of Seawell Airport.

As a result of the improved conditions of the roads and the absence of difficult gradients, except in the Scotland area, practically the whole Island is accessible to motor and other traffic. The number of private cars in use at the end of 1951 was 3,621 and in addition there were 2,025 commercial motor vehicles, 314 motor cycles, 21,515 pedal bicycles and a large number of animal drawn carts.

The city of Bridgetown and the suburbs are served by omnibuses running at frequent intervals and at moderate fares. Omnibuses have their termini in Bridgetown and run to the seaside districts, as well as to the more popular and residential inland parts of the Island. There is a daily service to the country districts. One hundred and sixty-two omnibuses operate on routes approved by the Director of Highways and Transport ; they are owned by 14 private owners with concessions to run services.

POSTS

The General Post Office is situated in Bridgetown. In addition there are 10 Parish Post Offices and three sub-offices, all of which transact full postal business. Delivery of all classes of mail, except parcel post, is made by postmen at the place of address ; deliveries are as follows : Daily, Monday to Friday, three in the city areas, two in suburban districts and one rural ; Saturday, two in the city and one in all other areas. There is no delivery of mail on Sunday.

The total revenue and expenditure of the Post Office over the past five years is given in the following table. The gross revenue for 1951 includes customs duties and package tax (\$247,779) and stamp duties

(\$53,952 in 1950). These amounts are subtracted so that the true postal revenue may be shown under net revenue.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Gross Revenue</i>	<i>Net Revenue</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
	\$	\$	\$
1947 . .	497,851	331,373	251,069
1948 . .	462,590	314,592	270,154
1949 . .	579,608	391,057	298,166
1950 . .	791,233	552,937	345,472
1951 . .	702,015	400,284	339,835

There was a decrease in postal revenue compared with that for 1950 ; the latter was extraordinary and was due mainly to the introduction of pictorial stamps of all denominations, but the figure was still well above the average for the previous three years. There was also a decrease in expenditure owing mainly to a reduction in the amount spent for supplies of postage stamps of which there were appreciable reserve stocks after the introduction of the pictorial issue.

The following table shows the number of postal packets despatched and received by air and ocean mails during the years 1949 and 1950—

	<i>Despatched</i>		<i>Received</i>	
	1951	1950	1951	1950
Air Mail . .	930,817	847,975	650,050	549,404
Registered . .	30,509	28,332	66,049	56,246
	<hr/> 961,326	<hr/> 876,307	<hr/> 716,099	<hr/> 605,650
Ocean Mail . .	2,44738	247,873	369,021	416,386
Registered . .	7,937	7,532	10,232	10,648
	<hr/> 252,675	<hr/> 255,405	<hr/> 379,253	<hr/> 427,034
GRAND TOTAL	1,214,001	1,131,712	1,095,352	1,032,684

The number of inland postal packets circulated during 1951, compared with 2,271,108 in 1950, was 2,519,971 made up as follows :

Letters and Postcards . .	893,386
Official Letters . .	236,223
Registered Letters . .	30,991
	<hr/> 1,160,600
Book Packets and Newspapers .	1,359,371
	<hr/> 2,519,971

There was a decrease in the total number of parcels handled during

the year, although there was an increase in the value of inward parcels, mostly of a commercial character, as reflected in the increase in customs duties collected :

	1949	1950	1951
Parcels—In .	57,352	64,512	55,872
Parcels—Out .	43,223	58,826	35,064
	<u>100,575</u>	<u>123,338</u>	<u>90,936</u>

The number of local parcels circulated in 1951 was 234 as compared with 281 for 1949.

Again there was considerable money order and postal order business transacted ; the value of these orders is shown in the following table :

	1949	1950	1951
	\$	\$	\$
Money Orders and Postal Orders			
Issued and Paid	1,029,984	1,146,574	1,120,864

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The Island is an important centre for cable and radio communication, being the junction point of several cables as well as the site of a large modern wireless installation of wide range, established by Cable and Wireless Limited.

External telecommunications services are operated by Cable and Wireless (West Indies), Limited. This company owns and operates cable connections with most of the other important West Indian islands and British Guiana, and through Turks Island and Bermuda to Halifax, where connection is made via the North Atlantic cable system to Great Britain and other parts of the world.

The company has also established in the Island long-range wireless installations which, with its wireless coast station, are operated in conjunction with the cable system and provide services with many parts of the world and with a number of other West Indian islands which are not connected by cable. The coast station provides a service with ships at sea.

A wireless telephone service, which was inaugurated in 1945 in collaboration with the Barbados Telephone Company, has since been extended and now provides services to the Commonwealth and foreign territories.

The Western Telegraph Company, Limited, and the Western Union Telegraph Company, have direct cable communication with Brazil, South America and Miami.

There is no internal telegraph system. Internal communications are provided by a telephone service to all parts of the island operated by a private company, the Barbados Telephone Company, Limited, which has a modern automatic central exchange in Bridgetown and five

branch exchanges, four of which are automatic. There are 3,754 exchange lines, 4,763 stations and 10 private branch exchanges with a total wire mileage of 24,815.

Chapter 12 : Barbados Regiment

At the end of the South African war the Imperial Government made known their intentions to withdraw the regular troops stationed in the Island. The Barbados Government, realising the necessity of providing itself with its own armed forces, passed an Act to establish the Barbados Volunteer Force. This came into being on 2nd July, 1902. The Governor, Sir Frederick Hodgson, K.C.M.G., was its first Commanding Officer.

The Force consisted of an infantry company of 50 members, a detachment of artillery and another of cyclists. The Inspector of Police was made *ex officio* Adjutant of the Force.

The first public parade was at His Majesty the King's Birthday Parade in 1904, when they took part with a battalion of the Worcester-shire Regiment.

In 1907 a detachment of the Barbados Volunteer Force was sent to St. Lucia to help in quelling riots ; and in 1911 a contingent represented Barbados at His Majesty King George V's Coronation.

During the 1914-18 War the Force carried out certain defence duties, many of its members obtaining leave to proceed overseas to join active service units.

During the intervening years of peace, regular serving officers were appointed to carry out the duties of Staff Officer of the Local Forces and Adjutant of the Barbados Volunteer Force.

In 1939 the Force was embodied, and additional United Kingdom officers were later attached to assist in training.

In October, 1942, the War Office decided to include the Force in the Caribbean Regiment, the local Battalion being known as the Barbados Battalion. This unit later became the Islands Battalion and was disbanded in 1947.

Before demobilisation, the Governor, Sir Hilary Blood, K.C.M.G., appointed a committee to make recommendations on the reconstitution of the Barbados Volunteer Force. The recommendations were approved and the War Office handed over arms, ammunition, clothing, equipment, etc. to form a battalion.

Soon after recruiting started application was made to the local Government to have the name of the Force changed to the Barbados Regiment. The War Office raised no objection to this and the necessary bill was passed through the Legislature on 25th November, 1948.

In response to an application made in August, 1948, the Barbados Regiment is now affiliated to the Royal Leicestershire Regiment, which has associations with the Island.

In May, 1949, a Staff Officer and a R.S.M. (I) Instructor were

seconded from the Regular Army to supervise the organisation and training of the Regiment ; and to assist in the military training of the Police Force.

Apart from the normal training parades held throughout the year, annual camps take place each summer, when the Volunteers receive intensive training. The Regiment also plays a prominent part on all ceremonial occasions, and is inspected annually by the Commander, Caribbean Area.

PART III

Chapter 1 : Geography and Climate

BARBADOS, the most easterly of the West Indian islands, is situated in latitude $13^{\circ} 4'$ North and longitude $59^{\circ} 37'$ West. In latitude it compares with Madras or the Gambia, but the climate differs from both. The Island is triangular in shape and is 21 miles long by 14 miles across the widest part. It contains approximately 166 square miles, with a population at the end of 1950 of 211,682. It is approximately the size of the Isle of Wight.

Natural and climatic conditions justify the claim of Barbados to be the healthiest of all West Indian islands. The Island is much resorted to by residents in neighbouring Colonies, and a considerable number of visitors from northern climates find it an agreeable change. There is little variation in temperature, the range being generally from 69° to 90° F. and in the cool months—December to May—as low occasionally as 64° . The Island during this time gets the full benefit of the cool north-east trade winds.

"The geological structure of Barbados is extremely simple. It consists of a basement of much-folded sandstones and shales (the Scotland series) covered unconformably by the soft, chalklike rocks of the Oceanic series. Except in the Scotland district, both of these geological series are covered unconformably with a layer of coral limestone which varies in thickness from a thin veneer to 240–260 feet."*

The Island lies almost out of the track of hurricanes, although it is a matter of history that these have swept over it at far intervals, notably in 1780, 1831 and 1898, doing considerable damage. Earth tremors have been occasionally felt, but severe earthquake shocks have not occurred.

In May 1812 Mount Soufrière on the island of St. Vincent, which is 95 miles to the west of Barbados, erupted, and thousands of tons of dust were deposited on the Colony. The dust is said to have improved the soil of the fields.

In appearance Barbados is peculiarly English. It lacks entirely the restless luxuriance of other tropical islands. Its general aspect is green and undulating, and because the colour of the sugar cane is the same as that of grass, for many months of the year the Barbados landscape recalls the downs of Sussex or the weald of Kent. The plantation houses, set in copses of dark-foliaged trees, increase the similarity.

The Island has many attractions for tourists—yachting, golf, cricket, tennis and some of the finest sea-bathing in the world. The hotels are good, and most of the clubs are open to visitors. The Island produces

* Starkey, *Economic Geography of Barbados*.

fine thoroughbred horses which compete successfully in the race meetings of other islands. The Barbados Turf Club holds four meetings a year. Polo is played, and there are pleasant rides over the countryside, particularly along the "intervals," as the grassy bridle paths through the fields are locally called.

Chapter 2 : History

As far as is known the original inhabitants of Barbados were the Arawak Indians who migrated from the mainland of South America. When they arrived is not known, but relics of their occupation down to the latter years of the sixteenth century have been discovered in various parts of the Island. By the time the English settlers came they had disappeared, partly through Carib raids from the neighbouring islands, and partly through the Spaniards, who deported them to work in the mines of Hispaniola.

The first Europeans to sight Barbados were Portuguese, at some time in the sixteenth century. They called it Los Barbados. In 1536 Pedro a Campos visited the Island and left pigs to breed so that wayfarers should not lack food. He found no Indians. The Island was deserted. The Portuguese never claimed possession of the Island and it remained without nationality until Captain Cataline of the *Olive Blossom*, driven out of his course on a voyage to Guiana, landed on the leeward coast near the modern Hometown and erected a cross and inscribed on a tree nearby "JAMES K OF E AND OF THIS ISLAND." This happened in 1625 ; but it was not until 1627 that the first settlement was made. In the previous year the King, James I, granted the Island to the Earl of Marlborough, whose protégé, Sir William Courteen, fitted out an expedition commanded by one John Powell. Powell, however, carried letters of marque and, having captured a Spanish prize, returned with it to Cowes in July 1626 without having reached the Island. A second expedition was fitted out, and on 20th February, 1627, the ship *William and John*, commanded by Henry Powell, landed 80 settlers at the spot where Captain Cataline had set up his cross. They called it the Hole, hence the modern name of Hometown.

Meanwhile, in 1623, another nobleman, the Earl of Carlisle, had shown his interest in the West Indies. Under his patronage Thomas Warner had succeeded in establishing in St. Christopher the first settlement in the British West Indian Colonies. In 1627, when Charles I issued Letters Patent to Lord Carlisle granting him proprietary rights over all the "Caribbee Islands" Barbados was apparently included. Lord Carlisle bought off Lord Marlborough's interest by settling on him and his heirs an annuity of £300. Courteen fitted out the original expedition of 1625, waited until Lord Carlisle was absent from England and induced yet another nobleman, the Earl of Pembroke, to claim Barbados. Once again Letters Patent were issued, this time granting Barbados and three other islands to Lord Pembroke. When Lord

Carlisle returned to England and discovered what had happened, he succeeded in getting himself reinstated. He also took practical steps to secure his possession of the Island by sending out sixty-four new settlers who founded St. Michael's town, on the site of Bridgetown, the present capital. This settlement immediately quarrelled with the older colony and after a fight, the windward men, as the newcomers were called, overcame the leeward men.

In 1636 Lord Carlisle died, leaving his rights in Barbados and the Caribee Islands in trust for the payment of his debts with remainder to his son, who in 1647, leased his rights to Lord Willoughby of Parham for twenty-one years. In 1650 Lord Willoughby assumed the Government of Barbados in the name of the King and caused an Act to be passed recognising the rights of the King, Lord Carlisle and himself ; but in 1652 the Island capitulated to a force despatched by the Commonwealth on terms providing for government by a Governor appointed by the Commonwealth. This was the extinction of proprietary rule.

At the Restoration the various claims based or secured on the Carlisle Patent revived, but a return to the proprietary system was strongly opposed by the planters whose titles to land were in many cases defective. After lengthy negotiations a settlement was arrived at, based on the surrender of the Carlisle Patent to the Crown and the compensation of the various claims out of a fixed revenue provided by the Colony in return for the confirmation of local land titles. The financial terms of the settlement were laid down by an Order in Council allocating the future revenue of the Caribee Islands, that is to say, Barbados and the Leeward Islands, to the satisfaction of the claims, after which it was to revert to the Crown. The revenue itself was provided by a $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent duty on exports which was imposed by Acts passed by the Barbados Legislature in 1663, and by that of the Leeward Islands in 1664. This duty continued in force and was a constant source of grievance to the Colonies until 1838 when it was abolished by an Act of the Imperial Parliament.

Barbados has never changed hands since the date of settlement, but it has had some narrow escapes. In 1665 the Dutch Admiral, de Ruyter, attempted to capture it with a fleet of twenty-five ships of the line, two fire ships and 2,500 troops. When the news of his approach reached Barbados the British ships were brought in close under the batteries. The Dutch fleet attempted to follow them, but the fire from the English vessels was so destructive that the flagship was disabled and the expedition was forced to withdraw.

During the eighteenth century when the West Indies were involved in the French and American wars, Barbados was liable to attack and was ringed with forts, the crumbling stones and rusting guns of which still remain. In 1782 the Island was saved from occupation only by Rodney's victory in the " Battle of the Saints " on 12th April. Again, in 1805, the forts were manned when it was learned that the French and Spanish fleets had been sighted off St. Lucia, but the arrival of Nelson on board the *Victory* accompanied by the whole English fleet, restored tranquillity. Nelson's visit to the Island and the gratitude of the

inhabitants for their delivery were commemorated by the erection in 1811 of a bronze statue in Trafalgar Square, overlooking the Bridge-town careenage.*

The first settlers had raised tobacco and cotton. In 1644 certain Dutch sugar planters and traders, expelled from Guiana by the Portuguese, introduced their craft to Barbados. The first mills were worked by cattle, but in 1655 the windmill was introduced. In 1841 the first steam engines were at work and thereafter the windmills declined. The last of them ceased work in 1946.

During the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries Barbados was an island of plenty and prosperity. Many English families settled there, as place-names and memorials bear witness, for instance, Codrington College, Bulkeley and Lascelles Plantations, Drax Hall, Edgumbe and Frere Pilgrim estates. The Council Chamber possesses portraits of the first, second and third Earls of Harewood. The planters were rich and displayed their wealth as was customary at the time, partly by erecting ostentatious monuments by the finest British sculptors of the day. The interior of a Barbados parish church has, therefore, a particularly English look. Many of the memorials are the work of sculptors of Liverpool and Bristol, from which so many of the settlers had come, but there are also examples of the work of Flaxman and Bacon; and the little church of St. George can boast of a memorial of Nollekens on its southern wall, one by Westmacott on its northern wall, and an altar-piece by Benjamin West. Other churches have their interest. It was in a vault in the churchyard of Christ Church that in 1820 there occurred the well-known and mysterious displacement of coffins. The graveyard of St. John's Church contains a memorial to Ferdinando Paleologus "descended from the Imperial line of the last Christian Emperors of Greece".

Ever since the Island was first colonised, the connection between Barbados and Northern America has been very close. Many families in the Carolinas, and some even as far north as New England, reached America *via* Barbados.

The bond between Barbados and Britain has been maintained by a number of well-known names, down to our day. Warren Hastings' father, Penniston, was at one time Rector of Christ Church, though Warren himself was born in England. Leigh Hunt was of Barbadian parentage, his grandfather having been Rector of St. Michael, and his father a clergyman who flitted between Bridgetown and Philadelphia before settling down as a fashionable preacher in London. The famous Chenery, Professor of Arabic at Oxford, reviser of the Old Testament, and Editor of the *The Times* from 1877 to 1884, was born in Barbados in 1826. In our own day, Sir Frank Newsam, Permanent Under Secretary of State for Home Affairs, was a Barbadian; and the Island takes pride in the fact that John Goddard was chosen to captain both the West Indies cricket team which met the M.C.C. in January, 1948

* In 1914 Barbados was again exposed to the enemy. The German cruiser *Karlsruhe* was ordered to attack the Island, but blew up *en route*.

(for two of the four test matches), and the West Indies team which toured India, Pakistan and Ceylon a year later.

During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries a prosperous Sephardic Jewish community grew up in Barbados. They gradually declined through emigration and assimilation, until in the early years of the century the community disappeared. Their beautifully furnished synagogue was alienated—it is now the headquarters of the Barbados Turf Club and a Political Association—and the graveyard desecrated, many of its memorials being broken. Of recent years a new, Ashkenazi, community of some sixteen families from Europe has grown up.

In 1751, George Washington, then a lad of nineteen, visited Barbados as the companion of his dying brother, Lawrence, who came to Barbados in the hope of recovering his health. Washington, as his diary records, was much taken with the Island. He enjoyed his rides in the cool of the day, and he met the best society in the Island, becoming a member of the Beefsteak and Tripe Club. He is known to have visited Christ Church and to have dined at Graeme Hall nearby. On leaving the Island he recorded in his diary: "Hospitality and genteel behaviour is shown to every Gentleman stranger by the inhabitants."

The devastating hurricane of 1831 put an end to these halcyon days, and the West Indies as a whole were already entering a trough of depression.

Emancipation of the slaves in 1834 caused a great change in the economy of the Island, despite the compensation of £1½ million which the planters received from the British Treasury. It did not for some time greatly amend the status of the slaves. The white minority, the old "plantocracy" still dominated the Island politically, socially and commercially. In 1876 matters came to a head in the so-called Confederation Riots.

A new Governor, John Pope Hennessy, was appointed with instructions to secure from the Legislature consent to certain measures of administrative unification in the Windward group, of which Barbados was the headquarters. One purpose of these proposals, prematurely labelled as "Confederation", was to by-pass the consistent obstructiveness of a Legislature elected by 1,300 voters out of a population of over 160,000; and Barbadian particularism, fearful for the independence of its Legislature, and even more of its Treasury, was up in arms at once. A "Defence Association" was formed among the upper and middle classes to mobilise opposition to the plans of the Colonial Office, and this led to a counter-agitation among the labourers, who supposed that Confederation would benefit them. Hennessy, whose zeal and energy were not supported by good political judgment, had given some encouragement to this belief; and in April, 1876, the astonishing spectacle was seen of widespread rioting by negroes who understood that in robbing provision fields, sacking plantation houses, and destroying livestock, they were carrying out the wishes of the representative of the Queen. Hennessy showed promptness, firmness and temperance in suppressing the disturbances, and the casualties were not large—eight killed and thirty-odd injured; figures very

similar to those in the 1937 disturbances, which preceded the appointment of the Moyne Commission. In neither case was any white person killed.

After Hennessy had been diplomatically transferred to another Government, the extreme political tension in the Island was eased. The Barbadian political system appeared to have emerged from the crisis intact ; but, after an attempt to secure for the Government official representation in the House of Assembly had failed, a compromise was reached in the Executive Committee Act of 1881. By this scheme, the Governor was required to call in his Executive Council, four members of the Assembly and one of the Legislative Council, to form an Executive Committee for the discussion and transaction of financial business, and the consideration of legislative measures at large.

In the absence of further acute conflict between the two branches of the Government the plan worked fairly well, until, in quite recent times, an enlarged franchise and a more widely diffused political consciousness exposed its weaknesses. During the late war the failure of the Executive Committee to keep the confidence of the House of Assembly produced a virtual legislative deadlock. The recent experiment, inaugurated in 1946, is an attempt to solve this, by requiring the Governor to ask the person best able to command a majority in the House of Assembly to suggest what members of the House shall sit in the Executive Committee—thus tentatively establishing without any legal alteration in the constitution, something like responsible party government.*

The 'eighties were a period of depression in world trade. From 1885 onwards, mainly owing to competition from bounty-fed sugar, Barbados was in the grip of an agricultural crisis. In 1894 the price of sugar fell to 9s. a hundredweight, and the next year the Bourbon cane, for so long the planters' standby, succumbed to the drought and moth borer. In such circumstances men were less inclined to favour constitutional than economic and social reform. Two measures of constitutional interest—a private member's Bill to retrench by amalgamating the offices of Governor and Colonial Secretary, and a similar Bill to exclude the Auditor-General from the House of Assembly and the Executive Committee—caused a little stir, but did not reach the Statute Book.

In 1896 a Royal Commission was appointed to investigate conditions in the West Indies. It had many important results, although some of these were long delayed. An Imperial Department of Agriculture was set up with headquarters in Barbados in 1898 ; John R. Bovell, of the local Department of Agriculture, was stimulated in his search for new varieties of cane. The disappearance of the Bourbon cane might have proved a permanent disaster, not only for Barbados, but for the whole West Indies, had it not been for Bovell's demonstrating that cane "arrows" or flowers, produce fertile seed, and that by cross-breeding many varieties of improved cane could be propagated

* For this, and other developments during and since the war, see *Annual Report for 1947*, Part I, Chapter 1, and Part III, Chapter 3.

from seed. The British West Indies Cane Breeding Station is now established in Barbados and is a memorial to Bovell's genius. In 1902 the sugar bounties were abolished and the Imperial Government made a gift of £250,000 to the West Indies, of which £80,000 fell to Barbados. This amount was at first administered by Commissioners as a loan fund for the benefit of sugar estates, and became in 1907, the nucleus of the capital of the Sugar Industry Agricultural Bank. Meanwhile, the Court of Chancery was working at full pressure. Very few estates were abandoned or cut up and sold in lots, but on all the number of workers and the level of wages were necessarily reduced. With the population at 182,000 or 1,000 to the square mile, and a one-crop economy, this meant not only increased unemployment, but destitution. On top of this came the hurricane of 1898, not causing much loss of life, it is true, but adding greatly to the prevailing distress, especially among the labouring classes.

The price of sugar fell below a dollar a hundredweight. In 1902 there was an epidemic of smallpox. In 1905-6 the Imperial troops were withdrawn, which meant an annual loss of nearly £80,000.

Under this economic pressure the absentee proprietors who, at the time of the visit of the Royal Commission owned one-third of the acreage of the Island, dropped out of the race. They were succeeded by a set of new men who brought a new spirit and new methods of rehabilitation of the sugar industry. The need for economy and efficiency led to the creation of a number of factories controlling groups of estates. Moreover, after 1900 there was a great wave of emigration from among the lower-middle and the labouring classes to the United States and the Panama Canal works. Between 1906 and 1910 the remittances of these emigrants averaged well over £65,000. Several estates were cut up in lots and sold to the returned emigrants or their relatives. By 1913 there were 13,000 peasants who owned lots of five acres and under.

In 1913 the exodus to Panama ceased, but during the 1914-18 war and for some time after there was a boom in sugar and the prosperity it brought continued until about 1930. It was evident in the improved standard of living. An income tax was instituted in 1921.

By 1930 economic distress was again making itself felt, and in 1937 Barbados had its share of those disturbances which occurred throughout the West Indies. In that year a Royal Commission was sent to the West Indies, and from its labours, and the reforms produced, dates yet another period in the social and political development of the Colony.

Chapter 3 : Administration

Barbados possesses representative institutions, but not complete responsible Government. The Crown has only a veto on legislation, but the Secretary of State retains his appointment and control of Public Officers.

The Legislature consists of the Governor, the Legislative Council,

consisting of 14 members appointed by Her Majesty, and the House of Assembly, consisting of 24 members (two for each parish and two for the city of Bridgetown) elected for a period of two years. The House of Assembly was constituted in 1639 and is the oldest colonial legislative body after the Bermuda House of Assembly. In 1944 the income qualification for voters was reduced from £50 to £20 per year, and the franchise was given to females, who also became eligible for election as members. In 1950 the income qualification was abolished and adult suffrage introduced.

The executive part of the Government is vested in the Governor and an Executive Council and, in respect of certain matters, an Executive Committee. In actual practice, apart from advising the Governor with regard to the exercise of the Royal prerogative of mercy, nearly all the Executive Council's functions are discharged by the Executive Committee. The Executive Council consists of the Colonial Secretary and the Attorney-General *ex officio*, and of such other persons as Her Majesty may appoint. The Executive Committee, which is created by local statute, consists of the Executive Council *ex officio* and of one member of the Legislative Council and four members of the House of Assembly appointed by the Governor at the commencement of each session of the Legislature. The Executive Committee introduces all money votes, prepares the estimates and initiates all Government measures ; it is also responsible for the conduct of public works, and the control and management of Government property.

Until 1946 the Attorney-General, who is a full-time Government officer, was expected to stand for election for the House of Assembly and to take charge of Government business in the House of Assembly. In his speech when proroguing the Legislature at the end of 1946 the Governor stated that in future the Officer administering the Government would at the beginning of each session send for the member of the House who in his opinion was best able to command a majority in the House and would invite him to submit the names of four members of the House of Assembly for appointment to Executive Committee. At the same time the permission granted to the Attorney-General to seek election was withdrawn and the responsibility for the conduct of public business in the House of Assembly placed in the hands of those members of Executive Committee appointed from the House.

The Governor has the right to address the Legislature at any time, but this right is usually exercised only at the opening or close of the session. On other occasions the Governor communicates with either Chamber by a Message which is presented to the Chamber by a member of the Executive Committee. Communications from either Chamber to the Governor take the form of an Address which must be approved by a majority vote. The House of Assembly has no standing committee of finance and any application by the Governor-in-Executive Committee to approve expenditure, which is not authorised by an Act or in the annual Estimates of the Colony, must be approved by resolution of the Legislature before expenditure can be incurred.

The Island is administered as one unit except in respect of local

government matters, which are in the hands of the Vestries and Parochial Boards of the eleven parishes. The Vestries are elected annually, and each Vestry appoints Commissioners of Highways, Commissioners of Health and Poor Law Guardians for the parish. The two last-named bodies rely for revenue upon grants from the Vestry, but the Commissioners of Highways, who are responsible for the upkeep of all public highways in the parish which are not maintained by the Central Government, collect all vehicle and highway taxes, and, in addition, receive grants-in-aid from the Central Government. The Vestries derive their revenue mainly from taxes on ownership and occupancy of land and houses and trade tax ; the rates for these are fixed annually so as to bring in sufficient revenue to meet the estimated expenditure for the year. The Vestries undertake the repair and maintenance of churches and church buildings and the Rector of each parish is chairman of the Vestry *ex officio*.

Chapter 4 : Weights and Measures

The standard of weights and superficial measure is the same as in the United Kingdom, but the local standard measure of capacity is 231 cubic inches to the gallon (known as the wine gallon).

Chapter 5 : Newspapers and Periodicals

<i>Advocate</i>	.	.	.	.	Daily except Monday
<i>Evening Advocate</i>	.	.	.	.	Monday
<i>Recorder</i>	.	.	.	.	Monday, Wednesday and Saturday
<i>Observer</i>	Saturday
<i>Torch</i>	Saturday
<i>Beacon</i>	Saturday
<i>Barbados Commercial Journal</i>	.				Monthly
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COLONIAL REPORTS

Barbados
1952 and 1953

LONDON: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
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PART I

Review of 1952 and 1953

THE period under review opened with the first business meeting of the first House of Assembly to be elected under adult suffrage. It closed with the decision to institute a ministerial system of Government, which conferred on Barbados a further measure of responsible government.

At the general election in December, 1951, the Labour Party was returned with a substantial working majority, having 16 of the 24 seats ; the Electors' Association obtained four seats, the Congress Party two, and there were two Independents.

In 1952 the Government introduced a Bill to the Legislature setting out its far-reaching proposals for the reorganisation of local government including the abolition of the eleven Vestries as the instruments of local government and the substitution of a Corporation for Bridgetown and two District Councils. The Bill was based upon the recommendations of Sir John Maude who had visited the Island in 1948. The Bill, known locally as the "Maude Bill," was passed by the House of Assembly but was rejected in the Legislative Council. It was re-introduced in the next session of the Legislature and has now been passed with some amendments.

In 1953 the Legislature passed an Act extending the life of the House of Assembly from three years to five ; an Act extending the life of the House from two years to three had been passed in the previous session. This was in accordance with the general trend of recent political development, with the growth of a party system of Government and the acceptance of the convention that the party in power would resign if defeated on a major issue. Prior to this, when members were elected purely as individuals owing no party allegiance, the shorter life of the House was designed to keep them in touch with the feelings of the electorate.

Owing to the fact that salaries and conditions of service for administrative, professional and technical officers were proving insufficient to attract officers of the standard required for the Government service, a large number of vacancies in these fields remained unfilled at the end of 1951. To remedy this situation a committee appointed early in 1952 submitted recommendations for increasing salaries and granting paid leave passages. These proposals were accepted by the Legislature and, as a corollary, by the end of the year a Commissioner, Sir Errol Dos Santos, was appointed to examine the salaries and conditions of the rest of the Civil Service. His recommendations for improvements were accepted by the Legislature in May, 1953.

In 1952 Professor Beasley, Economic Adviser to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies, submitted a fiscal

survey of the Island, and using this survey as a basis the Government prepared its Five-Year Plan of Development and Taxation. The expenditure proposals of the plan envisaged a capital programme of \$16,500,000 of which \$6,000,000 were to be paid for from loan funds and the balance from available funds, including funds under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

The development proposals may be summarised as follows :

- (a) Development and distribution of water resources.
- (b) Experiments and research in irrigation of sugar and other crops.
- (c) Encouragement of food production and agricultural schemes.
- (d) Encouragement of a tourist industry.
- (e) Establishment of a Development Board to encourage secondary industries.
- (f) Housing loans to be made available for workers.
- (g) Improved educational, health and other services.
- (h) Provision of rural amenities.

Apart from monies to be raised by loans, it was proposed to increase taxation in order to raise \$1,500,000 additional revenue in an average crop year of 150,000 tons of sugar, and to decrease expenditure on subsidisation and other items by about \$615,125.

Under the taxation proposals, income tax of both individuals and companies was increased, as were duties on tobacco and spirits. An entertainment tax was introduced. The Government also increased its charges for a number of services such as stamp duties, rents, water rates, postal rates and general fees, few of which had been revised for several decades.

The news of the death of His Majesty King George VI was received with a sense of deep personal loss by all sections of the community, and expressions of sorrow were spontaneous and sincere. Memorial services were held and mourning observed. The tributes which were paid to His Majesty in both Chambers of the Legislature and in all sections of the Press were, without exception, tinged with genuine respect and affection, and the affirmations of loyalty to the new Queen were most real.

The Island was honoured by a visit from Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal from 19th to 24th February, 1953. The two most important ceremonies at which Her Royal Highness took a leading part were the unveiling of a plaque on the War Memorial in Trafalgar Square in commemoration of those Barbadians who gave their lives in the 1939-45 war and the presentation of the Queen's Colour and the Regimental Colour to the Barbados Regiment at the Garrison Savannah. Large numbers of people attended these functions and wherever Her Royal Highness went the routes were thronged with enthusiastic crowds.

Her Royal Highness passed through Seawell Airport on her return to the United Kingdom when the news was received of the illness of Queen Mary. This second loss to the Royal Family in such a short space of time caused genuine grief, and, after a memorial service in St.

Michael's Cathedral, both Chambers of the Legislature met to pass addresses of condolence.

The preparations for the Coronation celebrations began in earnest towards the end of 1952 and the complete success of all the varied activities showed that the efforts of the many people who took part in the arrangements were well worth while. The celebrations opened with the League of Empire Week during the last week in May and lasted until the Queen's official birthday on 11th June. The celebrations were enjoyed by all sections of the community, and the demonstrations of loyalty and affection to the Crown were deep and moving. Bridgetown was brightly decorated and brilliantly illuminated, and a most pleasing feature was the way that the smaller streets and smaller houses throughout the countryside added their quota to the general display.

Visits to the Island were paid by H.M. Ships *Devonshire*, *Enard Bay*, *Burghhead Bay*, *Bigbury Bay*, *Veryan Bay*, *Implacable* and *Sheffield*.

The rainfall throughout the period was above average and seasonable in its distribution with the result that the sugar crop was well above the 150,000 tons taken as the basis of the Government's revenue expectations in the Five-Year Plan of Development and Taxation. The size of the crop in recent years may be judged by comparing it with the average tonnage for previous periods.

1942-1944	110,964	average
1945-1948	107,726	"
1949	152,731	
1950	158,183	
1951	187,643	
1952	167,875	
1953	160,750	

The Gulf Oil Corporation began drilling for petroleum at Turner Hall in January, 1953.

In the early part of 1953 after protracted negotiations agreement was reached with the British Union Oil Company on the question of the compensation to be paid to the Company as a result of the Government taking over the rights to petroleum in the Island under the authority of the Petroleum Act.

On the early morning of 19th March, 1953, the Island experienced an earthquake. The shock was minor and only lasted a few seconds. No major damage was done but several buildings throughout the Island developed cracks.

Barbados has had many visitors who have arrived under curious circumstances, including an alligator on a log which floated from the mainland of South America. In somewhat similar fashion Dr. A. L. Bombard, a French heart specialist, arrived in Barbados on 23rd December, 1952, in a rubber dinghy, after taking 62 days to cross the Atlantic from Las Palmas. The dinghy *L'Heretique* was 15 feet long and 5 feet wide, and Dr. Bombard subsisted during the voyage on raw fish, plankton and rain water. His object was to prove that persons ship-

wrecked at sea could survive for much longer periods than has hitherto been supposed possible.

On 5th November, 1952, the Governor, Sir Alfred Savage, K.C.M.G., left for the United Kingdom on leave prior to taking up his appointment as Governor of British Guiana. Brigadier Sir Robert Arundell, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., arrived in the Island on 14th May, 1953, and was sworn in as Governor. Sir Robert was the first Governor to arrive in the Island by air.

The Eighth Congress of the International Society of Sugar Cane Technologists was held in Barbados in April, 1953; it was attended by about 280 delegates from 30 different sugar-producing countries.

Other conferences held in, and visits made to, Barbados during the period were:— in 1952 the fourth meeting of the Regional Economic Committee, the first Caribbean Trade Union Conference, the Oils and Fats Conference, the visit of a mission of British industrialists to report on the possibility of industrialisation in the British West Indies; and in 1953 a visit of the United Kingdom Timber Mission, a visit of two members of the delegation from the United Kingdom Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, the sixth meeting of the Regional Economic Committee and a Technical Civil Aviation Conference.

During 1953 the British Overseas Airways Corporation started a service from the United Kingdom via Bermuda which is proving of great benefit to the Island.

15th April, 1952, was the centenary of the first issue of postage stamps in Barbados and the event was marked by a commemorative issue.

The budget for 1952-53 was a continuation of the Government policy of "house keeping" pending an examination of the finances of the Island. This examination, the Fiscal Survey, was followed by the statement of Government policy in the Five-Year Plan of Development and Taxation. The 1953-54 Budget followed the pattern of the Plan, and provision was made for the expenditure of \$1,981,021 from available funds on capital works divided as follows :

\$

Water Supplies	305,800
Housing	102,872
Medical Services	362,500
Education	408,609
Agriculture	254,240
Communications	313,000
Miscellaneous	234,000

In August, 1953, the Speightstown Health Centre was opened; it marked an important advance not only in the treatment of patients in the northern parishes but also in furthering Government's proposals for preventive medicine. The building of this centre began towards the end of 1952 and it is the first of its kind in Barbados.

A pilot scheme for the erection of aided self-help houses was com-

menced at Clinketts in St. Lucy Parish in March, 1953. Fifteen houses were planned each with three rooms, costing about \$1,000 each. This was the first scheme of the kind to be introduced and the experiment gives every indication of being a success.

A committee was appointed in February, 1953, to report on the action to be taken to establish a deep-water harbour in Barbados. The committee recommended the adoption of a scheme first submitted in 1948 for the construction of a deep-water harbour about one mile north of Bridgetown at a capital cost of over £4 million. Its report was published early in 1954.

A list of current and completed Colonial Development and Welfare schemes is contained in an appendix to this chapter. The most important scheme in progress is No. D. 217 Agricultural Development. This scheme, which is expected to cost \$1,059,000 (of which \$825,600 has been provided from Colonial Development and Welfare funds), was to have expired at the end of March, 1952, but has been extended to 1956. The Central Livestock Station and the six District Agricultural Stations were built from funds provided under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. The running of these Stations, which do valuable work in improving livestock and agricultural methods among peasant farmers, has been taken over by the Government. The most important part of the scheme for agricultural development still being financed from Colonial Development and Welfare funds is the Irrigation Scheme for Peasant Proprietors, but its full benefit depends on the outcome of investigations and surveys of water resources. The development of water resources is the second major Colonial Development and Welfare scheme in operation (D. 1503). Under this scheme exploratory borings were carried out during 1952 in the Upland Valley (Sweet Vale) in the centre of the Island with a view to determining availability of water at the bottom of the coral, which overlies an impervious strata. An underground lake in the coral was discovered in 1953 about 120 feet below the ground surface with a water level about 580 feet above sea level. It is hoped to extract a million gallons per day from this lake, and the height of the lake above sea level will be of great value to the gravitational supply system.

The financing of the scheme for the extension of the Children's Museum (D. 206) from Colonial Development and Welfare funds came to an end during the period and the work has been carried on by the Barbados Museum and Historical Society with the help of an increased grant from Government.

The building of the Pine Primary School was begun during 1953 and approval received for the cost to be borne from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. The school is designed to relieve congestion at a nearby school and to serve the growing needs of the Government's Pine Housing Estate.

Plans for the future use of Colonial Development and Welfare funds include the extension of the General Hospital, the establishment of a Health Centre in Bridgetown and the extension of the Erdiston Teachers' Training College.

APPENDIX

List of Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes completed, in progress or initiated during the period 1st January, 1952 to 31st December, 1953.

	<i>Scheme No.</i>	<i>Grant \$</i>	<i>Title</i>
Completed	D. 13 (v)	648.00	Provision of Minor Amenities
	D. 13 C (ai)	1,440.00	do.
	D. 50	3,120.00	Control of Soil Erosion
	D. 200 C (g)	849.60	Training of Subordinate Personnel
	D. 200 C (p)	1,584.00	Training of Subordinate Personnel
	D. 201 A (a)	3,192.00	Provision of Technical Assistance
	D. 201 A (v)	811.20	Provision of Technical Assistance
	D. 201 A (x)	168.00	Provision of Technical Assistance
	D. 206	8,640.00	Establishment and Maintenance of a Children's Museum
	D. 237	51,840.00	Development of Social Services Part I
	D. 237	92,160.00	Development of Social Services Part II
	D. 252 & A	40,800.00	Women's Work Bureau
	D. 305	32,318.40	Promotion of 4-H Club Work
	D. 414	115,200.00	Training of Midwives
	D. 511	5,760.00	Fisheries Development
	D. 771 & A, B, & C	127,080.00	Aeronautical Wireless Facilities
	D. 845	22,944.00	Employment of a Constructional Engineer
	D. 964 & A & B	20,400.00	Labour Training Course
	D. 1108/155	2,803.00	Training of Personnel
	D. 1108/164	288.00	do.
	D. 1128 & A	11,184.00	Regional Broadcasting Conference, Montreal
	D. 1294 & A	1,620,000.00	Seawall Runway
	R. 72 & A	27,600.00	Appointment of Ceramist
	R. 100 (c)	2,400.00	Building Material Research
	R. 225	19,200.00	Survey of Friendly Societies in the West Indies
In Progress	D. 217	825,600.00	Agricultural Development
	D. 1108/159	7,080.00	Training of Personnel
	D. 1150	43,200.00	Vital Statistics
	D. 1503	28,800.00	Development of Water Resources
	R. 275	86,400.00	Sugar Cane Research
Initiated	D. 13 D (s)	240.00	Furnishing of Library at Codrington College
	D. 201 B (m)	3,456.00	Colonial Nursing Scheme (Visit of Miss Houghton)
	D. 1108	11,105.00	Training of Personnel
	D. 1742	24,000.00	Trade Union Training Courses
	D. 2092	69,120.00	Pine Primary School

PART II

Chapter 1: Population

THE total population of Barbados, according to the West Indian Census taken on 9th April, 1946, was 192,800, of which 85,727 were males and 107,073 were females. The previous count was made in 1931 when the population was given as 156,312 with 62,978 males and 93,334 females, which shows an increase of 36,529 during the fifteen years between the counts.

The population was distributed as follows :

Bridgetown	13,340
St. Michael (excluding Bridgetown)	63,097
Christ Church	24,963
St. George	14,409
St. Philip	14,876
St. John	10,096
St. James	11,297
St. Joseph	7,712
St. Thomas	8,486
St. Andrew	7,581
St. Peter	9,127
St. Lucy	7,816
	<hr/>
	192,800

The population has continued to increase since the 1946 census and on 31st December, 1953, it was estimated to be 222,942 compared with 219,015 on 31st December, 1952. The 1953 estimate showed an increase of 30,142 over the census figure.

The density of population is calculated at 1,343 persons to the square mile.

Marriages

There were 1,013 marriages performed during 1952 and 1,091 in 1953 compared with 1,092 in 1951. These figures include marriages performed by Civil Magistrates and twenty religious denominations. The marriage rate per 1,000 of population was 9.8 in 1952 and 10.3 in 1953.

Births and Deaths

The number of births has increased steadily during the past few years. The number of deaths, including deaths under five years, have remained about the same. The following are the figures for the last five years :

<i>Year</i>	<i>No.</i>	BIRTHS		DEATHS	
		<i>Rate per 1,000</i>	<i>% of Illegitimate</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000</i>
1949	6,357	31·06	56·54	2,979	14·56
1950	6,432	30·74	57·38	2,688	12·85
1951	6,793	31·83	n.a.	3,000	14·06
1952	7,291	34·16	n.a.	3,186	14·93
1953	7,304	34·51	n.a.	3,000	14·06

Infant Mortality

The infant mortality rates of children under one year per 1,000 live births for the past five years are as follows :

<i>1949</i>	<i>1950</i>	<i>1951</i>	<i>1952</i>	<i>1953</i>
133	125	136	146	139

The chief causes of infant mortality were diarrhoea, enteritis, pneumonia and congenital debility.

Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

OCCUPATIONS

The economy of the Island depends almost entirely on the sugar industry and the chief occupation of the people is the cultivation and reaping of sugar cane. It is estimated that some 25,000 men and women are engaged primarily in the cultivation side of the industry. Most of these workers are employed on the sugar estates, but a number have small holdings of their own which they also cultivate. There were, in all, over 30,000 peasant holdings of less than 10 acres, on more than a third of which sugar cane was planted. Approximately 2,500 workers were employed in the sugar factories and syrup plants.

The distribution of workers among the main occupations was as follows :

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Sugar Estates	12,000	10,000
Sugar Factories	2,000	200
Domestic and Other Personal Services	2,500	11,500
Retail and Wholesale Trades	5,000	7,000
Transport and Communications	3,000	100
Manufacturing and Repairing Machinery and Vehicles	2,000	—
Minor Industries	1,000	360

In the absence of any unemployment registration it is difficult to assess unemployment or under-employment. From the sugar culti-

vation figures, however, it is estimated that seasonal unemployment during the inter-crop period is approximately 10,000.

The engagement of Barbadians for short-term contracts by private employers in the United States of America continued during 1952 and 1953. During 1952, 717 workers emigrated under the scheme. They were mainly employed in picking citrus in Florida and in picking cotton and planting, picking and grading tobacco in the mid-western states. At the end of the year there were 765 workers under contract. In 1953 1,000 workers emigrated. The majority were employed by U.S. Sugar Corporation, the Florida Fruit and Vegetable Association and Shade Tobacco Growers' Association. Their period of contract was for six months in the first instance. At the end of 1953 there were 1,266 workers on contract.

The cost of fares to the United States of America is advanced by the Barbados Government and the United States employers and refunded by the workers. On repatriation of workers who have completed their contracts, their expenses are partly met by their last employers, partly by the Barbados Government, and partly by themselves.

Workers were selected by the employers from persons called up by the Bureau of Employment and Emigration maintained by the Labour Department. All selected workers were medically examined by Government doctors.

During 1952, 29 workers were recruited for work in Curacao, Netherlands West Indies, by agents under licence granted by the Labour Department. No workers were recruited during 1953.

WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

In 1952 the British Ministry of Food granted an increase in the price of sugar and the basic wage rates of all sugar workers were increased by 15 per cent through voluntary negotiations between the Sugar Producers Federation of Barbados and the Barbados Workers' Union.

In 1953 additional increases granted by the Ministry of Food resulted in a further rise of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in the wages of these workers.

As in the past, a cash bonus of 13 per cent and $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, based on the production of the sugar crop, was also paid to all field and factory workers on their earnings during the reaping seasons of 1952 and 1953 respectively.

The basis for calculating wage rates for workers in sugar and syrup factories continued to be, in the majority of cases, on the number of tons of sugar and the number of puncheons of syrup produced. Each factory paid rates in accordance with its size and efficiency.

In other industries, occupations and services increases were also granted to workers during the period under review.

The cost-of-living allowance which was granted to the entire Civil Service, including casual workers, from June, 1951, was continued during 1952 and 1953. The allowance was paid on the following basis :

on the 1st	\$480 per annum—	20%
„ „ 2nd	„ „ „	— $7\frac{1}{2}$ %
„ „ 3rd	„ „ „	— 5%

The Holidays with Pay Act, 1951, provided for an annual holiday with pay of at least two weeks for every employee who has completed 150 days' work (in the case of daily paid workers) and 250 days' work (in the case of weekly, fortnightly, monthly or yearly workers) with one employer, within a period of 12 months. The employer determines the date on which the holiday begins, but he must give the workers at least seven day's notice. The quantum of holiday pay is $\frac{1}{26}$ of the total remuneration for the period of employment in respect of which the holiday is given.

In general, workers engaged in industrial and commercial undertakings are granted a rest period of at least 24 hours in every week.

Night work is performed in sugar factories and syrup plants during the crop season (mid-January to mid-June), and also in certain minor industries and public utilities.

COST OF LIVING

The cost-of-living index which stood at 292 in December, 1951, rose to 311 in January, 1952. There was a further increase of three points in the index figure at the end of February. These increases were due to higher prices of certain articles of food, clothing and hardware. At the end of March, however, the index dropped to 312 and remained relatively stable until March, 1953. But by the end of April the index rose by five points, due mainly to an increase in the price of flour, and then dropped again to 310 at the end of September.

The survey of income and consumption in the Colony, which was undertaken by the Institute of Social and Economic Research of the University College of the West Indies, was completed early in 1953 and the 1951 Committee was reappointed to examine the existing cost-of-living index in the light of information which had been provided by the survey, with a view to making recommendations for compilation of a new index. The Committee concluded that the data available from the survey provided a more reliable basis for a cost-of-living index than that obtained from statistics of imports and local production. It was accordingly recommended that a new index, to be called the "Index of Retail Prices", be instituted with June, 1953 as the base month.

It was also decided that for the period June to September, 1953 both the old and new indices would be constructed for the purpose of comparing their sensitivity. The recommendations of the Committee were accepted by Government. The index dropped from 100.0 in June to 99.3 in December.

Below are shown the cost-of-living indices from September, 1939 to September, 1953; the new indices of retail prices for the period June, 1953 to December, 1953; the prices of principal foodstuffs at the end of June and December, 1952, and at the end of June and December, 1953.

Cost-of-Living Indices to the end of September, 1953.

Base—January-August, 1939—100

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1939	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	110	111	111
1940	114	112	113	118	122	121	122	122	122	123	122	123
1941	124	124	125	128	129	130	130	131	134	136	136	137
1942	137	140	142	145	149	152	153	156	161	164	158	158
1943	156	164	162	162	163	166	166	166	170	168	168	168
1944	168	169	168	175	175	170	182	186	189	185	186	185
1945	185	183	183	186	186	186	187	187	191	189	190	194
1946	196	196	196	197	200	200	214	212	215	215	220	222
1947	228	224	228	228	225	225	223	223	224	226	226	226
1948	226	227	228	228	231	231	232	233	235	236	235	236
1949	235	234	235	230	226	227	229	226	225	224	224	228
1950	228	230	232	242	242	241	241	241	241	241	242	242
1951	243	246	250	256	264	272	274	278	282	284	284	292
1952	311	314	312	313	313	313	312	311	309	310	310	310
1953	311	310	312	317	317	316	314	312	310	—	—	—

Index of Retail Prices

Base—June, 1953—100.

Year			June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1953			100.0	99.5	99.6	99.9	99.6	99.2	99.3

Prices of Principal Foodstuffs Included in General Cost-of-Living Index

Item	Unit	Prices 1952	
		June	December
		<i>cents</i>	<i>cents</i>
Salted Beef . . .	lb.	22	22
Salted Pork (Heads) . . .	„	24	24
Fresh Meat . . .	„	51	51
Fish : Salted . . .	„	30	30
Fresh . . .	„	29	29
Flour . . .	„	10	10
Cornmeal . . .	„	12	12
Sugar . . .	„	8	8
Milk : Fresh . . .	pint	14.5	14.5
Condensed . . .	tin	33	32
Butter . . .	lb.	92	92
Margarine . . .	„	54	53
Edible Oil . . .	pint	33	33
Rice . . .	„	10	10
Salt . . .	lb.	4	4

Prices of Principal Foodstuffs Included in Index of Retail Prices

Item	Unit	Prices 1953	
		June	December
		<i>cents</i>	<i>cents</i>
Fresh Beef . . .	lb.	55	55
Fresh Pork . . .	"	62	62
Salt Pork . . .	"	30	30
Flying Fish . . .	each.	7	7
Canned Salmon . .	7½ oz. tin.	34	31
Wheat Flour . . .	lb.	12.5	12.5
Cornmeal . . .	"	11	11
Bread . . .	each	3	3
Rice . . .	pint	10	10
Sweet Potatoes . .	lb.	4	4
English Potatoes . .	"	12	10
Onions . . .	"	20	14
Sugar . . .	"	11	11
Milk : Fresh . . .	pint	15	15
Condensed . . .	14 oz. tin	32	27
Butter . . .	lb.	98	98
Cooking Oil . . .	pint	34	34
Cocoa . . .	½ lb. tin	51	51
Green Tea . . .	¼ lb. pkg.	40	43
Ju-C . . .	bottle	7	7
Coca Cola . . .	"	6	6

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Trade Unions

There were nine registered trade unions at the end of 1953, but three of these were not active. Of the six active unions, three were employers' associations and three workers' organisations. Two of the workers' organisations were general workers' unions and one an association for teachers in secondary schools.

The Barbados Workers' Union is composed mainly of agricultural and factory workers in the sugar industry and port workers, but also includes workers of various other occupations. The union is organised into divisions, each division being composed of workers of a particular category. Each division is run by a committee of management, and enjoys a certain measure of autonomy. Matters which cannot be settled at the divisional level are referred to the Executive Council. The paid up membership of the union at the end of 1953 was 7,859.

The Association of Assistant Teachers in Secondary Schools is managed by an executive committee the size of which is determined

by the membership of the Association, i.e. one representative from a school is appointed to the committee for every 10 members from that school. The association had a paid up membership of 50 at the end of 1953.

The General Workers' Union, which was registered on 27th October, 1953, has so far restricted its membership to casual Government employees, mainly artisans and labourers. No information is available regarding its paid up membership.

The Shipping and Mercantile Association is composed of local steamship agents and general merchants. It has a paid up membership of 30.

The Sugar Producers' Federation of Barbados consists of owners of sugar factories and sugar plantations, who together control about 70 per cent of the industry. The Federation is organised as a single body under a committee of management, but there are also a Factory Wages Committee and a Plantation Wages Committee.

The Bus Owners' Association comprises the majority of the smaller bus concessionaires. It has nine members.

The Sugar Producers' Federation's representatives meet representatives of the Barbados Workers' Union annually in order to negotiate wages and conditions in the sugar industry.

The Shipping and Mercantile Association and the Barbados Workers' Union use the facilities of the Labour Department for the purpose of discussing wages and other matters affecting the employment of port workers. A Joint Committee, and seven Divisional Port Committees, corresponding to the seven categories of port labour, provide the chief machinery for joint consultation and collective bargaining between port employers and port workers. Each committee is composed of five representatives from the Shipping and Mercantile Association, five representatives from the Barbados Workers' Union and a secretary from the Labour Department. A committee may appoint its chairman from among its own members or may request an officer of the Labour Department to be chairman.

Negotiations between the Barbados Workers' Union and other private undertakings affecting wage rates, hours of work and other conditions of employment of various categories of workers were also conducted under the auspices of the Labour Department.

The names of the registered unions and the dates on which they were registered are as follows :

<i>Employers' Organisations</i>	<i>Date Registered</i>
Shipping and Mercantile Association . . .	11.5.1945
Sugar Producers' Federation of Barbados . . .	8.12.1945
Barbados Bus Owners' Association	16.4.1947
Barbados Hackney and Livery Car Owners' Association	9.10.1948

Workers' Unions

Barbados Workers' Union	4.10.1941
Barbados Clerks' Union	15. 5.1945
The Association of Assistant Teachers in Secondary Schools	31. 7.1949
The Caribbean Workers' Union	22. 2.1950
The General Workers' Union	27.10.1953

Trade Disputes, 1952-53

<i>Number of Disputes</i>	<i>Industry or Occupation</i>	<i>Man days Lost</i>	<i>Number now settled</i>
1	Agriculture (Sugar Estates)	475	1
1	Foundries	34	1
3	Barbados Electric Supply Corporation	366	3
3	Port Workers	298	3

LABOUR LEGISLATION

The following legislation affecting labour was passed during the year 1952 :

Labour Clauses (Public Contracts) Act, 1952, which makes provision for carrying out the International Labour Convention relating to labour clauses in public contracts.

Wages Board (Bridgetown Shop Assistants) (Amendment) Decisions, 1952, which came into force from 27th April, 1952, and which authorise an increase in the minimum time rates payable to shop assistants in Bridgetown as follows :

<i>Shop Assistants</i>	<i>Minimum rate per week</i>	
	<i>Old</i>	<i>New</i>
Male or female under 16 years of age	\$4.00	\$5.00
Female 16 years of age and over	5.50	7.00
Male 16 years of age and over	8.00	10.00
	<i>Minimum rate per day or part thereof</i>	
Male or female under 16 years of age	\$.80	\$.96
Female 16 years of age and over	1.20	1.44
Male 16 years of age and over	1.80	2.16

*Minimum Overtime Rate Per
Hour or part thereof*

	<i>Old</i>	<i>New</i>
Male or female under 16 years of age	\$.15	\$.18
Female 16 years of age and over	.22	.27
Male 16 years of age and over	.34	.40

Wages Board (Bridgetown Shop Assistants) (Amendment) Decisions, 1952, No. 2, which were approved on 26th June, 1952, and which bring the holiday with pay provisions for shop assistants in Bridgetown formally in line with the Holidays with Pay Act, 1951.

No labour legislation was enacted during the year 1953.

SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

The first Factories Act came into operation on 15th May, 1952. Actual inspection of factories commenced in April, a few weeks earlier.

Safety

In the sugar factories (sugar manufacturing is the only major manufacturing industry) when the Act came into force, the potential dangers from unfenced cane engine flywheels and transmission machinery were considerable. By the end of 1952 safeguards had been provided for much of this dangerous machinery. The type of fencing most favoured for engine flywheels and transmission machinery is rail fencing supplemented by local guards, such as expanded metal guards, for such places as are approached by the worker in the course of his duties, e.g. oiling and greasing while the machinery is in motion. Supplementary guards may also be required for the rail fencing provided around flywheels of some cane engines where the fencing is unavoidably too near to the wheel or is too low. Spindles of centrifugal machines are dangerous; but, so far, owing to practical difficulties no satisfactory guards have been provided. Considerable progress has been made in safeguarding flywheels and projecting crank shaft ends on internal combustion engines. These were without protection when inspection started, but most have now been fenced. The type of guard most favoured is made of stout woodwork which encloses the flywheel except for a central opening for the projecting shaft end; and a supplementary box type of guard for the shaft end which can be removed when starting up the engine.

There are very few dangerous machines in the Island. Specialised guards, such as are normally required for the feeding space of hand-fed platen printing machines, are difficult to get, and even if they are obtained there is not always the staff available to fit the guard and to see that it is properly maintained.

Health

On the whole there is a fair measure of compliance with the requirements of the Act. Except in a few cases where the walls and ceilings required whitewashing, factories were found reasonably clean. No

case of overcrowding was found. With very few exceptions, factory buildings are constructed with plenty of permanent openings to meet the needs of tropical conditions and they ensure free circulation of fresh air for the workers. There are no processes used which give rise to dust or harmful fumes.

Welfare

Factories are not large and there seems no need at present for much more than a proper first-aid box or cupboard, a supply of wholesome drinking water, suitable washing facilities and, where the work is dirty or dusty, a shower bath. Accommodation for clothing put off during working hours could usefully be considered for the larger factories.

The Department was notified of injuries to 637 workmen (including eight deaths) in 1952, compared with 537 notifications (including one death) in 1953. Compensation of \$20,662 was paid in 1952, and \$11,230 in 1953.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

A special committee appointed by the Governor reported in 1952 on the recommendations made by the Vocational and Technical Committee in 1949. As a result provision was made in the Five-Year Plan of Development and Taxation for the erection of a building for use as a technical college and for the cost of equipment.

The Board of Industrial Training continued to provide bursaries for the training of apprentices under a five-year course in mechanical building and other trades. At the end of 1952, 162 persons were undergoing training and 21 had completed their courses. At the end of 1953 170 persons were undergoing training and 17 had completed their courses.

The Barbados Evening Institute continued to provide training in a variety of subjects. One thousand three hundred and thirty-five students received instruction during 1952, compared with 1,626 students in 1953.

The Government Housecraft Centre, under the direction of the Education Department, continued to provide training for a number of girls and young women in practical domestic science. For the first time in 1952 a City and Guilds Course in Domestic Science was inaugurated. Eight hundred and twenty-eight women were trained during 1952 and 407 during 1953.

The Girls' Industrial Union (established in 1912) continued to provide training for working girls in a number of crafts such as basket-work, cake making, artificial flower making, etc.

Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Total revenue and expenditure for the years 1951-52, 1952-53 and 1953-54 were as follows :

		<i>Revenue</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
		\$	\$
1951-52	—	13,181,295	11,010,420
1952-53	—	13,757,830	11,423,910
1953-54*	—	14,155,478	12,543,583

*Revised Estimate.

The main heads of revenue for the years 1951-52, 1952-53 and 1953-54 were as follows :

<i>Head</i>	<i>1951-52</i>	<i>1952-53</i>	<i>1953-54</i> <i>(Revised Estimate)</i>
	\$	\$	\$
Customs and Excise	6,683,572	5,965,974	6,275,000
Taxation	4,867,783	6,056,197	6,083,500
Licences	144,782	126,767	132,923
Fines	16,567	10,748	15,800
Rents and Royalties	46,333	67,497	69,350
Interest and Redemption . .	71,364	87,204	104,542
Net Revenue from Government Commercial undertakings	54,594	70,582	30,000
Revenue from Government Department and Services	1,253,370	1,303,340	1,353,288
Special Receipts	42,930	69,521	91,075

The main heads of expenditure for the three years were as follows :

<i>Head</i>	<i>1951-52</i>	<i>1952-53</i>	<i>1953-54</i> <i>(Revised Estimate)</i>
	\$	\$	\$
Governor	37,926	41,667	44,222
Colonial Secretary	63,119	82,535	86,998
Accountant General	67,600	26,497	31,268
Auditor General	32,542	38,240	41,392
Harbour Master	65,974	111,506	114,072
Customs	203,150	215,694	258,942
Powder Magazine	570	723	940
Legal	—	—	27,133
Public Market	28,910	37,509	38,527
Fire Brigade	38,675	45,537	48,678

BARBADOS

<i>Head</i>	<i>1951-52</i>	<i>1952-53</i>	<i>1953-54</i> <i>(Revised Estimate)</i>
	\$	\$	\$
Lighthouses	12,820	14,267	16,672
Registration Office	32,240	36,286	40,982
Legislature	59,608	72,258	78,224
Judiciary	161,535	190,615	178,160
Police	738,087	856,010	884,866
Prisons	101,140	114,895	115,755
Government Industrial			
Schools	48,746	53,829	58,080
Ecclesiastical	93,555	110,399	111,000
Education	1,774,384	1,974,705	2,237,152
Agriculture	283,392	483,615	589,590
Public Library	29,372	34,178	36,493
Medical Departments	1,175,830	1,370,221	1,580,208
Barbados Regiment	66,892	73,584	79,427
Public Works	174,420	211,229	229,689
Pensions	503,865	564,030	589,013
Charges of Debt	158,140	168,869	188,161
Subsidies and Grants	269,267	348,540	384,674
Miscellaneous Services	831,363	431,034	759,337
Income Tax	241,191	230,181	248,238
Labour Department	266,929	174,658	180,504
Highways and Transport	661,278	810,989	1,002,170
Airport	60,324	75,562	85,583
Electrical Inspection	17,493	14,490	24,585
Housing Board	20,870	27,109	33,900
Peasants' Loan Bank	24,810	38,400	42,547
Old Age Pensions	492,135	494,734	510,540
Waterworks Department	618,524	693,323	753,081
Social Welfare Office	12,131	14,937	22,709
Controls and Subsidies	1,141,613	891,055	531,071
Contributions from Revenue	400,000	250,000	250,000

Capital expenditure in 1951-52 and 1952-53 was as follows :

<i>Head</i>	<i>1951-52</i>	<i>1952-53</i>
	\$	\$
Public Buildings	242,879	126,530
Housing	207,988	142,340
Roads	189,836	127,671
Water Supplies	347,786	574,759
Loans	20,494	47,858
Miscellaneous	298,788	255,306
Special Expenditure	—	—
Colonial Development and Welfare	438,893	47,887
	<u>1,746,664</u>	<u>1,322,351</u>

PUBLIC DEBT

The public debt at 31st December, 1953 was \$3,405,728, the sinking funds on that date being \$1,630,462, leaving a net public debt of \$1,775,266, compared with a public debt of \$2,905,728, sinking funds of \$1,407,214 and a net public debt of \$1,498,514 on 31st December, 1951. Details of loans are as follows :

<i>Loan and Amount</i>	<i>Amount out- standing</i>	<i>Sinking fund at 31st Dec- ember, 1953 at cost</i>	<i>Date Re- deemable</i>	<i>Rate of Interest</i>
	\$	\$		
Public Loan Act, 1914 and the Reimburse- ment Act, 1914— \$1,195,200 . . .	177,600	168,591.46	\$148,800—1961 \$ 28,800—1963	\$52,800 at 4% \$28,800 at 4½% \$96,000 at 5%
General Local Loan Act, 1933, & Public Loans (Redemption) Act, 1933—\$676,416	676,416	467,481.40	1964	3½% per annum
Waterworks Loan Act, 1935—\$746,400 . .	746,400	467,212.88	1961	3% „ „
Education Loan Act, 1935—\$397,872 . .	397,872	166,466.70	1966	3½% „ „
Waterworks Loan Act, 1941—\$169,920 . .	169,920	71,115.44	1966	3½% „ „
Local Loan Act, 1941—\$326,400 . .	326,400	136,552.20	1966	\$321,600 at 3½% \$ 4,800 at 3%
Public Loans (Redemp- tion) Act, 1942— \$411,120 . . .	411,120	149,290.26	1978	3½% per annum
Local Loan Act, 1953— \$500,000 . . .	\$500,000	3,751.74	1988	4½% per annum
	<u>\$3,405,728</u>	<u>1,630,462.08</u>		

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Assets and liabilities at 31st March, 1953 were :

<i>Liabilities</i>	\$
Special Funds	1,814,879
Miscellaneous Funds not applicable to General Revenue but included in Treasury Cash	3,115,402
Revenue Equalisation Fund	2,402,397
General Revenue Balance	5,770,933
	<u>\$13,103,611</u>

Assets

	\$
Cash in Treasury	67,079
Cash in Banks	5,256,495
Due by Crown Agents	3,848,427
Advances	660,339
Other Accounts Receivable	515,194
Advances to be subsequently refunded from Loan Funds (1948-53)	912,399
Advances to be subsequently refunded from Loan Funds—Colonial Development and Welfare	28,800
Investments (market value at 31st March, 1953)	1,814,878
	\$13,103,611

MAIN HEADS OF TAXATION

Customs Tariff

Specific rates of duty are imposed whenever practicable though, in view of the Island's dependence upon imported food, the duty on food-stuffs is low, especially on the main commodities.

During 1952 exemption from duty was granted to certain items of food, namely, cattle and animal foods, flour, salted pork imported from British Commonwealth countries, and a reduction of the rate was granted when imported from other sources.

Ad valorem duties range from 1 per cent preferential to 32 per cent general, but on most articles the rates are 10 per cent preferential and 20 per cent general. All rates, both specific and *ad valorem*, are subject to a surtax of 20 per cent except those on articles named in the Trade Agreement of 1938 between the United Kingdom and the United States of America. *Ad valorem* duty is assessed on the c.i.f. cost of the goods, i.e., the value at the time of importation, including insurance and freight. This method of assessment came into operation during 1952 ; previously the *ad valorem* duty was assessed on the factory cost of the item.

Exemption from payment of customs' duties is allowed on machinery and apparatus imported for use in the manufacture of sugar, rum, cotton, tobacco, etc., and for irrigating agricultural lands. Exemption is also granted to fishing tackle and machinery and apparatus for the manufacture of cotton yarn and cotton goods from cotton yarn. The 1947 Act enabling the importation free of duty of articles manufactured from Sea Island cotton grown in the British West Indies was extended for another year in 1953. Fresh fruit, firewood, charcoal, coconuts, lemon and lime juice, which are imported mainly from neighbouring islands, are also exempted from duty.

The baggage, personal and household effects of consuls and consular officers and of public officers appointed or transferred in the service of the Crown are admitted duty free.

Household effects, not exceeding \$600 for any one family, which are imported for personal use and not for sale or exchange, and are proved to the satisfaction of the Comptroller of Customs to have been in the use of the passenger for at least one year prior to importation are also admitted free of duty.

In 1951 the Pioneer Industries (Encouragement) Act was passed. This Act sought to encourage the establishment and development of new industries and to make provision for the granting of certain relief from package tax, customs duty and income tax to persons establishing factories in connection with such industries.

*Yield from Customs Duties**

	1952	1953
Import Duty	\$3,714,569	\$3,533,347
Surtax	\$431,036	\$377,374

Excise

The excise duty on rum was increased in 1952 from \$2.54 to \$3.90 per proof wine gallon. In addition there is a distiller's licence fee of 4 cents per gallon on all rum distilled.

The excise duty on beer is 12 cents per gallon of wort of a specific gravity of 1050 degrees.

These are the only items on which excise duty is paid.

*Yield from Excise Duties**

	1952	1953
On Rum	\$1,050,471	\$1,419,481
On Beer	\$1,051	\$166

Stamp Duties

Stamp duties are imposed under the Stamp Act, 1916. Duty is charged on specific instruments set out in a schedule to the Act. The Registrar is appointed adjudicator to decide the amount of any duty to be charged, with an appeal lying to the Chief Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. In certain cases unstamped or insufficiently stamped instruments may be stamped after execution on payment of the full duty and a penalty of \$24. The penalty may be remitted by the Governor-in-Executive Committee.

Stamp duty (12 cents) is required on any agreement or memorandum of agreement above a value of \$24 except for an agreement of wages or the purchase of goods, wares and merchandise. The rate of stamp duty for appraisements or valuation of property varies from 6 cents to \$4.80 depending on the value of the property. The stamp duty on cheques, receipts of \$9.60 or more, and bills of exchange payable on demand is 2 cents.

* Calendar Year.

Other more important stamp duties are :

	\$	c.
Bond for payment of money not exceeding \$240		·60
Bond over \$240 and not exceeding \$480	1	·20
Bond for each additional \$480 or part		·60
Bond of indemnity	2	·40
Transfer of real or personal property depending on value	·60 per	\$120
Deeds not otherwise described depending on value	1	·20 to 2
Lease at \$48—\$96		·48
rising to \$720—\$960		4
and for each additional \$240 or part	1	·20
Marriage Licence		·48
Mortgage, bond, debenture, covenant, bill of sale, judgment obtained or confessed	·72 per	\$240
Affidavits and other notarial acts		·24
Life Insurance Policy	·24 per	\$480
Power of Attorney not under Seal		·60
Power of Attorney under Seal	2	·40
Appointment or discharge of a trustee	2	·40

Income Tax

The income charged is the income of the year preceding the year of assessment.

The personal allowance for a married man is \$1,200 and for any other individual \$720. The allowance for each child is \$240. A maximum of \$240 is allowed for each dependent relative, not exceeding two. Deductions are allowed for life insurance premiums not exceeding one-sixth of the total income or 7 per cent of the capital sum assured on death, whichever is less. The limit of \$960 has been removed but the amount by which the tax may be reduced through the allowance is now limited to 24 per cent of the deductions. The taxpayer, however, is entitled to an allowance for premiums paid in respect of policies maintained prior to 1st January, 1953, not exceeding \$960 if the tax advantage is greater than that under the limit of 24 per cent of premiums paid in respect of all policies.

The rate of tax on life assurance companies is the average of the rate applicable to an individual whose taxable income is \$4,800. The rate of tax on other companies was $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in respect of 1952 and 40 per cent in respect of 1953.

There are reciprocal agreements with certain Commonwealth countries for relief from double taxation.

Three tables are set out below. Table I shows the rates of tax payable by individuals, Table II shows the incidence of tax on individuals at varying income levels and Table III gives the yield of tax for the last four financial years.

TABLE I

Rate of Tax payable by Individuals

<i>Scale</i>		<i>Taxable Income \$</i>	<i>Total Tax \$</i>
On every complete dollar of taxable income up to \$500	3% on	500	15
On every complete dollar of taxable income for the next \$500	6% to	1,000	45
On every complete dollar of taxable income for the next \$1,000	12% to	2,000	165
On every complete dollar of taxable income for the next \$1,000	18% to	3,000	345
On every complete dollar of taxable income for the next \$1,000	24% to	4,000	585
On every complete dollar of taxable income for the next \$1,000	30% to	5,000	885
On every complete dollar of taxable income for the next \$3,000	40% to	8,000	2,085
On every complete dollar of taxable income for the next \$4,000	50% to	12,000	4,085
On every complete dollar of taxable income for the next \$6,000	60% to	18,000	7,685
On every complete dollar of taxable income for the next \$6,000	70% to	24,000	11,885
70%, thereafter 75%	75% thereafter		

TABLE II

Incidence of Tax on Individuals at 1953 Rates and Allowances

<i>Income</i>	<i>Single Person</i>	<i>Married Man</i>	<i>Married man with 2 children</i>
\$	\$	\$	\$
1,000	8	Nil	Nil
2,000	79	33	10
3,000	215	141	83
4,000	412	309	223
5,000	669	537	422
6,000	997	825	681
7,000	1,397	1,205	1,013
8,000	1,797	1,605	1,413
9,000	2,225	2,005	1,813
10,000	2,725	2,485	2,245
12,000	3,725	3,485	3,245
15,000	5,453	5,165	4,877
20,000	8,581	8,245	7,909
25,000	12,095	11,745	11,409
30,000	15,845	15,485	15,125
40,000	23,345	22,985	22,625
50,000	30,845	30,485	30,125

TABLE III

Yield of Income Tax

<i>1950-51</i>	<i>1951-52</i>	<i>1952-53</i>	<i>1953-54 (Estimate)</i>
\$	\$	\$	\$
3,675,740	4,435,875	5,668,645	5,370,000

Estate and Succession Duties

Estate and succession duties are payable upon property passing on death at the following rates :

<i>Where the principal value of the Estate</i>				<i>Estate duty shall be payable at the rate per cent of</i>	
Exceeds \$	4,800 and does not exceed	\$	14,400	..	\$
	14,400	"	"	..	1
	36,000	"	"	..	2
	60,000	"	"	..	3
	72,000	"	"	..	4
	96,000	"	"	..	5
	120,000	"	"	..	6
	144,000	"	"	..	7
	168,000	"	"	..	8
	192,000	"	"	..	9
	216,000	"	"	..	10
	240,000	"	"	..	11
	288,000	"	"	..	12
	336,000	"	"	..	13
	360,000	"	"	..	14
	384,000	"	"	..	15
	432,000	"	"	..	16
	480,000	"	"	..	17
	600,000	"	"	..	18
	720,000	"	"	..	19
	840,000	"	"	..	20
	960,000	"	"	..	21
	1,080,000	"	"	..	22
	1,200,000	"	"	..	23
	1,320,000	"	"	..	24
	1,440,000	"	"	..	25
	1,560,000	"	"	..	26
	1,680,000	"	"	..	27
	1,800,000	"	"	..	28
	1,920,000	"	"	..	29
	..	..	..	..	30

	Where the Successor is		
	(i) A husband, a lineal descendant or ancestor of the predecessor	(ii) A brother or sister or their descendants of the predecessor	(iii) A person in any other degree or stranger in blood to the predecessor
Where the value of any Succession Exceeds \$	1 per cent.	1 per cent.	2 per cent.
96 but does not exceed \$ 2,400	1 1/2 "	2 "	3 "
2,400 " " " " 4,800	1 1/2 "	3 "	4 "
4,800 " " " " 9,600	2 "	4 "	5 "
9,600 " " " " 14,400	2 "	5 "	6 "
14,400 " " " " 24,000	2 "	5 "	8 "
24,000 " " " " 33,600	2 "	6 "	9 "
33,600 " " " " 48,000	2 "	6 "	10 "
48,000	2 "	6 "	10 "

Relief in the case of quick successions to land or a business is allowed at the following rates :

Where the second death occurs within	one year of the first death	75%
" " " " " "	two years " " " "	60%
" " " " " "	three " " " "	45%
" " " " " "	four " " " "	30%
" " " " " "	five " " " "	15%

The yield for the last four financial years is as follows :

Year	Estate Duty	Succession Duty	Interest	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1949-50	118,725	47,496	1,405	167,626
1950-51	68,022	40,785	2,948	111,755
1951-52	202,958	87,847	502	291,307
1952-53	185,577	54,003	867	240,447

Entertainment Tax

Entertainment tax was imposed in 1953 on the following forms of entertainment :

1. Cinematograph films, including inflammable and non-inflammable films, silent films and phone films.
2. Barbados Turf Club Race Meetings.
3. Intercolonial and Test Cricket Matches, and other cricket matches where one of the teams is from without the Island.
4. Intercolonial Football Matches, and other football matches where one of the teams is from without the Island.
5. Intercolonial Tennis Matches and other tennis matches where one of the teams is from without the Island.
6. The Annual Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition.
7. Theatrical performances and stage plays.
8. Fêtes, fairs, bazaars and circuses.
9. Professional boxing matches.
10. Intercolonial Athletic and Cycle Sports.

The tax is charged at the rate of 10 per cent on payments for admission. Exemption is granted if the whole of the profits of the entertainment are to be devoted to charitable purposes. The yield from 1st April to 31st December, 1953, was \$27,315.

Other Taxation

The other principal taxes are the package tax and tax on motor spirit and diesel fuel used in road vehicles.

The yield from these taxes was as follows :

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54 (Estimate)
	\$	\$	\$
Package Tax	210,848	164,255	165,000
Tax on Motor Spirit and Diesel Fuel	723,934	808,673	753,000

The package tax is levied under the Package Tax Act, 1941, by which a levy of 12 cents is made on every parcel of goods, wares and merchandise imported into the Island or taken out of bond for consumption in the Island. There are certain exemptions. Goods and merchandise arriving in bulk are also subject to package tax in accordance with a Schedule which sets out the amount of the article that is deemed to be a package, for example, every 5 cwt. of machinery is considered one package and every 500 superficial feet of one inch thickness or less of timber. This tax is collected by the Customs or, if the package arrives by post, by the Post Office.

The tax on motor spirit is 26½ cents per wine gallon and is collected from the importer.

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

CURRENCY

The Currency Act of 1950 was passed as a result of an Agreement between the Governments of Barbados, British Guiana, the Leeward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago and the Windward Islands setting up a Board of Commissioners of Currency, British Caribbean Territories (Eastern Group). The notes of this unified currency were first issued on 1st August, 1951, and the notes issued by the Barbados Government were gradually withdrawn from that date. The note issue powers of certain banks were also withdrawn.

The new currency notes are \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20 and \$100. British coin is legal tender. Government accounts are kept in dollars.

The West Indian dollar is fixed at 4s. 2d., that is \$4.80 to £1 sterling.

The total issue of notes at 31st December, 1953 amounted to \$4,802,840 in the following denominations and amounts :

<i>Denomination</i>	<i>Barbados Government</i>		<i>Currency Board Eastern Caribbean</i>	
\$	<i>No.</i>	\$	<i>No.</i>	\$
1.00	52,253	52,253	803,762	803,762
2.00	4,882	9,764	131,514	263,028
5.00	16,794	83,970	406,508	2,032,540
10.00	—	—	45,067	450,670
20.00	866	17,320	50,415	1,008,300
100.00	196	19,600	8,582	858,200
		<hr/> 182,907 <hr/>		<hr/> 5,416,500 <hr/>

BANKING

Commercial Banks

There are three overseas banks operating in the Colony—Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), the Royal Bank of Canada and the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Government Savings Bank

In addition to the commercial banks there is a Government Savings Bank, in which, at the end of June, 1953, it is estimated that there were 44,073 depositors, 773 more than in 1951; the total sum to their credit was \$12,317,695.61, an increase of \$1,235,695.61 compared with 1951. The market value of invested funds is \$11,956,593. The rate of interest on deposits is 3 per cent a year. Since April, 1953, there has been a limit of \$1,440 on new deposits.

Peasants' Loan Bank

The Peasants' Loan Bank was established in 1937 with a capital of \$480,000 to be advanced from the Public Treasury as the bank from time to time might require. The Bank makes loans for various agricultural purposes, such as irrigation and the purchase of livestock and manures, to enable peasant proprietors to bring back into cultivation holdings abandoned through lack of capital. A peasant proprietor is defined as one who owns 10 acres or less. The bank is a body corporate. It is controlled by a board of five directors appointed as follows: the Director of Agriculture appointed by the Governor, one member appointed sessionally by the Legislative Council, two members appointed sessionally by the House of Assembly and one member appointed by the Agricultural Society of the Island. The accounts of the bank are audited by the Auditor General, and a copy of his report is forwarded to the Governor and published in the Official Gazette. During the period 1st June, 1951 to 31st May, 1952 loans were made amounting to \$56,822 to 672 persons, and for the same period in 1952-53 loans amounting to \$69,116 were made to 719 persons.

Sugar Industry Agricultural Bank

The Sugar Industry Agricultural Bank was established in 1907 with a grant of \$384,000 made by the Imperial Treasury in order to assist the sugar industry of the Colony. The Sugar Industry Agricultural Bank Act, 1907, was replaced by the Sugar Industry Agricultural Bank Act of 1943 in order that loans might be made to sugar factories in the same way as the previous Act authorised loans for sugar plantations and sugar cultivation.

The net profit for the financial year 1951-52 amounted to \$30,014 and for 1952-53 to \$33,767.

Barbados Co-operative Bank Limited

The Barbados Co-operative Bank Limited is a privately owned bank incorporated in 1938, with a registered capital of \$240,000. The number of depositors at the end of the financial year 1953-54 (28th February) was 20,808 and the balance to the credit of depositors was \$713,479, compared with 20,684 depositors and \$765,446 credit balance in 1952-53.

Chapter 5: Commerce

	1951	1952	1953
	\$	\$	\$
Total Imports (c.i.f.) .	51,893,717	54,193,918	45,524,335
Total Exports (f.o.b.) .	35,464,166	39,950,062	41,135,901
Re-exports	2,512,172	3,049,958	2,986,008
(all figures exclude the value of bullion and specie)			

IMPORTS

The increase in the value of imports in 1952 was due to the increase in the quantity and value of foodstuffs, mainly cattle and animal feeds, and of machinery and apparatus for oil-boring imported from the United States of America. Imports for 1953, however fell sharply, due largely to a falling off in the value of imports such as manufactured goods, iron and steel, paper, textiles and hardware, and a decrease in the quantity and price of animal foods and empty sugar bags.

The quantities and values of the main items imported in 1952 and 1953 are set out below :

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1952</i>		<i>1953</i>	
		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
			\$		\$
Beer, Ale, etc.	gall.	264,376	548,962	234,045	473,853
Animal Foods	lb.	30,999,561	2,548,968	25,600,364	1,797,235
Rice	lb.	16,913,708	1,860,508	21,378,084	2,387,727
Flour	lb.	23,892,008	2,194,164	20,982,780	1,919,037
Pork, salted	lb.	4,384,360	1,096,091	3,173,306	666,771
Milk	lb.	2,590,349	777,105	3,207,745	969,270
Lumber	ft.	5,962,083	1,344,316	8,160,344	1,613,760
Bags and Sacks, empty	No.	2,660,906	2,234,132	1,017,050	430,498
Cotton Piece-Goods	sq. yd.	2,448,049	1,622,646	2,368,077	1,223,009
Cotton Manufactures—other kinds	val.	—	1,095,122	—	1,092,730
Art. Silk Piece-Goods	sq. yd.	1,882,934	1,524,284	1,710,651	1,195,525
Electrical Apparatus—all kinds		—	965,547	—	684,068
Hardware		—	1,145,448	—	619,516
Machinery		—	3,600,142	—	2,838,740
Manures and Fertilizers	tons	13,769	1,622,440	11,832	1,264,522
Motor Cars and Trucks	no.	616	1,409,078	450	834,453
Boots and Shoes	pairs	281,665	899,338	321,705	1,036,528
Iron and Steel Manufactures		—	1,415,355	—	1,149,047
Paper Manufactures—all kinds		—	1,238,459	—	776,711

The value of goods from the United Kingdom fell from \$23,554,540 in 1951 to \$21,932,632 in 1952 and to \$18,555,632 in 1953, owing to decreased imports of manufactured goods.

Imports from Canada decreased from \$8,374,894 in 1951 to \$8,199,569 in 1952 and to \$7,659,305 in 1953 ; this was mainly due to the importation of smaller quantities of flour which was replaced by larger imports of rice.

Imports from other Commonwealth countries—chiefly butter, cheese and meat from Australia and New Zealand, petroleum from Trinidad, sugar bags from India and rice from British Guiana—rose from \$9,929,249 in 1951 to \$13,044,406 in 1952 and fell off to \$9,934,720 in 1953. These movements reflect, among others, changes resulting from a steady increase of rice imports and a decline of sugar bag imports.

Imports from the United States of America were worth \$2,834,877 in 1951, \$4,482,334 in 1952 and \$3,283,396 in 1953. If account is taken of the unnatural increase in 1952 owing to the import of oil-drilling machinery, the figures show a steady expansion of imports from the United States.

The following table shows the principal sources of imports by percentage of total value :

	1951 %	1952 %	1953 %
United Kingdom	45·4	40·5	40·8
Canada	16·1	15·1	16·8
Other Parts of the British Commonwealth	19·1	24·1	21·8
United States of America .	5·5	8·3	7·2
Other Foreign Countries .	13·9	12·0	13·4

EXPORTS

The increase in the value of exports was due mainly to the continued rise in the price paid by the United Kingdom for sugar.

The quantities and values of the main exports in 1952 and 1953 were as follows :

Item	Unit	1952		1953	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Sugar	tons	145,472	\$ 26,064,160	138,151	\$ 27,014,106
Molasses*	gallons	8,323,204	5,388,414	8,273,386	5,091,674
Rum	gallons	780,686	1,770,203	660,728	1,752,607
Soap	lb.	758,330	157,716	806,797	163,692
Margarine	lb.	861,898	349,068	1,173,624	481,583
Edible Oil	gallons	84,767	190,726	43,876	96,499
Cotton Lint	lb.	9,554	14,331	19,480	22,864

* In 1952 exports of molasses comprised choice molasses (a by-product of Muscovado sugar manufacture) 67,989 wine gallons ; fancy molasses 3,449,423 wine gallons ; vacuum pan molasses 4,805,483 wine gallons ; and bottoms 309 wine gallons. In 1953 exports of fancy molasses were 4,301,009 wine gallons and vacuum pan molasses 3,856,674 wine gallons.

The main increases over 1951 were : Sugar to the United Kingdom \$2,191,509 and to Canada \$443,228 ; Molasses to the United Kingdom \$1,223,091. Decreases were shown in Molasses to Canada \$2,017,248 and to the United States of America \$513,476 ; Rum to the United Kingdom \$309,466 and to Canada \$9,479.

Increases over 1952 were : Sugar to the United Kingdom \$11,524,849 ; Molasses to Canada \$106,401 and to the United States of America \$626,380 ; Rum to Commonwealth countries other than the United Kingdom \$215,661. Decreases were : Sugar to Canada \$10,145,946 ; Molasses to the United Kingdom \$988,847 ; Rum to the United Kingdom \$207,557.

The following table shows the principal destinations of exports by percentage of the total value.

	1951	1952	1953
	%	%	%
United Kingdom . . .	39·5	49·4	73·5
Canada	45·0	36·0	10·6
Other Parts of the British Commonwealth . . .	11·6	12·6	12·2
United States of America . .	2·4	0·6	2·3
Other Foreign Countries . .	1·0	0·9	0·8
Bunkers and Stores . . .	0·5	0·5	0·6

GENERAL

The prosperity of the Island depends on the sugar crop and the prices paid for sugar and its by-products.

Large imports of foodstuffs and lumber are essential to an Island which lacks the space for growing adequate food crops ; although ground provisions are grown, it is not possible to produce the items which constitute the staple diet of the people—flour, rice and salted pork. The Island has no timber so that lumber has to be imported for building. Machinery is necessary for the sugar industry.

The visible adverse balance of trade was \$14,243,856 in 1952 and \$4,388,434 in 1953. An adverse balance has been an invariable feature of the trade of the Island and is in part offset by interest received on capital investments abroad, remittances from Barbadians who have settled overseas, and by tourist traffic.

Chapter 6: Production

LAND UTILISATION AND TENURE

The total area of Barbados is approximately 106,500 acres. It is estimated that 94,346 acres are agricultural land (including arable and pasture) in small holdings and plantations. The remaining area is rock outcrops, coastland, urban and residential areas.

All arable land has been farmed as plantations for generations and has been owned by the occupiers or worked by local attorneys on behalf of absentee proprietors. During the past half century several plant-

ations have been cut up into small holdings and sold. It is estimated that of the 94,346 acres of agricultural land, the plantations occupy approximately 77,000 acres and the small holdings the remainder. Under the plantation system some 52,000 acres are cultivated and 15,000 acres are thin or marginal lands under permanent grass.

The system of agriculture in general practice has tended to conserve the soil in the coralline limestone areas and to prevent serious erosion. More effective soil preservation methods are being sought by trial. The soils of the Scotland District derived from marine deposits have been badly eroded, and measures for the protection of this area are under consideration by the Scotland District Conservation Board.

Natural storage of water is effected on a relatively large scale in the lower sections of the coralline rock cap as it rests on synclinal areas of the impervious geological beds beneath. This water is pumped to the surface for domestic use and small-scale irrigation. Statutory powers have been given to a Water Board under the Underground Water Control Act, 1951, to control the use of the natural water resources.

Almost all land is held by private freehold. A very small area is State-owned. Methods of tenure are by complete purchase, incomplete purchase, under will, heir-at-law, as agent for owner abroad or for deceased owner or otherwise.

AGRICULTURE

Sugar

Sugar cane is grown as the principal crop on all plantations and on nearly all smallholdings. In 1952, 36,239·6 acres of cane were reaped by plantations and an estimated 8,500 acres by small holders, making a total of 44,739 acres ; in 1953, 35,982·5 acres of cane were reaped by plantations and an estimated 10,000 acres by small holders, making a total of 45,982 acres. The actual production of sugar was made up as follows :

	1952	1953
Vacuum pan sugars (tons)	156,215·6	150,498·9
Muscovado ,,	525·2	512·4
Fancy Molasses ,,	11,134·2	9,740·3

The yield of sugar per acre of cane reaped was 3·75 tons in 1952 and 3·49 tons in 1953. The average yield of cane per acre was 33·69 tons in 1952 and 30·00 tons in 1953.

In both years the reaping season was dry and the winds high with the result that the area damaged by cane fires was extensive though the actual number of individual fires was not much greater than in recent years. The position was regarded as sufficiently serious for a committee to be set up to seek means of reducing cane fires, which do serious harm in the conditions of Barbados.

During the period two other factors came to light one of which, at any rate, constituted a serious threat to production. These were the suspected existence of ratoon-stunting virus and the appearance of a

plague of mealy bugs. To deal with the former the Department of Agriculture is instituting methods of sterilisation of cane cuttings. The mealy bug is associated with a certain type of ant and has already done extensive damage, especially to ratoon canes. Insecticides offer the only known means of controlling this serious pest.

No new vacuum pan factory for sugar has been built since 1939 ; on the contrary, nine of those operating have closed. During 1953, 22 vacuum pan factories, one muscovado factory and 8 fancy molasses steam-driven plants made sugar and molasses. There are also 10 rum stills owned by three companies which produce rum at strengths up to 68 per cent proof.

Agricultural Department

The policy of the Department is to conserve the soil and improve soil fertility ; control pests and diseases of crops ; improve crop yields by selection and breeding ; maintain a sound animal husbandry industry as an integral part of the farming system ; develop and improve the fishing industry ; encourage the production of local food crops, especially green vegetables ; stimulate co-operative ventures, particularly among small holders ; develop irrigation in suitable areas.

The Agricultural Department includes the British West Indies Central Sugar Cane Breeding Station, the Government Laboratory, a sugar plantation, a Central Livestock Station and several District Agricultural Stations.

Investigation work is being conducted on the breeding of new varieties of sugar cane, cultivation and manuring, irrigation and the control of pests and diseases. The economics of small holdings are also being investigated as a basis for agricultural extension work among small farmers. Credit facilities to small farmers are available through the Peasants' Loan Bank.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The number of livestock at the time of the 1946 census was as follows : cattle, 15,050 ; pigs, 24,367 ; sheep, 33,444 ; goats, 16,099. There are also small numbers of mules and donkeys.

Dairying and the possibilities of developing an economic system of animal husbandry are being investigated at the Central Livestock Station. Special attention is being paid to dairying and to the improvement of the Island's stock of milch goats, sheep, pigs and poultry. Stud centres are maintained at the six District Agricultural Stations. An island-wide artificial insemination scheme for cattle is being organised in order to improve the breed and control venereal disease.

Livestock products are consumed locally. The production of ham, bacon and pork sausages is undertaken on a small scale.

The Veterinary Division is a part of the Department of Science and Agriculture.

FORESTRY

There are no forests and consequently no Forestry Department. A small area of 46 acres of original forest is preserved by statute. The

cultivation of trees is being encouraged by tax relief measures under the Cultivation of Trees Act, 1951. Casuarina and mahogany trees are distributed free under this Act provided they are planted in accordance with the specified conditions.

MINERALS

Small quantities of petroleum have been produced in the past, and it was concluded from a geological survey made before the war that new sources of oil might be discovered by deep drilling. A concession to prospect over about half the Island was granted to the Gulf Oil Corporation in 1950. After spending most of 1952 in preparatory surveys, the Corporation began drilling operations at Turner Hall in January, 1953, and by the end of the year a depth of over 11,000 feet had been reached.

There is a well producing natural gas ; its production, sale and distribution are controlled by a statutory corporation, the Natural Gas Corporation.

FISHERIES

Investigations for increasing the catch of fish and measures for the improvement of the fishing industry are being undertaken by the Fisheries Division of the Department of Science and Agriculture. An Advisory Fisheries Committee assists the Department of Agriculture.

Legislation was passed in 1952 to regulate the fishing industry and promote its interest (see page 54). Schemes under operation provide for the maintenance, expansion and development of fisheries production and for the marketing of fish. Additional fish markets have been built at Oistins and Speightstown and beach shelters have been built at several landing places. Channels through the reefs have been widened to facilitate the passage of fishing boats. About 13 million pounds of fish were caught in 1953 with an estimated value of \$1,550,000.

The experimental fisheries boat continues to investigate and demonstrate improved methods of catching fish. Methods already demonstrated have been adopted by the fishing industry with considerable success.

Under the Loan Scheme started in 1943 1,500 loans have been issued, amounting to \$142,000, for building new boats and repairing and maintaining others.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

In addition to the factories and plants producing sugar and rum (mentioned on page 33), there are factories manufacturing biscuits, shirts, confectionery, lard and margarine, soap, and wax from sugar residue.

Government Encouragement to Industry

Relief is granted in respect of income tax to encourage pioneer industries. Every pioneer manufacturer is entitled in each of any five years during a period of eight years to set off capital expenditure against income arising from the manufacture of the pioneer product, and every

pioneer manufacturer who is a limited liability company is entitled within two years after the sum is set off to distribute it to the shareholders or debenture holders as capital monies free of income tax.

Handicrafts and Home Industries

During the period under review Mr. and Mrs. Fred Leighton of New York visited all the islands in the British West Indies including Barbados to make recommendations for the improvement of handicrafts. They reported that "Barbados produces little craftwork though there are traditionally fine woodworkers in the Island, and there is a little local basketry of a relatively inferior sort."

In April, 1952, a Minor Handicrafts Development Committee was set up to examine ways and means of developing minor handicrafts and to make detailed recommendations with estimates where necessary for such development.

The Committee held eleven meetings and finally presented a unanimous report to Government in August. It recommended that minor handicrafts should be developed as an alternative to the main industry of sugar and such other industries as may later be developed. As a result, an item of \$50,000 was included in the Five-Year Plan of Development and Taxation.

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

Education Department

The central administration of education is vested in the Director of Education. The Education Board, composed of five members appointed by the Governor and with the Director as chairman, is an advisory body.

The established staff of the Department includes a Deputy Director of Education, a Chief Education Inspector and three District Inspectors, Specialist Inspectors of Handicrafts, Domestic Science, Infants' Methods, and Nutrition, a Supervisor and three Assistant Supervisors of Visual Education.

The Principal, Vice-Principal and Woman Tutor of Erdiston Teachers' Training College, the Principal of the Barbados Evening Institute and the Organisers of the Housecraft Centre are also officers of the Department.

Policy

During 1944-45 three important memoranda were prepared by the first Director of Education :

- (1) A Policy for Education.
- (2) The Provision for Secondary Education in Barbados.
- (3) The Evaluation of Education in Barbados.

In 1949 the present Director of Education outlined plans for the integration of the elementary and secondary systems of education.

It is within the framework of these recommendations that educational policy has been developed.

Education at the primary stage in the elementary schools is free but in the preparatory departments of aided secondary schools and in independent schools fees are charged. Secondary education is provided in senior departments of the elementary schools, in the aided secondary schools and in some independent schools. No fees are charged in the elementary schools.

Accommodation at both elementary schools and secondary schools remains below the needs of the Colony; and a long-term building programme is being carried out.

At present there is no compulsory education in the Colony. The current policy aims at providing adequate accommodation and equipment in the schools so that eventually compulsory education may be introduced by stages and by geographical areas for children between the ages of five and 14 years.

Elementary Schools

There are 124 public elementary schools which are entirely maintained by Government funds, supplemented by an annual grant of \$4,920 contributed by the eleven parochial Vestries towards the upkeep and sanitation of school buildings, most of which are owned by Government, although some remain vested in the Anglican, Methodist and Moravian denominations and Vestries.

The local supervision of elementary schools is undertaken by Boards of Managers appointed annually by the Director of Education to advise on local school problems and to assist in the selection of staffs.

At 31st August, 1953, there were 42 schools for boys, 43 for girls and 39 co-educational (including 4 infant schools). There were 32,010 pupils on the roll—16,301 boys and 15,709 girls. The average attendance during the academic year September, 1952—August, 1953 was 23,821 (12,173 boys and 11,648 girls) as against 22,629 (11,485 boys and 11,144 girls) for the year 1951–52. Elementary schools cater for children between the ages of five and 14 years.

There is a nutrition scheme which provides a daily snack of milk and biscuits for each elementary school child. Some medical, dental and optical treatment is also available to pupils. There is no school medical service.

The first two modern secondary schools were opened in September, 1952, at Richmond in the parish of St. Michael, receiving intakes at 11+ from seven primary and junior schools in the parish. In the first year there were 1,500 children enrolled. Practical courses include woodwork, metal-work, book-binding and domestic science. For suitable pupils there is an elementary course in commerce which leads to further training at the Barbados Evening Institute.

The Government Teaching Service consists of 124 head teachers and 683 assistant teachers. All elementary school teachers are civil servants, subject to Colonial Regulations.

Secondary Schools

There are 10 Government-aided secondary schools—three First Grade and seven Second Grade. At 31st August, 1953, the three First Grade schools had an attendance of 1,349 (967 boys and 382 girls). Of these Harrison College (boys) and Queen's College (girls) are day schools situated in the Bridgetown area. Lodge School (boys), in the parish of St. John, is a day school which also has a boarding establishment. These schools prepare candidates for the General Certificate Examinations of the Oxford and Cambridge Board at Scholarship, Advanced and Ordinary Levels in classics, mathematics, science and modern studies. Training in commercial subjects is also provided at Queen's College.

The seven Second Grade schools—three for boys, three for girls, and one co-educational—are situated in St. Michael, Christ Church, St. Andrew, St. Lucy and St. Peter. During 1952-53 they had an attendance of 1,670 pupils (1,029 boys and 641 girls). They prepare candidates mainly for the Ordinary Level General Certificate of the Oxford and Cambridge Board.

At the Coleridge and Parry School (Second Grade) which opened in January, 1952, a course in science with an agricultural bias (approved by the Oxford and Cambridge Board) has been introduced for boys of 13+ and over.

Aided secondary schools are managed by governing bodies who are appointed by the Governor-in-Executive Committee and function under schemes formulated by the Director of Education and approved by the Legislature. Teachers in Government-aided secondary schools are not civil servants.

Independent Schools

There are several private schools for boys and girls, some of which have agreed to inspection by the Department of Education. Some of these schools have been approved for the examinations of the Oxford and Cambridge Board.

The independent schools prepare candidates for the General Certificate Examinations (Oxford and Cambridge and London) and for the London Chamber of Commerce Certificate Examinations.

The Codrington High School for girls in the parish of St. John and the Ursuline Convent in St. Michael are both day and boarding schools.

Exhibitions and Scholarships

Exhibitions and scholarships tenable at aided secondary schools are provided from Government and Vestry funds.

The Government Scholarships and Exhibitions Act (1949) provides annually for five Barbados Scholarships, two Exhibitions tenable at the University College of the West Indies, and two Island Scholarships tenable at Codrington College. The Governor-in-Executive Committee controls the award and tenure of all these scholarships.

Winners of Barbados Scholarships are required to attain a standard equal to that prescribed by the Colleges of the Universities of Oxford

and Cambridge for the award of their open scholarships. The maximum value of the scholarship is \$2,880 (£600) per annum over a period of three to six years. In addition the sum of \$576 (£120) is granted to each scholarship winner to meet travelling and other initial expenses. Barbados scholarships are awarded on the results of the General Certificate Examinations at Advanced and Scholarship Levels of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board.

Government Exhibitions at the University College of the West Indies each valued at \$1,080 (£225) per annum are awarded on the results of the university entrance examination. An additional grant not exceeding \$144 (£30) is payable to each exhibitor to meet the cost of the Matriculation Examination and other fees.

Until 1952 two Island Scholarships valued at \$576 (£120) each were awarded annually on the results of an examination set by the authorities of Codrington College in consultation with the Director of Education. In November, 1952, the Board of Management of Codrington College informed Government that the Classical Course at the College would end in 1954.

Training of Teachers

Erdiston Training College, situated at Pine Hill, overlooking Bridgetown, was officially opened in 1948. By the end of the academic session in 1953, 144 elementary school teachers and 15 non-graduate teachers in Government-aided secondary schools had gained certificates of training.

The students of Erdiston College, who are required to have attained Matriculation or School Certificate standard, receive a one-year course of training in modern educational methods. Residential accommodation is provided for 16 men and 16 women students who are selected for each session by the Director of Education in consultation with the Principal of Erdiston College. In addition, four day students from the staffs of aided secondary schools may be admitted annually to the training courses. Proposals for the enlargement of the College and the introduction of a two-year course (one year non-residential) are being considered.

Additional training for teachers is provided during the Easter vacation when the Department of Education organises classes in a wide variety of subjects. During school terms there are regular Saturday classes conducted under the direction of the Department.

Training for serving teachers both in elementary and secondary schools is also provided by the Barbados Evening Institute in academic courses leading to the General Certificates of Education at Ordinary and Advanced Levels and the Diplomas of the College of Preceptors.

Teachers are selected annually for training courses at the Housecraft Centre leading to the examinations in housecraft of the City and Guilds of London Institute.

Under the Five-Year Training Scheme six elementary school teachers were granted scholarships during 1953 for the following courses :

One three-year course in domestic science at the City of Bath Training College.

Two one-year courses in the education of young children at the University of Durham.

Two one-year courses for the professional certificate at the University of London Institute of Education.

One arts degree course at the University College of the West Indies, Jamaica.

Supply of Teachers

Approximately 42 per cent of the head teachers in the Elementary Teaching Service possess a training college certificate. Approximately 26 per cent of the assistant teachers have attended a training college for at least one year.

The recruitment and retention of specialist teachers for the staffs of the aided secondary schools have been difficult, particularly for the teaching of science and mathematics. The implementation during 1952 of the recommendations of the Turner Committee, which resulted in the raising of salaries and the improvement of conditions of service, has assisted in solving some staffing problems, but there remains a considerable leeway to be made up. To assist in raising the proportion of graduates on school staffs, provision for the further training of serving non-graduates was included in the Government Five-Year Training Scheme. To this end bursaries were awarded during 1952-53 to four secondary teachers who are undergoing training at the University College of the West Indies, the University of Puerto Rico and the University of Reading.

Vocational Training

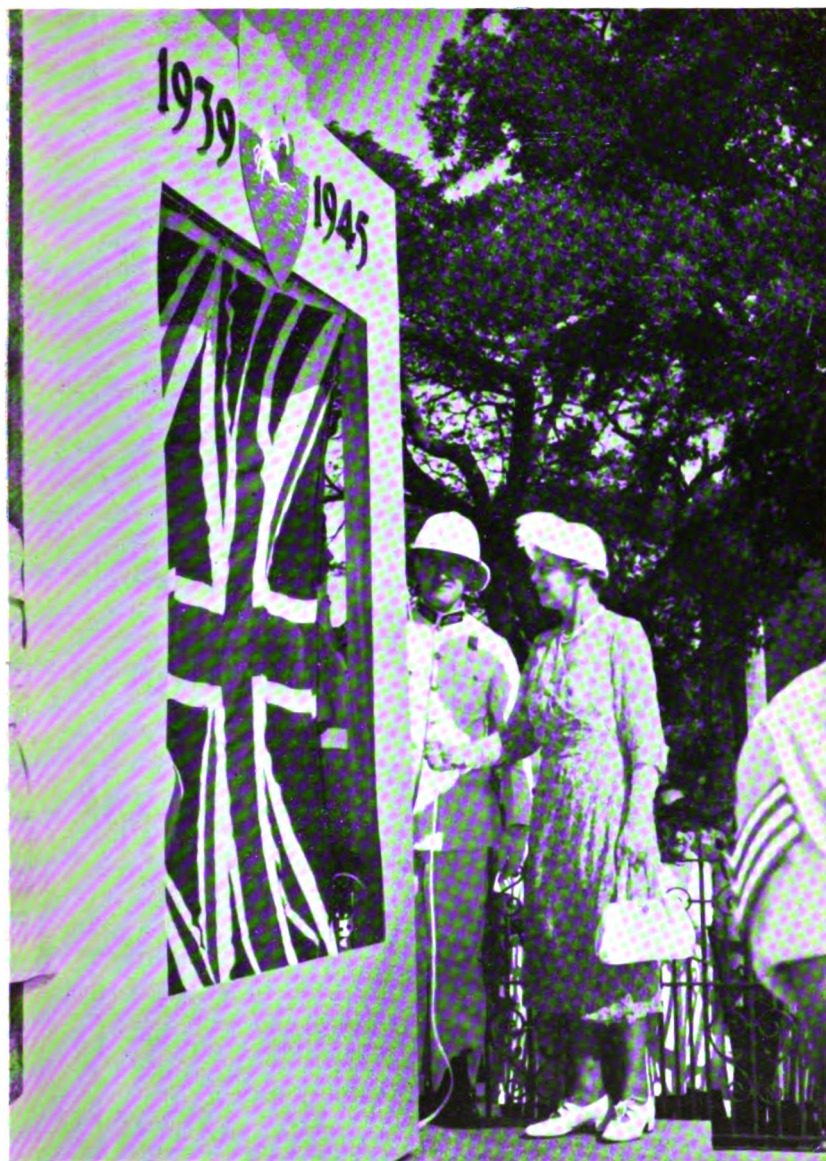
Vocational training is provided by a number of agencies which are either controlled or aided by Government departments.

The Board of Industrial Training under the chairmanship of the Colonial Engineer awards annual bursaries to 48 suitable young men so that they may receive training in various industrial trades. Apprentices are generally drawn from the handicraft classes in the elementary schools. They are placed under control of master workmen who give them a five-year course and present them for examination at the end of each year.

During 1952-53, there were 184 apprentices in training. Journey-men certificates were issued to 20 trainees who had completed courses in carpentry (5), plumbing (2), cabinet-making (1), motor mechanics (1), book-binding (1), painting (1), engineering (6), electricity (2) and tailoring (1). Since the inception of the scheme (1924) 313 apprentices have completed journeyman courses at a cost of \$86,632.

In December, 1953, a committee was appointed by the Governor to investigate the need for improving the existing system of apprenticeship in the Island. The Colonial Engineer was appointed chairman, and the Director of Education and the Principal of the Barbados Institute were appointed members of the committee.

The Department of Science and Agriculture trains peasant agri-



UNVEILING OF THE 1939-45 WAR MEMORIAL IN
TRAFALGAR SQUARE BY H.R.H. THE PRINCESS ROYAL
IN FEBRUARY, 1953



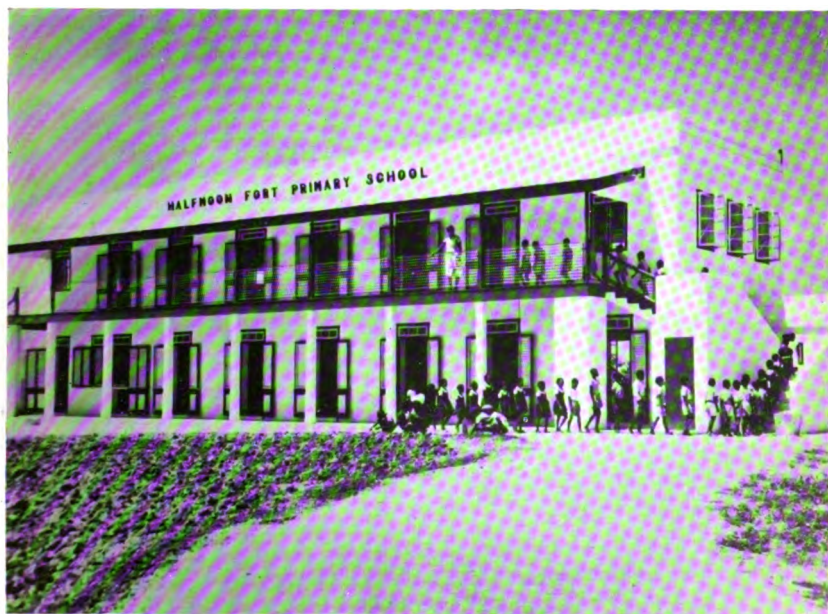
ILLUMINATION OF THE WEST WING OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
BRIDGETOWN DURING THE CORONATION CELEBRATIONS, 1953



SHIPPING FANCY MOLASSES IN PUNCHEONS
A dying industry which is being replaced by bulk shipment



BRIDGE OVER BELLE GULLY FOR BRIDGETOWN MAIN WATER
SUPPLY PIPE



HALFMOON FORT SCHOOL



AIDED SELF-HELP HOUSING AT CLINKETTS VILLAGE



H.R.H. THE PRINCESS ROYAL OPENING A NEW ROAD—
“PRINCESS ROYAL AVENUE”—AT THE PINE HOUSING
ESTATE, ST. MICHAEL. (MR. GRANTLEY ADAMS ON RIGHT)

cultural instructors and the Department of Medical Services undertakes the training of nurses, sanitary inspectors, and public health visitors, some of whom are trained at overseas centres.

The Housecraft Centre, under the supervision of the Director of Education, continues the training of school leavers and adults in various branches of housecraft (home economics). Classes are also provided for teachers in training at Erdiston College who attend courses in cookery, laundry work, housewifery and needlecraft. Intensive six-month courses of training for elementary teachers in homecraft, which were commenced in September, 1951, were replaced in 1952 by courses leading to the examinations for the Diploma of the City and Guilds of London Institute.

During the academic year 1952-53, 264 students attended day classes and 608 attended evening classes at the Housecraft Centre. Vacation refresher courses were provided for 20 students ; 20 teachers were prepared for the examination of the City and Guilds of London Institute.

Cooking classes and elementary housecraft courses are conducted in the majority of the girls' schools.

During April to August, 1953, Miss E. Haglund, Home Economist of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, was attached to the Department of Education, and gave technical advice on the proposed establishment of an Advisory Council on Home Economics, the revision of the curricula in domestic subjects in schools and for training courses, and the preparation of an outline syllabus in home economics for selected domestic science teachers.

The Barbados Evening Institute offers courses for adults in internal combustion engineering and electricity, commercial subjects and domestic science and crafts. The technical classes of the Institute are conducted in close co-operation with the Department of Highways and Transport. In 1952 and 1953 students were prepared by the Institute for examinations of the City and Guilds of London in motor vehicle mechanics' and technicians' work and electrical installation.

Barbados Technical Institute

The general development of technical education and vocational training has been under review by Government since 1946. In March, 1952, a committee under the chairmanship of the Director of Education recommended a more advanced form of technical and vocational training. The sum of \$162,000 was provided for capital expenditure during 1953-54 on technical training.

Construction of the classroom block of the Barbados Technical Institute was begun at Richmond St. Michael in October, 1953, and should be completed early in 1954. It is proposed that courses at the Technical Institute should lead to the examinations of the City and Guilds of London Institute. Accommodation is being provided in order to give 100 apprentices one day's instruction each week.

University Education

Codrington College, founded in 1710 under the will of General Sir Christopher Codrington who was born in Barbados, is administered

by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. In 1875 Codrington College was affiliated to Durham University. There are several theological scholarships provided by the funds of the College, which now functions mainly as a theological seminary. The discontinuation of the Classical Course at Codrington College in 1954 will bring to an end a tradition which has for generations been an outstanding feature of the educational life of Barbados.

Under the provision of the Government Scholarships and Exhibitions Act, 1949, facilities are available for eligible students to pursue university courses at overseas centres. During the academic year 1952-53 nine Barbados scholars were in residence in the United Kingdom, three in Canada, and three at the University College of the West Indies. There were six Government exhibitioners at the University College of the West Indies.

In 1953 a Higher Education (Loan Fund) Act was passed, providing for the setting up of a committee empowered to lend money to students who are pursuing higher studies.

Adult Education

The Barbados Evening Institute, which is run by the Department of Education, conducts evening classes in Bridgetown in academic, commercial and technical subjects. During 1952-53 the following courses were held :

A two-year course for 49 students in four subjects leading to the London General Certificate of Education at Advanced Level ; and one- and two-year courses for 147 students in seven subjects at Ordinary Level. Nineteen lecturers were supplied for these courses. A course preparing teachers for the Diploma of Associate of the College of Preceptors was begun in September, 1952. Twenty students were admitted for instruction in principles of education, history of education, health education and methods. Five lecturers assisted with the work of the course.

Courses in English, shorthand and typing and book-binding. The aggregate roll of all classes was 216 and the total number of individual students attending these classes during 1952-53 was 99. Candidates are prepared for the examination of the London Chamber of Commerce, Pitman's Shorthand Certificate and the Royal Society of Arts Shorthand-Typist's Certificate (Intermediate).

A Class in Spanish for members of the Clerk's Union in preparation for an examination in June, 1954.

At seven rural centres classes were provided in a variety of commercial and vocational subjects.

During 1953 the Institute had 14 centres conducting an aggregate of 2,771 classes for 1,626 students. Ninety-four tutors were employed.

Visual Education

The Department of Education directs training in the use and maintenance of visual aids at Erdiston College. During the Easter vacation,

special courses are organised for teachers at elementary and secondary schools.

The filmstrip is widely used in elementary schools by the travelling Visual Aids Unit. During 1953, the first installation of a filmstrip and rear-projection system was made at an elementary school. Filmstrip projectors are used on a regional basis throughout the Island.

Increasing use is being made of the growing film and filmstrip library by clubs and parent-teacher associations. Two hundred and four locally produced still photographs were also borrowed by teachers during the year.

Extra-Mural Department of the University College of the West Indies

During 1952-53 the Extra-Mural Department continued its programme of adult education in Barbados in association with various groups and societies. The Resident Tutor is assisted by an Extra-Mural Advisory Committee and by the Extra-Mural Students' Association. At the annual Summer School held at Codrington College in August, 1952 an intensive course of lectures was given on various aspects of drama. The programme was supplemented by practical demonstration in stage management, costume and play production.

The Summer School in 1953 was devoted to political theory. The panel of lecturers included Mr. A. Cunningham, Lecturer in History at the University College of the West Indies, and Mr. H. W. Springer, Registrar of the University College.

A special course was conducted during 1952 on "The Child, the Parent and the Teacher." Lecturers taking part in this course included the Educational Adviser to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies and the Social Welfare Advisor.

In addition to courses and single lectures organised at centres in Bridgetown the programme included lectures and discussion groups at various rural centres. The formation of an Extra-Mural Youth Group in Bridgetown added considerably to the strength of the programme.

The British Council

In carrying out its basic function of strengthening cultural ties between the United Kingdom and Barbados, the British Council undertakes varied adult education activities supplementary to the work of the Department of Education and other bodies.

At the Council Headquarters there are a small practice theatre, a reference library, a reading-room well stocked with representative British periodicals, lending libraries of gramophone records, 16 mm. films, filmstrips, play-reading sets, fine art reproductions etc., and a staff ready to advise on the best use of the material. The Council sponsors exhibitions, lectures and recitals, supplies feature articles, book reviews and pictures to the local press.

Film shows to regular weekly audiences at the Council Headquarters and to various groups throughout the Island continued to attract wide interest, 228 performances being given during 1952-53.

The Council's stage lighting equipment was used for practically all dramatic performances. Loans of play-reading sets, records and other material were made to secondary schools which also benefited from the use of the Council's fine art reproductions. The Council's weekly broadcast programme on Barbados Rediffusion was continued.

The Council subsidises further educational work through grants to the Barbados Museum and Historical Society and the Arts and Crafts Section.

Barbados Museum and Historical Society

The Barbados Museum and Historical Society was incorporated by a special Act of the Legislature in 1933. The Government gave the Society a lease for 90 years of the abandoned military prison at St. Ann's Garrison. The Museum, which is one of the best in the British West Indies, possesses valuable collections of books, pictures, models, specimens of birds and fishes. There is also an excellent collection of pottery, axe-heads, and other relics of the Arawaks and a fine collection of Carib stone implements.

In 1953 the Society and Museum celebrated its twentieth anniversary, and observed the centenary of the building which they occupy. To mark these occasions and to honour the Coronation of Her Majesty the Queen a fund was opened to meet the cost of converting a range of cells into a new gallery which will be known as the Coronation Gallery, and will house a collection of furniture, china, silver, glass etc., connected with the Island's history.

During 1952 and 1953 the Society continued the sponsorship of lectures and exhibitions. The Children's Museum, which was formerly operated under a grant from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, was maintained by the Society and provided lectures and classes for more than 9,000 children during the two years. During 1953 the Museum was visited by 4,060 adults and 3,225 children exclusive of persons attending classes, lectures or meetings of the Society.

Public Library

The Public Library in Bridgetown was established by the Public Library Act of 1847. The building in which the Library is at present housed was given by Mr. Andrew Carnegie in 1904.

At 31st August, 1953 there were 56,705 books in stock. The Library service is extended to the more remote parts of the Island by the operation of ten deposit stations. A School Library service for 40 schools was conducted during 1953 with a stock of 2,534 books which were issued to 8,799 borrowers during the year.

The Branch Library at Speightstown caters to residents of the Leeward Parishes. During 1953 the building of a new branch library at Oistins, Christ Church, reached the final stages.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The general health of the population was satisfactory in comparison with previous years. Neither major epidemics nor quarantinable

diseases occurred. Food production and imports were satisfactory and the general level of nutrition was maintained.

	1952	1953
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births . . .	146	139
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births . . .	3.15	3.56

The major causes of death were :

Classification	1952		1953	
	No. of Deaths	% of Total Deaths	No. of Deaths	% of Total Deaths
Early Infancy	630	19.77	615	20.52
Diseases of Circulatory system	621	19.49	610	20.35
Diseases of Respiratory system	389	12.21	349	11.60
Senility & ill-defined conditions	364	11.42	314	10.41
Infective & Parasitic Diseases	295	9.26	272	9.07
Diseases of Digestive System	271	8.50	260	8.67
Neoplasms	168	5.27	179	5.97
Diseases of Nervous System	171	5.56	161	5.37

The number of cases of communicable diseases notified were as follows :

	1952	1953
Enteric Fever	52	67
Tuberculosis	83	101
Diphtheria	5	16
Poliomyelitis	—	3

The Central Public Health Authority consists of a General Board of Health and the Director of Medical Services who is a member of the Board. The Authority has a Senior Medical Officer of Health and a small force of six Sanitary Inspectors at its disposal for supervising work in the parishes.

The eleven parishes each have a Board of Commissioners of Health appointed on a parochial basis from the Vestry. Each local authority appoints Sanitary Inspectors varying in number with the size of the parish. The parish of St. Michael employs six public health nurses. The parishes of St. Philip and Christ Church employ one public health nurse and a parish midwife respectively.

The Barbados General Hospital operates as a Department of Government under the provisions of the Barbados General Hospital Act, 1947 (No. 28 of 1947). The staff comprise :

Whole-time : One Medical Superintendent, one Surgeon Specialist, one Physician Specialist, one Radiologist, one Anaesthetist and six Medical Officers.

Part-time : Three Visiting Surgeons, two Assistant Visiting Surgeons, one Ophthalmic, Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon, one Assistant Ophthalmic, Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon, one Medical Officer, Venereal Diseases Clinic, one Assistant Medical Officer, Venereal Diseases Clinic, one Out-patient Medical Officer and one Dental Surgeon.

Nursing : One Matron, one Assistant Matron, one Sister Tutor and five Nursing Sisters.

Medical and Sanitary Personnel

	<i>Government</i>	<i>Local Authority</i>
Nurses	312	63
Sanitary Inspectors	6	83
Midwives	30	20
Public Health Nurses	3	6
Number of Doctors in private practice	37	
Number of Nurses in private practice	62	

Expenditure on Public Health

	<i>Capital</i>	<i>Recurrent</i>
	<i>\$</i>	<i>\$</i>
Central Government 1951-52	79,707	1,175,830
1952-53	44,243	1,370,221
Local Government 1952	Nil	307,635
1953	Nil	350,212

Institutions

<i>Central Government</i>	<i>Number of beds</i>
1 General Hospital	372
1 Mental Hospital	785
1 Maternity Hospital	20
1 Leprosarium	32
1 Health Centre	—

Local Government

11 Almshouses (infirmaries)	1,300
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The Central Government institutions are equipped to deal adequately with all general, medical and surgical cases. The local government institutions deal with minor illness and the care of the aged and infirm poor.

The Government initiated a public health service by establishing a health centre at Speightstown for the northern area, which has a population of about 60,000. Plans are being prepared for an enlargement of this service to other areas and for additional accommodation of 100 beds at the General Hospital. A Tuberculosis Control Programme will be incorporated in these plans of expansion.

HOUSING

The survey of tenantry areas made during 1946 in the extended City of Bridgetown showed that, out of 7,984 houses surveyed which were occupied by the lower income groups, 3,022 were unfit for human habitation, 2,710 were in need of repair and 1,647 were overcrowded as well as in need of repair. Similar conditions exist throughout the Island.

One of the chief problems is that a very large percentage of the houses, especially those occupied by the lower income groups, are built

of timber and subject to the ravages of termites and the weather. All the timber used in the erection of these houses has to be imported. Efforts are being made to encourage the erection of houses out of more permanent materials such as stone, concrete blocks, etc.

Housing Board

The Bridgetown Housing Act, which was passed in 1936, established a Housing Board of seven members. The Board has power to require alterations, repairs or demolition of houses unfit for human habitation or injurious to health and to execute such work at the owner's expense if necessary; to satisfy itself that suitable accommodation is available for persons of the working class displaced by any order of the Board made in the exercise of its powers described above, and power to provide for their accommodation in dwelling-houses erected within or without the limits of the city; to purchase, with the approval of the Legislature, sites of demolished houses and other land suitable for the accommodation of the working class; to submit housing schemes to the Legislature; to require the owner of any boarded and shingled house in the City of Bridgetown which stands on less than 1,600 sq.ft. of land to remove such house, notwithstanding that such person shall have complied with the provisions of the Public Health Act (there is no law to prevent another house being erected on the vacated spot of land); to prepare proper sites for the erection of houses removed from unsuitable slum areas. The Board controls the spending of money which may from time to time be voted by the Legislature under specific heads for the purpose of the Act.

The question of housing and town and country planning legislation is again under consideration by the Government.

Houses for Rental

During 1952-53 85 new houses were built by the Housing Board in urban and suburban areas at an average cost of \$2,219. The majority of these houses have three rooms and are rented to families selected from the lower income groups at rentals ranging from \$1.20 to \$2.30 per week.

This brings the total of new houses erected since 1949 to 292 of which a large proportion were built of local stone.

Preparation of Sites

Building sites were laid out and 194 houses were removed from congested slum areas and re-erected at the Bay and Pine Housing Estates during 1952 and 1953. Pit latrines and bathrooms were erected on each house spot. The average cost of preparing a house spot (approximately 60 feet by 40 feet) was \$220 and the cost of removal, re-erection and repair of a house \$96. All the houses removed and re-erected were owner-occupied and the spots rented at \$2.50 to \$4 per quarter. Approximately 4 miles of roadway 14 feet wide were constructed at the Bay and Pine Housing Estates.

Provision of Amenities

Two public standpipes and fire hydrants were erected at the Pine Estate and four at the Bay Estate. Public baths were erected at the Bay. Refuse disposal bins were installed at convenient points at all housing estates.

Aided Self-Help Housing

A pilot scheme for the erection of 15 three-roomed houses (20 feet by 18 feet) under the aided self-help method was begun at Clinketts in the Parish of St. Lucy in March, 1953.

The estimated cost of the scheme, excluding the cost of the land, is \$15,978, as follows :

	\$
Road construction	1,678
Water standpipes	1,000
Salary of construction foreman	400
Cost of block-making machine, tools, etc.	350
Materials for work shed	250
Travelling expenses	300
Loans for purchase of materials for the erection of 15 houses	12,000
Total	\$15,978

The cost of the materials and supervision is repayable by the families over a period of years (approximately 10 to 15 years). The land will be leased on a 99-year agreement. It is expected that this scheme will be completed early in 1954 and other schemes started.

Experiments and Research

Barbados has very little local building materials suitable for experimental purposes except clay. It is expected that hollow clay blocks manufactured locally will be available shortly for the building of houses, especially for the lower income groups.

Finance

During 1952 and 1953 the Housing Board spent a due proportion of the money set aside in the Five-Year Plan for housing on Government estates, etc. The Plan allows for the following expenditure :

	\$
Erection of New Houses	300,000
Preparation of Sites for the removal of houses	100,000
Removal of houses from congested and unsuitable areas to properly prepared sites	40,000
Standpipes and Hydrants	20,000
Roads	65,000
Street Lighting	5,000
Land Acquisition	25,000
Windows, Bay	3,000

The Plan recommended that means of developing aided self-help housing should be considered, but made no specific provision for capital expenditure. It is hoped that any such scheme would in the main be self-supporting.

In addition the Plan has provided \$500,000 for making advances to civil servants under the Public Officers Housing Loan Act 1952 (see page 53), and \$750,000 for loans to workers other than in the sugar industry to repair or to assist in providing homes.

The Labour Welfare (Housing Loan) Fund Organisation, which is financed by a levy on sugar, makes loans to any agricultural or sugar industry labourer (whether living in urban or rural areas) for purchasing or constructing or carrying out alterations, additions or repairs to a house.

The Five-Year Plan envisaged that \$3,000,000 would be spent in the period out of this Fund on housing and \$500,000 on other rural amenities.

At 31st March, 1953, the Labour Welfare (Housing Loans) Fund had made loans to 4,227 workers amounting to \$1,425,983, as follows:

<i>Purpose</i>	<i>No. Persons</i>	<i>Amount Loaned</i>
Repairs and extensions of houses	2,453	\$ 670,693
Additions only	718	283,806
Purchase of houses	186	68,084
Construction of new timber houses	870	403,400
	<hr/> 4,227	<hr/> \$1,425,983

At the end of December, 1953, loans had been made to 5,303 persons amounting to \$1,877,119. (Two per cent interest is paid on these loans after the first year). Over 9,000 applications have been received so far and others continue to come in daily.

SOCIAL WELFARE

Social Welfare Department

In June, 1952, a Directive was issued creating a social Welfare Department and defining the status and duties of the Social Welfare Officer.

The list of duties excluded any responsibility at central level for the important welfare services of poor relief and old age pensions. This omission is deliberate, pending legislative decisions on three important Bills (on local government, on public health and on public assistance) whose effect would be to re-organise the present parochial system.

Community Halls and Playing Fields

Three hundred thousand dollars was allocated from the Labour Welfare Fund to the Community Hall and Playing Fields Scheme, and the Social Welfare Department was made responsible for detailed administration in liaison with the Vestries. Up to 31st March, 1953, the total amount granted to eight out of eleven Vestries was \$154,005. By

that date the following six community halls were provided : Belleplaine Community Hall, St. Andrew; Princess Alice Playing Field, St. Michael; King George V Memorial Park, St. Philip; Bathsheba Social Centre, St. Joseph; Ellerton Social Centre, St. George; and Sargeants Village Community Hall, Christ Church.

When a hall is ready the Vestry responsible sets up a Playing Field Committee with co-opted members from local organisations.

The Vestries rent out the halls for dances, picnics and concerts to raise funds for maintaining them.

Care of Children

Government provides a midwifery training centre which has an ante- and post-natal clinic. In addition there are ten baby welfare centres and three day-crèches run by voluntary committees. These committees are nearly all grant-aided from Government and local authority funds. They distribute milk and cod liver oil to necessitous cases, give advice to mothers and arrange for children to go to the doctor when necessary.

Destitute children are taken in as inmates into the almshouses. In the largest parish, St. Michael, there is a children's home for some 35 children and in St. Philip there is a special building for destitute children and mothers with young babies.

There is an Act for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Young people under the age of 14 may not be employed in industrial undertakings.

Welfare of the Handicapped

No special provision can at present be made in the schools for the physically handicapped. The Barbados Association in Aid of the Blind and the Deaf is an active body and pursues a policy of giving training, not charity. This has necessarily meant starting with the youngest age groups. Five children were maintained throughout the year in the Special School for Deaf Children in Trinidad and in December, 1952, the first blind child from Barbados left for the school in Trinidad for blind children.

In addition the Association runs a small training centre for blind adults in Bridgetown where 14 students attend to learn handicrafts.

Rural Welfare

Rural needs must be considered against the background of a small island interlaced by good roads with frequent communication between outlying points and the centre, Bridgetown. This encourages a drift to the town but has certain advantages. Along the roads stretch water mains and telephone wires and over most of the southern area a network of electric cables. Little shops frequently restocked with consumer goods are thickly spread. The baker and even the ice-cream van call. Itinerant salesmen in cars visit the houses. Piped-water is supplied free from standpipes; a telephone is available at the shop. The district or village community, cut off from its centre and dependent for necessities

on infrequent visits from outside, is not the picture. The people, although primarily agricultural producers, are more a semi-urban than a rural community.

As a result of these good communications, there is not the strong local feeling that develops in more isolated communities. People are Barbadians first. They belong only secondarily to the parish and little if at all to their immediate neighbourhood. Village and parish improvement schemes, crafts, cottage industries and rural activities consequently exist only in small pockets of population.

Nevertheless there are districts which do not quite fit into this picture. St. Andrew's parish (the Scotland District) has a soil formation of clay and a clay working tradition which probably goes back to the original settlements. In St. Joseph and St. Thomas and parts of St. Lucy, good baskets are made from locally grown fibres. On the leeward coast where turtles are caught, some skill in turtleshell exists.

Youth Organisations

Because of a large number of unemployed school leavers, the Social Welfare Department has tried to develop group work among the young people. Youth groups are easily formed, but not always so easy to keep going. At any one time there are a good number spread over the Island, but the clubs come and go, and membership fluctuates. Cricket clubs are the exception; these always flourish and a network of them covers the Island.

The majority of youth organisations do not have an upper or lower age limit so that it is often not easy to draw a line between youth and adult organisations. No Island Youth Council exists, and although individual bodies have periodically shown some interest, there is little demand from most. Nevertheless, considerable progress was made by the Central Council of Old Scholars' Associations attached to the elementary schools in persuading a number of independent units to combine. The Central Council therefore is itself an embryonic Youth Council; it is hoped that over the years it will develop into a more representative body than at present. The Central Council has some 800 members.

The numerically strongest movements are the Girl Guides, the Boy Scouts, the Old Scholars' Associations, the Y.M.C.A., the Girls' Industrial Union and the Police Boys' and Girls' Clubs. Some details of the Police Clubs are given on page 57.

Poor Relief

The responsibility for raising the money (by rating) and administering grants-in-aid to destitute people rests on the Vestries under the Poor Relief Act, 1892 and the Vestries Act, 1911. Each parish has a Board of Poor Law Guardians under the chairmanship of its churchwarden, which is responsible for the administration of the almshouses, for medical services as required and for any scheme of outdoor relief which the authority administers.

In the almshouses medical and destitute cases are generally housed in the same wards (maternity cases are however usually separated). In three almshouses special wards have been provided for children, but in most of the almshouses there is no segregation on the basis of age, only on that of sex. St. Michael, the most heavily populated parish with the largest number of children, runs the Nightingale Children's Home where some 35 children aged between 8-16 are housed. Another parish, St. Philip, has a special building where destitute children and mothers and young babies are housed. This was provided by a private benefactor.

The following details give an overall picture of the poor relief services provided by the parishes in 1953:

No. receiving any kind of poor relief	.	.	.	.	21,337
No. receiving medical relief	.	.	.	.	12,963
No. visited in their homes	.	.	.	.	852
No. receiving medical relief in almshouses	.	.	.	.	3,043
No. receiving cash relief	.	.	.	.	5,630
No. in almshouses for non-medical reasons	.	.	.	.	908
No. buried at parish expense	.	.	.	.	392

The total cost of the above services was \$665,693.

In addition to indoor relief all eleven parishes assist necessitous cases by outdoor relief, which takes the form of money or assistance in kind. St. Michael's Vestry has a well organised system of breakfast tickets which enable destitute persons to get one good nutritious meal a day in Queen's Park in the centre of the town.

Care of the Aged

Old age pensions are given on a non-contributory basis and applicants are eligible at 68 (or 40 if blind). The scheme amounts to a specialised form of poor relief since the maximum amount given is limited to \$1.20 per week, or "such portion thereof as together with his weekly means . . . shall amount to not more than \$1.75."

The amount spent in 1952-53 on old age pensions was \$495,000, representing 4.3 per cent of total expenditure. Expenditure is controlled by eleven Old Age Pensions Claims Committees, the personnel of which is nominated. These Claims Committees control six Pensions Enquiry Officers, all appointed by Government. Payment to applicants, except in St. Michael's Parish where a special office has been opened, is made by branch post offices in the rural areas.

In addition to Government and parochial aid, a few voluntary homes are run for elderly indigent people. Between them, however, these homes cater for less than 100 individuals.

Juvenile Delinquency and Probation Services

Legislation dealing with young delinquents is contained mainly in the Juvenile Offenders Act, 1932, the Probation Offenders Act, 1945, and the Government Industrial Schools Act, 1926.

The incidence of juvenile delinquency is low and the offences reported are seldom of a serious nature. The delinquency rate in 1952 was 5 per 1,000 children in the age group 7 to 16 years.

The Juvenile Courts have jurisdiction over children of 7 to 16 years : 384 children and young persons, 266 of whom were found guilty, appeared before Courts of this type during 1952. They were charged with the following offences :

Miscellaneous	90	(breaches of Highways Act, etc.,)
Against property	146	(including 117 larcenies and 8 cases of breaking and entering)
Against the person	148	(including 91 minor assault cases)

The larcency charges are usually in respect of small quantities of corn, sugar cane or coconuts, or for the theft of other property of low value.

Juvenile Courts are held in each of the six Police Districts, wherever possible in rooms distinct from the adult court rooms.

Probation is used by the Courts for juveniles and adults of both sexes, and during 1952 probationers dealt with numbered 375 (149 men, 34 women, 144 boys and 48 girls), compared with 361 (136 men, 26 women, 156 boys and 43 girls) in 1953.

Chapter 8: Legislation

During the years 1952 and 1953 a large number of Acts were passed by the Legislature, the most important being the following :

To give effect to the recommendations of the Plan of Development and Taxation a number of amendments were passed to various Acts increasing taxation rates and fees for Government services in cases in which these are statutory.

Early in 1952 the Public Officers Housing Loan Act was passed setting up a fund from which public servants can borrow money for purchasing, building or repairing their homes. The loans are interest free and the fund is to be administered by a board set up by the Governor-in-Executive Committee. The Act was the outcome of negotiations between the Government and the Civil Service Association.

Another fund which was established by the Revenue Equalisation Fund Act of 1952 provides a reserve in the event of a temporary recession in public revenue. It was felt that the peak in sugar prices had been reached and that, although the Island had had four years of good crops, a bad year or series of bad years might leave the public finances in a weak state. The fund was designed to cushion any fall in the price of sugar or poor production. To this fund is paid each year 50 per cent of the surplus of revenue over expenditure.

The opportunity was taken during 1952 to consolidate the law re-

lating to immigration and to bring it more up to date in the light of modern needs and practices.

The Labour Clauses (Public Contracts) Act put into effect the International Labour Convention on that subject passed in June, 1949. The Act sets out a number of provisions for incorporation in every public contract for construction and services.

The acceptance of the principle of compulsory insurance against third-party risks arising out of the use of motor vehicles on public roads in the Island resulted in the passing of the Motor Vehicles Insurance (Third Party Risks) Act, 1952. It is based on similar legislation in the United Kingdom and elsewhere. Although the Act was passed in 1952 it had not been brought into force by the end of the period as there were a great many administrative details to settle before such legislation could operate in a satisfactory manner.

As a result largely of the serious damage caused to the fishing fleet by abnormally high tides along the Leeward Coast in December, 1951, the Fishing Industries Act was passed. The Act provides for the registration and inspection of fishing boats, and the licensing of fishermen. In order to promote the interests of the fishing industry, the Act also empowers the Governor-in-Executive Committee to grant loans to fishermen for the purpose of repairing or completing the construction of their fishing boats and for the purpose of purchasing material, gear and tackle for the boats.

Arising from the acceptance by the Legislature of the Five-Year Plan of Development and Taxation an Act was passed early in 1953 authorising the Government to raise \$2,000,000 for the purpose of meeting the cost of constructing schools and other Government buildings, for the furtherance of the Government housing scheme and for the improvement of water supplies.

The Plan also led to the introduction of an entertainment tax. This tax is now levied on cinema shows, horse races, inter-colonial and test cricket, football and tennis matches, theatrical performances, fêtes, fairs and bazaars, other than those held in aid of charity. The legislation was passed in time to be in operation for the series of cricket matches against the Indian Team in February, 1953.

The Sugar Industry (Rehabilitation, Labour Welfare and Irrigation) Act, 1953, was passed to make provision for the disposal of a large sum of money that had accrued in respect of the sales of sugar from the Island by the Government of the United Kingdom to Canada. By this Act one-third of the sum was paid to the fund for rehabilitation, one-third to the Labour Welfare Fund and one-third was set aside to be used for research and investigations into the possibility of large-scale irrigation works for the benefit of the sugar industry.

In order to improve the standards of the Civil Service the Legislature passed the Training Scheme Fund Act. This set up a fund to provide scholarships and training courses, on the advice of the Public Service Commission, for members of the Public Service.

A somewhat similar Act, the Higher Education (Loan Fund) Act, made provision for the establishment of a fund to be administered by

a committee with the power to grant loans to students to enable them to pursue courses in higher education at any institution approved by the committee.

The Public Utilities Act, which had been passed in 1951 and reserved for Her Majesty's pleasure, came into operation in 1953 and an amending Act was passed which cleared up some points of difficulty that had been raised by the utility companies.

Finally an Act of considerable constitutional importance, the Representation of the People (Amendment) Act, 1953, was passed to extend the life of the House of Assembly from three to five years.

Chapter 9: Justice, Police and Prisons

JUSTICE

The Chief Justice of the Island is appointed by Her Majesty the Queen and presides over the Superior Courts, that is to say, the Courts of Chancery, Common Pleas, Ordinary, Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, Grand Sessions, Admiralty, Bankruptcy, Escheat and Error.

The Court of Error hears appeals from the Assistant Court of Appeal when that Court has exercised both original and appellate jurisdiction. However, appeals to the Court of Error from the Assistant Court of Appeal on a finding made in its appellate capacity is limited to points of law, though appeals from its original jurisdiction may be made on both points of law and points of fact.

Appeals lie from the Superior Courts mentioned above, except the Court of Grand Sessions, to the West Indian Court of Appeal. In the case of the Court of Grand Sessions the Chief Justice may in his own discretion reserve any question of law arising during the hearing of any matter before the Court of Grand Sessions for the consideration of the West Indian Court of Appeal. The right of appeal to Her Majesty in Council is preserved by section 14 of the West Indian Court of Appeal Act, 1920.

The Court of Grand Sessions sits three times a year in March, July and November. Before a person is brought before the Court for trial on a criminal charge a preliminary investigation is conducted by a Magistrate.

The Assistant Court of Appeal has original and appellate jurisdiction. Two Judges sit together when the Court is in its appellate sessions, but only one Judge sits when it is exercising its original jurisdiction.

In its original jurisdiction the Court has powers to determine cases of debt in which the value of the claim exceeds \$96 but does not exceed \$240, and in all pleas of personal action where the claim is over \$48 but does not exceed \$240. The Court also possesses powers to deal with limited cases of equity and probate. In its appellate jurisdiction the

Court hears appeals from the decisions of the Magistrates and from the Court of the Petty Debt Judge for Bridgetown.

The Magistrates preside over the District Police Courts, three hearing the criminal cases that arise in Bridgetown and four hearing those in the other districts of the Island. In Bridgetown there is, in addition to the Magistrates dealing with criminal cases, a Petty Debt Court Judge who presides over the civil cases. The four District Magistrates outside Bridgetown deal with both criminal and civil cases. The Magistrates also deal with cases involving juvenile offenders; complaints against children and young persons are heard at special times and in different buildings from the main court and the Magistrates are assisted by the Probation Officer, who was appointed in 1947.

Owing to the amount of work in the Superior Courts, an Act was passed to enable a temporary Puisne Judge to be appointed to help the Chief Justice.

Except for one case of the murder of a child involving magic rites, there were no cases of unusual interest during the period.

POLICE

The establishment of the Police Force is 1 Commissioner, 1 Deputy Commissioner, 6 superintendents, 1 chief inspector, 7 inspectors, 17 station sergeants, 22 sergeants, 78 corporals and 431 constables, including 4 policewomen and 37 writ servers.

There is a Mounted Troop consisting of 22 n.c.o.s and men who are stationed at the six larger police stations and patrol sugar estates and rural areas. The horses are all Canadian half-breeds and are in excellent condition.

The Police Band which is recognised as one of the best in the West Indies plays regularly in Bridgetown and country districts.

Two police dogs are on establishment of the Force; one of them arrived recently from the Metropolitan Police Dog Training School, at Imber Court near London. In 1953 a constable from the Force was attached to the School for a course of instruction in the handling and training of dogs.

The Island is divided into five Police Areas, each commanded by a Superintendent. There are 22 police stations connected with headquarters by telephone, the majority being through the Police Private Exchange. In addition four stations maintain wireless communication with the Headquarters Control Room. A 999 Emergency System has been installed; it is maintained by two wireless vans.

Sixty-seven recruits were enlisted into the Force during the period 1952-53, of whom 23 are still in training. The initial training course lasts six months and includes instruction in law, police duties, first aid, swimming, physical training, self defence, foot drill, rifle drill and weapon training. A refresher course in traffic duties, mobile and foot, was held.

A total of 7,884 cases (including traffic) was reported to the Police in 1952 and 7,692 in 1953 as compared with 8,588 and 6,549 in 1951 and 1950 respectively. The crime figures for 1952 and 1953 are as follows :

		1952			1953	
	<i>Cases reported to Police</i>	<i>Cases taken to Court</i>	<i>Cases under investigation</i>	<i>Cases reported to Police</i>	<i>Cases taken to Court</i>	<i>Cases under investigation</i>
Offences against persons . . .	498	404	3	479	374	5
Offences against property . . .	2,217	958	71	2,009	888	114
Other offences . . .	1,509	1,486	5	1,544	1,511	2
TOTAL . . .	4,224	2,848	79	4,032	2,773	121

The Police are responsible for the administration of the Immigration Act. Figures of people arriving and departing by sea and air are given on pages 65 and 66. The Immigration Branch also deals with the issue of passports, travel permits and certificates of identity.

The issue of motor vehicle drivers' licences, including the testing of applicants, of firearm licences and of explosive permits is also undertaken by the Police.

Fifteen boys' clubs and four girls' clubs with a total membership of 749 boys and 193 girls are now operated by the Police in various parts of the Island. Members are taught trades and useful occupations in addition to being provided with recreational facilities.

PRISONS

There is one Central Prison, the Glendairy Prison, which houses male and female prisoners in separate compounds, and has cell accommodation for 275 males and 125 females. The establishment consists of a Superintendent, a part-time Chaplain, a part-time Medical Officer, 50 male and 12 female prison officers.

	1952		1953	
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Number of prisoners received .	175	16	197	8
Daily average of convicted .	140	7	145	8
„ „ „ remands .	16	—	11	1

First offenders are separated as far as possible from recidivists, reside in a separate block, and work inside the prison. Those with long terms are employed in carpentry, tailoring, tinsmithing, gardening and on the stock farm. Recidivists are employed in stone quarrying, scavenging, bread making, repairing of yards, etc. and supply a gang for work in the grounds of Government House daily.

The Medical Officer attends to the sick daily. Serious illness or cases requiring surgical attention are treated at the General Hospital. All eye complaints are treated by an eye specialist and, if necessary, glasses are supplied at Government expense.

Depending on the term of imprisonment, illiterate and semi-illiterate first offenders and recidivists attend school. The well behaved attend evening lectures thrice weekly from 6 to 8 p.m.

Women prisoners are employed on washing clothes, cooking, sewing and mending.

Young offenders up to 21 years of age with a sentence of not more than three months, providing their home conditions are suitable, may serve the term extra-murally, and are employed for six hours a day at either district police stations or Government farms.

On sentences exceeding one month remission of one-fourth may be earned for industry and good conduct. Prisoners are aided on discharge with cash, clothing and tools.

GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

There are separate Government Industrial Schools for boys and girls. The daily average was 75 boys and 11 girls in 1952 and 85 boys and 12 girls in 1953. Classification according to ages was as follows:

	<i>14 years and under</i>		<i>Over 14 to 16</i>		<i>Over 16</i>	
	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>
1952	31	4	23	3	21	4
1953	32	1	23	4	30	7

The average length of detention in the schools was three years, and the maximum and minimum ages were 19 years and 9 years respectively.

Thirty boys and four girls were committed to the schools in 1952, and 19 boys and one girl during 1953. The large majority of the children were committed for cases of petty larceny.

Twelve boys and one girl were discharged during 1952 and 13 boys and three girls during 1953.

The Chaplain visits the schools weekly. The boys and girls attend services at St. Philip's Church.

About 25 per cent of the children admitted were illiterate. Instruction is given to backward and retarded children in the evenings, and each member of the teaching staff in turn supervises the class. Boys are taught carpentry, masonry, tailoring, handicrafts, shoemaking, gardening and animal husbandry, and girls gardening, poultry-rearing, needlework, handicrafts and housecraft.

Cricket and football are the main outdoor games; organised indoor games are also played. Sightseeing and educational tours, particularly during the summer vacation of four weeks, are made to places of interest. Sea-bathing and visits to cinemas continue as a regular feature.

Children whose conduct merited it were allowed occasional visits to their homes.

Books from the Public Library were made available to the pupils during their leisure time.

Health was good throughout the period with the exception of an outbreak of tonsillitis and bronchitis.

Discipline is maintained chiefly by a system of rewards and privileges and by admonitions. Corporal punishment is administered only in the case of boys and as a last resort, and solitary confinement on punishment diet in exceptional cases.

Of the children discharged from the schools during 1939-48 27 per cent of the boys and 2 per cent of the girls were subsequently imprisoned for offences, of those discharged during 1949-53 11 per cent of the boys and no girls were subsequently imprisoned.

Great emphasis is laid on constructive and vocational work and attempts are made to fit these juveniles into jobs according to their aptitudes and interest. An After-Care Officer obtains employment for those who are discharged and visits their homes.

Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

ELECTRICITY

Electricity is supplied by a private company, the Barbados Electric Supply Corporation Limited, to private, commercial and industrial premises, and for street lighting in Bridgetown and parts of Christ Church, St. James and St. Peter. Power is supplied to many of the sugar factories. The Company operates under the Electric Light and Power (Provisional Orders Confirmation) Act, 1907. The whole Island is not yet supplied, but under the terms of the Act the Company has the right to extend its service to any area within 50 years from 1st August, 1936.

The power station has a plant capacity of 6,784 kw. Electricity is generated at 3,300 volts and is supplied to the high-tension distribution network at 3,300 volts and 11,000 volts. Domestic and other low-tension supply is at 110 volts, 50 cycles A.C., general power supply is at 208 volts 3-phase and 220 volts 2-phase. The number of consumers at 31st December, 1953, was 9,052 compared with 8,476 in 1952.

In 1953, 6,225,377 units were sold to domestic consumers and 7,838,984 to industrial consumers, compared with 5,949,847 and 7,324,142 respectively in 1952.

A Government Electrical Engineer supervises the erection and maintenance of all Government electrical equipment. The duties of the Government Electrical Inspector, appointed under the Electricity Act of 1936, are to inspect annually all Government installations and apparatus, to inspect new installations on public or private premises to see that they comply with the Electric Light and Power Act and that they meet the proper safety requirements, and to inspect the wiring from the Electric Company's mains to consumers' meters. In addition, the Government Electrical Inspector has duties and powers under the Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1940.

GAS

A Gas Company operates under the terms of the Gas Act, 1911, and the Amending Act of 1951, the latter enables the Company to sell gas on a thermal basis.

The Company supplies gas for industrial, street lighting and domestic purposes in Bridgetown, in residential areas around the city and in part of Christ Church. The principal streets of Bridgetown are still mainly lighted by gas lamps.

Natural gas in its "neat" state is purchased from the Natural Gas Corporation and retailed by the Company.

The Company supplied 9,000,000 cu. ft. to industrial users, 5,500,000 cu. ft. for street lighting and 19,174,000 cu. ft. to domestic users and Government institutions in 1953.

WATERWORKS

About 4 million gallons of water are consumed daily; one million gallons come from springs and the rest has to be pumped between 125 and 750 feet from the underground streams and lakes in the coral.

Round the coast and for considerable distances inland the fresh water overlies, but does not intermingle with, the sea water that has penetrated into the coral. The water, after filtering through the coral, is exceptionally pure from a bacteriological point of view, but is somewhat hard due to its contact with the coral.

Annual expenditure is in the neighbourhood of \$700,000 and revenue is \$300,000.

The aim of the Waterworks Department is to raise the water supply of the Island to such a state that no major additions and alterations will be necessary for a generation to come.

Steam pumps, which have been working since 1889, 1899, 1911 and 1925, are being replaced with modern electrical plant. Three new pumping stations have been set up: one to cover Bridgetown and suburbs is at Belle, three miles from the city, and has four submersible pumps, each raising $1\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons per day; one to give the northern portion of the Island adequate water, is pumping from the sweet sheet water (to the east of Speightstown on the west coast) held in the coral by the sea water; and the third is pumping from a lake in the coral in the centre of the Island.

Twenty-two roadside standposts with their necessary piping were completed, bringing the total to 825. Over two-thirds of the population draw free water from these standposts.

Additional large mains have been laid in Bridgetown with the object of supplying water for fire fighting appliances. Additional fire hydrants have also been fixed.

The East Coast Main passes through what might be termed "mountainous" country; it starts at 900 feet above the sea, drops to 200 feet, rises to 750 feet and then supplies an amphitheatre of country between sea level and 750 feet. Supply in the past was interrupted by landslides.

This trouble has now been circumvented by laying a new main above and around the unstable localities.

Natural springs on the east coast which were harnessed and piped into Bridgetown in the eighteen-sixties still form a useful addition to the water supply, as the quality of the water is high and no pumping is necessary. As the discharge from the springs appeared to be dropping one set of pipes has been opened up, cleared of debris and roots, refilled, and the discharge has been increased in consequence. The other set of pipes will be cleaned shortly.

Development of water resources is financed under Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme D.1503.

As a result of exploratory boring in an upland valley (Sweet Vale), an underground lake in the coral, about 120 feet below the ground surface, about 4 miles long, of varying width at the surface and with a water level about 580 feet above the sea, has been discovered. It is hoped to extract a million gallons per day from this lake, and the mere fact that the water surface is 580 feet above the sea is of inestimable value from the pumping point of view.

PUBLIC WORKS

The following capital works were carried out in 1952.

School furniture was provided for the newly extended St. Leonard's Boys School.

The conversion of the building purchased in Speightstown as a Health Centre was completed at a cost of \$35,556.

New quarters for the manager and overseer of the Government Estates at Dodds and Summervale together with stables, manure and store rooms, and garages, were erected at a cost of \$37,858.

At Seawell Airport the extension to the Terminal Building, and alterations to the old garage and attendants' quarters to provide a Port Health Office, were completed at a cost of \$68,035.

Two open sites on the sea side of Bay Street were cleaned up, one was provided with a colassed surface, and trees and flowers were planted.

Work was begun late in 1952 on a programme of extensions at the Pine Livestock Station, including quarters for the overseer, sleeping accommodation for the herdsman, extension of the sheep, bull and pig pens, and a garage for the field overseer. This work continued throughout 1953; and the expenditure for the two years was \$31,528.

The following capital works were carried out in 1953.

Two elementary schools were built in St. Lucy's parish, one at Half Moon Fort and the other at Selah, at costs of \$39,850 and \$48,569 respectively.

Work was commenced on the Technical School at Richmond and at the Pine Primary School.

A fish market was built at Speightstown at a cost of \$16,450.

Eagle Hall Market was constructed to drawings and specifications provided by the Vestry of St. Michael, at a cost of \$31,376.

A canteen for airport staff and workers was erected at a cost of \$5,160.

Work was begun at the Library and Post Office at Oistins.

Extensive alterations were made to various Government offices in order to accommodate the Ministers and staff under the new Ministerial System.

Normal maintenance of Government buildings and property was carried out during the two years under review, with special emphasis on re-roofing with corrugated asbestos sheeting where necessary, renewal of termite infested woodwork, replacing this whenever possible with stone, concrete or greenheart timber, and painting woodwork for its preservation.

The cost of the recurrent maintenance programme was \$125,247 in 1952 and \$159,006 in 1953.

The maintenance and repairs to elementary schools and the erection of domestic science and work rooms and water-borne toilets at various schools were carried out at a cost of \$71,338 in 1952 and \$67,098 in 1953.

Chapter 11: Communications

SHIPPING

The major port is Bridgetown. There is an open anchorage in Carlisle Bay for all classes and sizes of vessels, and the carenage provides berthing alongside wharves for vessels of a maximum length of 200 feet and a maximum draft of 14 ft. 6 inches.

Port services include one 200 h.p. tug waterboat with a water capacity of 106 tons, one 200 h.p. Diesel tug for towing and one dumb water barge with a capacity of 96 tons. Water can be delivered to ships at the rate of 100 tons per hour.

The major shipping lines calling at Barbados are :

Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

- (i) Twice weekly cargo sailings from Amsterdam to Barbados, Trinidad, Paramaribo and Demerara, and thence back to Europe via Paramaribo.
- (ii) Once monthly combined cargo and passenger sailing from Amsterdam, Dover and Madeira to Barbados, Trinidad, Paramaribo and Demerara, and thence back to U.K. and Europe via Paramaribo.

- (iii) Once monthly cargo and passenger sailing from Amsterdam to Madeira, La Guaira, Curacao, Aruba, Puerto Limon, Cristobal, returning to Puerto Limon, Aruba, Curacao, La Guaira, Trinidad, Barbados and on to the U.K. and Europe, with an optional call at Madeira.
- (iv) Once monthly cargo sailing from Europe to Barbados, Trinidad La Guaira, Curacao, Aruba and Venezuelan and/or South American ports.

Lamport & Holt—Irregular.

Saguenay Terminals Ltd.

- (i) Fortnightly sailings from Montreal, Halifax, St. John, calling at Santiago de Cuba, Jamaica, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Barbados, Trinidad and Demerara.
- (ii) One sailing each month from Rotterdam, Antwerp, London, calling at Trinidad, Barbados and Demerara.
- (iii) One sailing each month from Newport, Swansea, Glasgow and Liverpool, calling at Trinidad, Barbados, Demerara.

Alcoa Steamship Co.

- (i) Monthly service from New York and fortnightly service from New Orleans.
- (ii) Regular fortnightly service sailing from Montreal and Halifax during the summer months, and from Halifax and St. John during the winter months, calling at Barbados via the Leeward Islands.

The Harrison Line.

Three sailings from London and three sailings from Liverpool per month. Some of the vessels from London call at Trinidad before Barbados, other sailings are direct.

James Nourse Ltd.

Monthly service from India and Africa to Barbados via Trinidad.

The M.A.N.Z. Steamship Company.

Three-monthly service from New Zealand to Barbados usually calling at Trinidad before Barbados.

Canadian National Steamship Company.

Regular passenger and freight service during 1952 with two passenger ships and three motor-driven freighters until the passenger ships *R.M.S. Lady Rodney* and *Lady Nelson* were withdrawn in the fall of that year. The service by the five ships was approximately bi-monthly. During 1953 a regular service was maintained by the three motor vessels each of which carry 12 cabin passengers.

Frequent communication is maintained by inter-colonial vessels between Barbados and the Leeward and Windward Islands, Trinidad

and British Guiana. These vessels consist of sailing schooners, auxiliary schooners and small motor vessels.

Vessels Entering Carenage

<i>Rig</i>	<i>Number</i>		<i>Tonnage</i>	
	1952	1953	1952	1953
Steam and motor	173	183	51,748	56,648
Schooners	364	348	26,173	24,118
Barges	4	2	242	121
Droghers	—	2	—	46
Naval M.V.	—	2	—	720
Total	541	537	78,163	81,653

Merchant Shipping Entering Port

<i>Class of Vessel</i>	<i>Nationality</i>	<i>No. of Vessels</i>		<i>Net Tonnage</i>	
		1952	1953	1952	1953
Steam and Motor	British	383	344	1,062,763	901,528
	French	32	28	270,351	218,485
	American	45	34	244,051	225,553
	Dutch	53	55	129,282	146,967
	Norwegian	55	73	215,730	255,244
	Honduran	13	12	19,276	14,310
	Argentine	2	—	8,112	—
	Venezuelan	5	6	1,938	980
	Panamanian	8	12	28,025	45,551
	Swiss	3	11	7,968	29,227
	German	1	9	1,252	9,013
	Swedish	1	5	2,600	11,437
	Liberian	3	—	12,822	—
	Italian	6	—	22,677	—
	Greek	4	16	17,611	69,579
	Finnish	3	2	14,892	9,928
	Danish	2	3	2,402	4,104
	Columbian	8	3	1,189	471
	Costa Rican	—	19	—	4,560
	Cuban	—	2	—	1,110
		627	634	2,062,941	1,948,047
Tankers	British	4	6	4,940	12,491
	Dutch	10	11	18,915	21,198
	Venezuelan	1	—	1,830	—
	American	—	1	—	1,200
		15	18	25,685	34,889
Sailing Vessels	British	356	341	18,914	17,368
	French	2	4	147	319
		358	345	19,061	17,687
Total Merchant Shipping :		1,000	997	2,107,687	2,000,623

Other Shipping Entering Port

Class of Vessel	Nationality	No. of Vessels		Net Tonnage	
		1952	1953	1952	1953
Yachts	British	22	14	584	238
	American	7	8	391	152
	Swedish	1	—	3	—
	Portugese	1	—	38	—
	Belgian	1	—	149	—
	French	2	2	16	20
	Dutch	—	1	—	4
		34	25	1,181	414
R.F.A.	British	2	—	9,059	—
H.M.S.	British	5	5	29,200	46,800
U.S.N.	American	—	11	—	57,975
N.S.	French	—	3	—	2,390
Training Ship	Swedish	—	2	—	440
TOTAL		41	46	39,440	108,019

Inward and Outward Passengers

		Arrivals		Departures	
		1952	1953	1952	1953
Males	.	2,193	1,984	2,412	2,097
Females	.	3,222	2,921	2,592	2,112
		5,415	4,905	5,004	4,209

ROADS AND VEHICLES

The Department of Highways and Transport maintains the main highways and controls public transport and road traffic. There are 623 miles of road open to traffic of which 331 miles are main roads ; 313 miles have bitumenous surfaces. The roads are in the main in good order having good surfaces and easy gradients and provide easy access to practically the whole of the Island.

Several road improvements and reconstruction works to bridges were carried out during the year 1953.

A considerable mileage of parish and tenantry roads has been re-constructed recently and the surfaces of 17 miles of subsidiary roads in the environs of Bridgetown have been improved.

The parish roads are maintained by the Vestries of the parishes in which they are situated with the exception of the parishes of St. Michael, St. Lucy and St. Andrew.

The public transport services run at frequent intervals in the city of Bridgetown and its suburbs, and a daily service, connects Bridgetown

with the country districts. All bus routes are approved by the Director of Highways and Transport.

The number of motor and other vehicles in the Island were as follows:

	1952	1953
Private Cars	3,816	4,086
Taxis	345	374
Buses	156	163
Motor Cycles	356	444
Commercial Vehicles	1,045	1,565
Bicycles	23,596	23,177
Tractors	71	93
Trailers	27	23
Other Vehicles	3,615	4,379
(including all animal-drawn vehicles)		

The Department inspects all public service and commercial vehicles.

AIR

Barbados has one airfield at Seawell, about 12 miles from Bridgetown, where a new runway was constructed from funds provided by Colonial Development and Welfare during the period under review. Considerable improvements have also been made to the terminal buildings and runway lighting has been installed.

International Services and Frequencies.

Scheduled (per week)	1952	1953
British West Indian Airways Ltd.	16	16
Trans Canada Airlines	2	2
Linea Aeropostal Venezolana	1	1
St. Vincent Government Air Service	4	4
British Overseas Airways Corporation	—	2

Non-Scheduled

K.L.M.	27	14
Resort Airlines	34	31
Pan American Airways Ltd.	2	1
Air France	—	11
British Guiana Airways	—	4
Cubana	—	1 (Technical Stop)

	1952			1953		
	In	Out	In Transit	In	Out	In Transit
Aircraft Movements :						
General	1,346	1,345	—	1,417	1,416	—
Light Aeroplane Club	566	566	—	838	838	—
Passengers	15,510	16,144	3,247	16,202	17,222	4,899
Freight (pounds)	210,891	135,223	1,598	215,653	118,451	—
Mail (pounds)	42,865	26,500	—	58,964	33,336	—

The services provided by the Government at Seawell Airport are Air Traffic Control and allied services, Fire and Crash Services and Meteorological Services.

During 1952 the Barbados Light Aeroplane Club was formed.

1953 saw the inauguration of the new service by the British Overseas Airways Corporation from London to the Caribbean.

POSTS

The General Post Office is situated in Bridgetown. In addition there are 10 Parish Post Offices and three sub-offices, all of which transact full postal business. Delivery of all classes of mail, except parcel post, is made by postmen at the place of address; deliveries are as follows: Daily, Monday to Friday, three in the city area, two in suburban districts and one in rural areas; Saturday, two in the city and one in all other areas. There is no delivery of mail on Sundays and public holidays.

The total revenue and expenditure over the past five financial years are shown in the following table; the difference between gross revenue and postal revenue comprises customs duties and package tax and stamp duties:

<i>Financial Year</i>	<i>Gross Revenue</i>	<i>Postal Revenue</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
	\$	\$	\$
1949-50	600,020	405,736	308,790
1950-51	788,179	538,113	351,711
1951-52	711,038	396,490	348,124
1952-53	772,325	479,537	407,948
1953-54 (Estimate)	791,871	456,000	459,420

Non-postal revenue collected during the above-mentioned period was as follows:

	<i>Customs Duties & Package Tax</i>	<i>Stamp Duties</i>
	\$	\$
1949-50	154,536	39,748
1950-51	206,842	43,224
1951-52	257,932	56,616
1952-53	249,857	42,931
1953-54 (Estimate)	293,968	41,403

There has been a progressive increase in postal revenue during the financial years 1952-53 and 1953-54 although the increase in expenditure has also been proportionately greater. The increase in Revenue was mainly due to an upward revision of postage rates during this period, while the increase in expenditure is due to a revision of salaries and increase in air mail traffic and cost of equipment and stores.

The following table shows the number of postal packets despatched and received by air and ocean mails during the years 1952 and 1953:

BARBADOS

	<i>Despatched</i>		<i>Received</i>	
<i>Air Mail</i>	<i>1952</i>	<i>1953</i>	<i>1952</i>	<i>1953</i>
Unregistered	974,453	1,059,952	771,940	808,080
Registered	37,244	39,354	75,755	79,786
	<hr/> 1,011,697	<hr/> 1,099,306	<hr/> 847,695	<hr/> 887,866
 <i>Ocean Mail</i>				
Unregistered	274,666	247,322	510,595	495,238
Registered	6,763	7,502	9,774	9,634
	<hr/> 281,429	<hr/> 254,824	<hr/> 520,369	<hr/> 504,872
 Grand Total	<hr/> 1,293,126	<hr/> 1,354,130	<hr/> 1,368,064	<hr/> 1,392,738

The number of internal postal packets circulated in 1952 and 1953 was as follows:

	<i>1952</i>	<i>1953</i>
Unregistered Letters & Postcards	775,528	978,652
Registered Letters	36,283	34,572
Official Letters	261,989	279,320
	<hr/> 1,073,800	<hr/> 1,292,544
Book Packets & Newspapers	1,543,399	1,929,129
	<hr/> 2,617,199	<hr/> 3,221,673
Total		

There was an increase in inward parcel post traffic over the year 1951, although the outward traffic showed a decline in 1953, the number of parcels handled being as follows:

	<i>1951</i>	<i>1952</i>	<i>1953</i>
Parcels — In	55,872	62,020	65,535
Parcels — Out	35,064	39,134	23,214
	<hr/> 90,936	<hr/> 101,154	<hr/> 88,749

The number of local parcels circulated was as follows:

<i>1951</i>	<i>1952</i>	<i>1953</i>
234	191	193

Money order and postal order business showed a steady increase:

	<i>1951</i>	<i>1952</i>	<i>1953</i>
	\$	\$	\$
Money Orders & Postal			
Orders Issued & Paid	1,120,864	1,143,272	1,321,940

Chapter 12: Press, Broadcasting, Films and Government Information Services

PRESS

Newspapers and Periodicals

Advocate	Daily except Monday
Evening Advocate	Monday
Recorder	Monday, Wednesday & Saturday
Observer	Saturday
Torch	Saturday
Beacon	Saturday
Barbados Commercial Journal	Monthly
Annual Review	

BROADCASTING

A wire broadcasting system operates in the built-up areas of St. Michael, Christ Church, St. James, and St. Peter, and plans are in hand for the extension of the network to reach the parish of St. George. The system was started in 1935 by Radio Distribution (Barbados) Limited and was taken over by Broadcast Relay Services Limited in 1951 and was reconstituted as the Barbados Rediffusion Service Limited.

The Company operates under licence from the Government and at the end of 1953 had 7,582 subscribers and a number of installations in hotels, hospitals, schools and public places.

Under the terms of the charter programmes originated by the B.B.C. are relayed for a total of 21 hours a week. The hours of broadcasting average 102 each week. Many broadcasts of local and West Indian interest are made.

There is no local wireless broadcasting service, but many events, such as the Coronation in 1953, and sporting fixtures, such as race meetings and cricket tours, are transmitted by arrangement between Barbados Rediffusion Service Limited and Messrs. Cable and Wireless (West Indies) Limited on frequencies sanctioned by Government.

FILMS

During 1952 the Film Unit produced a two-reel film "Better Living" for the Social Welfare Department. This film has been in constant demand since its release in 1953. A colour film of the visit of Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal to Barbados was released during Coronation week. Other productions of the local film unit included a newsreel "Barbados Welcomes New Governor" and "Coronation Festivities" in colour. Material for a filmstrip on hurricane damage in the West Indies was compiled from pictures obtained in Jamaica and Antigua.

During 1953 the Unit commenced production of the film "Protection and Welfare of the Worker" for the Labour Department.

The activities of the Mobile Cinema Unit were somewhat restricted on account of the necessity for major repairs to the equipment and van. The unit gave 168 programmes to a total audience of 53,000 people during 1952-53. The programmes were supplemented by talks on a variety of topics including road safety, tuberculosis, maternity and child welfare and home economics.

The unit rendered valuable assistance in the launching of the aided self-help housing project at Clinkett's, St. Lucy.

References to the use of filmstrips in schools and filmshows held by the British Council are on pages 43-4.

INFORMATION SERVICES

There is no separate Information Department but public relations and press liaison work are undertaken by the Colonial Secretary in addition to his other duties.

Press conferences are held regularly by the Colonial Secretary on matters affecting the public interest.

Material received from the Central Office of Information is distributed as widely as possible, particularly to schools.

Chapter 13: The Barbados Regiment

At the conclusion of the South African War, the Imperial Government decided to withdraw the regular troops stationed in Barbados. The Barbados Government therefore passed an Act to establish the Barbados Volunteer Force. This came into being on 2nd July, 1902. The then Governor, Sir Frederick Hodgson, was its first Commanding Officer. The Inspector of Police was made *ex officio* Adjutant.

At this time the Force consisted of an infantry company of 50 members, a detachment of artillery and another of cyclists.

The first public parade in which the Barbados Volunteer Force took part was at the King's Birthday Parade in 1904, when they paraded with a Battalion of the Worcestershire Regiment.

In 1907 a detachment of the Barbados Volunteer Force was sent to St. Lucia to assist in quelling riots and in 1911 a contingent was sent to represent Barbados at King George V's Coronation.

During the 1914-18 War the Force carried out certain defence duties within Barbados, many of its members obtaining leave to join active service units.

After the first World War, regular serving officers were appointed to carry out the duties of Staff Officer of the Local Forces and Adjutant

to the Barbados Volunteer Force. For a short period in 1937 the Volunteers were embodied. They assisted the Police Force in restoring law and order after a civil disturbance.

At the outbreak of the 1939-45 War, the Force was again embodied, and additional United Kingdom officers were later attached to assist in training.

In October, 1942, the War Office decided to absorb the Force into the Caribbean Regiment, the local Battalion being known as the Barbados Battalion and subsequently as the Islands Battalion.

Before demobilisation of the Battalion in 1947, the Governor, Sir Hilary Blood, appointed a committee to make recommendations on the reconstitution of the Barbados Volunteer Force. The recommendations were approved and the War Office handed over arms, ammunition, clothing, equipment, etc., to equip Headquarters, a Headquarters Company and two rifle companies.

Soon after recruiting started application was made to the local Government to have the name of the Force changed to the Barbados Regiment. The War Office raised no objection to this and the necessary Bill was passed through the Legislature on 25th November, 1948.

In response to an application made in August, 1948, the Barbados Regiment was affiliated to the Royal Leicestershire Regiment; this Regiment has old associations with the Island of Barbados.

In May, 1949, a staff officer and a regimental sergeant major (instructor) were again seconded from the Regular Army to supervise the organisation and training of the Regiment. In addition there is a full-time permanent staff consisting of one captain quartermaster, one regimental sergeant major, seven sergeants and seven other ranks, who form a specialised nucleus on which the Regiment can be embodied.

The strength of the Regiment at 31st December, 1953 was 18 officers and 342 other ranks.

In February, 1953, the Regiment was given the honour and privilege of carrying the Queen's Colour together with a Regimental Colour. These Colours were presented, at an impressive ceremony, by Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal.

The Regiment was represented at the Coronation of Her Majesty the Queen. One captain, one warrant officer and two sergeants were sent to England to join the Colonial Contingent which marched in the Coronation Procession. At this time the Regiment was in camp at St. Ann's Fort, and took part in the local ceremonies connected with the Coronation.

The Regiment is well known and popular within the Colony. There is almost always a long waiting list of applicants to join the next recruits' squad. These squads are run for approximately six months at a time, with two training parades of one hour each per week. It is not until the recruit has successfully passed his course and a medical examination, that he is attested and taken on the strength of the Regiment.

All volunteers parade one evening per week throughout the year, with the exception of the month of December. For each parade attend-

ed all non-commissioned ranks are allowed to receive 60 cents (2s. 6d) to meet out of pocket expenses.

Certain regimental officers who are school masters are seconded to the Barbados Cadet Corps. The Cadet Corps has three companies, one each at Harrison College and Lodge and Combermere Schools.

There is a very strong affiliation between the Regiment and the Cadet Corps. Quite a number of the cadets are also members of the Regiment.

Training Camps are held annually for both the Regiment and Cadets. These camps last for about 10 days, and are either under canvas in the country districts or at St. Ann's Fort.

PART III

Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

BARBADOS, the most easterly of the West Indian islands, is situated between latitudes $13^{\circ} 2'$ and $13^{\circ} 20'$ North and longitudes $59^{\circ} 25'$ and $59^{\circ} 39'$ West. The Island is triangular in shape and is 21 miles long by 14 miles across the widest part; its area is approximately 166 square miles. It is approximately the size of the Isle of Wight.

Natural and climatic conditions justify the claim of Barbados to be the healthiest of all West Indian islands. There is little variation in temperature, the range being generally from 69° to 90° F. and in the cool months—December to May—as low occasionally as 64° . The Island during this time gets the full benefit of the cool north-east trade winds.

The geological structure of Barbados is extremely simple. It consists of a basement of much folded sandstones and shales (the Scotland series) covered unconformably by the soft, chalklike rocks of the Oceanic series. Except in the Scotland District, both of these geological series are covered unconformably with a layer of coral limestone which varies in thickness from a thin veneer to 240—260 feet. In May, 1812, Mount Soufrière on the island of St. Vincent, which is 95 miles to the west of Barbados, erupted, and thousands of tons of dust were deposited on the Colony. The dust is said to have improved the soil of the fields.

The Island lies almost out of the track of hurricanes, although these have swept over it at distant intervals, notably in 1780, 1831, and 1898, and done considerable damage. Earth tremors have been occasionally felt, but severe earthquake shocks have not occurred.

In appearance Barbados is peculiarly English. It lacks entirely the restless luxuriance of other tropical islands. Its general aspect is green and undulating, and because the colour of the sugar cane is the same as that of grass, for many months of the year the Barbados landscape recalls the downs of Sussex or the weald of Kent. The plantation houses, set in copses of dark-foliaged trees, increase the similarity.

The Island has many attractions for tourists—yachting, golf, cricket, tennis and some of the finest sea-bathing in the world. The hotels are good, and most of the clubs are open to visitors. The Island produces fine thoroughbred horses which compete successfully in the race meetings of other islands. The Barbados Turf Club holds four meetings a year. Polo is played, and there are pleasant rides over the countryside, particularly along the “intervals” as the grassy bridle paths through the fields are called.

Chapter 2: History

As far as is known the original inhabitants of Barbados were the Arawak Indians who migrated from the mainland of South America. When they arrived is not known, but relics of their occupation down to the latter years of the sixteenth century have been discovered in various parts of the Island. By the time the English settlers came they had disappeared, partly through Carib raids from the neighbouring islands, and partly through the Spaniards who deported them to work in the mines of Hispaniola.

In spite of the belief to the contrary, there is no satisfactory evidence that the *Olive Branch* under Captain Catlin ever touched at Barbados when driven off its course from England to the River Wiapoco settlement in 1605. The first Englishman to visit Barbados may have been Captain Simon Gordon, who claimed that he had landed some time before the settlement of 1627 and had found the Island uninhabited. He may however have been on a ship under the command of Sir Thomas Warner that visited some time between 1620 and 1624, when the Island was suffering from such a severe drought that Sir Thomas preferred settlement of his colonists at St. Kitts. In 1624, or early 1625, a ship belonging to Sir William Courteen and under the command of Captain John Powell touched at Barbados when en route from Pernambuco to England; some men were landed who erected a cross and on a tree nearby inscribed "James K of E and of this Island". On receiving Powell's information about Barbados Sir William Courteen fitted out an expedition to the Island under the command of his informant; but Powell, who carried letters of Marque, captured a Spanish or Portuguese prize and returned with it to Cowes in 1626. Courteen then fitted out a second expedition and in February, 1627, the *William and John* under the command of Captain Henry Powell—Captain John Powell's younger brother—landed 80 settlers. During 1627 and 1628 the colony grew rapidly and by the end of 1628 it was claimed that Courteen had planted 1,850 settlers.

When in 1627 Charles I issued Letters Patent to Lord Carlisle granting him proprietary rights over all the "Caribbee Islands," Barbados was apparently included. Lord Carlisle bought off an earlier option granted to Lord Marlborough by settling on him and his heirs an annuity of £300. Courteen thereupon induced yet another nobleman, the Earl of Montgomery and future Earl of Pembroke, to lay claim to Barbados, and Charles I in February, 1628, issued fresh Letters Patent this time granting Barbados and three other islands to Lord Montgomery. However, Lord Carlisle rapidly reasserted his claims which were substantiated by a further grant in April, 1628, and confirmed by an enquiry carried out by the Lord Keeper in 1629. He also took practical steps to secure his possession of the Island by sending out a party of new settlers who founded St. Michael's town, on the site of Bridgetown, the present capital. The new settlers were not favourably received

by their predecessors and for some time there was a state of internal dissension, first one and then the other gaining control.

In 1636 Lord Carlisle died, leaving his rights in Barbados and the Caribbee Islands in trust for the payment of his debts with remainder to his son, who in 1647 leased his rights to Lord Willoughby of Parham for 21 years. During the Civil War Barbados attempted to maintain a position of neutrality, but it gradually, not without some upheavals, inclined to the Royalist cause and in 1650 Lord Willoughby assumed the government of Barbados in the name of the King. Parliament reacted by sending out an expedition to subdue the Island which in January, 1652, capitulated on terms providing for government by a Governor appointed by the Commonwealth.

At the Restoration the various claims based or secured on the Carlisle Patent were revived, but a return to the proprietary system was strongly opposed by the planters whose titles to land were in many cases defective and by the London merchants. After lengthy negotiations a settlement was arrived at in 1663, based on the surrender of the Carlisle Patent to the Crown and the compensation of the various claims out of a fixed revenue to be provided by the Colony in return for the confirmation of local land titles. The financial terms of the settlement were laid down by an Order in Council allocating the future revenue of the Caribbee Islands, that is to say, Barbados and the Leeward Islands, to the satisfaction of the claims, after which it was to revert to the Crown. The revenue was provided by a $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent duty on exports which was imposed by Acts passed by the Barbados Legislature in 1663, and by that of the Leeward Islands in 1664. This duty continued in force and was a constant source of grievance to the Colonies, until 1838 when it was abolished by an Act of the Imperial Parliament.

Barbados has never fallen into foreign hands since its first settlement, but it has had some narrow escapes. In 1665 the Dutch Admiral, de Ruyter, attempted to capture it with a fleet of 12 ships of the line, two fire ships and 2,500 men. When the news of his approach reached Barbados the British ships were brought in close under the batteries. The Dutch fleet attempted to follow them, but the fire from the English vessels and batteries was so destructive that the flagship was disabled and the expedition was forced to withdraw.

During the eighteenth century when the West Indies were involved in the French and American wars, as Barbados was liable to be attacked, the Island was ringed with forts, the crumbling stones and rusting guns of which still remain. In 1782 the threat of attack hung over the Island until Rodney's victory in the "Battle of the Saints" on 12th April. Again in 1805 the forts were manned when it was learned that the French and Spanish fleets had been sighted off St. Lucia, but the arrival of Nelson on board the *Victory* accompanied by his first fleet restored tranquillity. Nelson's visit to the Island and the gratitude of the inhabitants for their delivery were commemorated by the erection in 1813 of a bronze statue in Trafalgar Square, overlooking the Bridgetown carenage.

The first settlers had raised tobacco and cotton. Sugarcane was

introduced about 1640 probably from Brazil, and seems rapidly to have established itself as the principal crop, though it was not till about 1652 that with Dutch assistance the manufacture of sugar was brought to perfection. The first mills were worked by cattle, but in 1655 the windmill was introduced. In 1841 the first steam engines were at work and thereafter the windmills declined. The last of them ceased work in 1946.

During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries Barbados was an island of plenty and prosperity. Many English families settled there, as place names and memorials bear witness, for instance, Codrington College, Bulkeley and Lascelles plantations, Drax Hall, Edgcombe and Frère Pilgrim estates. The Council Chamber possesses portraits of the first, second and third Earls of Harewood. The planters were rich and displayed their wealth, as was customary at the time, by erecting ostentatious monuments by the finest British sculptors of the day. The interior of a Barbados parish church has, therefore, a particularly English look. Many of the memorials are the work of sculptors of Liverpool and Bristol from which so many of the settlers had come, but there are also examples of the work of Flaxman and Bacon; and the little church of St. George can boast of a memorial by Nollekens on its southern wall, one by Westmacott on its northern wall, and an alter-piece by Benjamin West. Other churches have their interest. The graveyard of St. John's Church contains a memorial to Ferdinando Paleologus "descended from the Imperial line of the last Christian Emperors of Greece".

Ever since the Island was first colonised, the connection between Barbados and Northern America has been very close. Many families in the Carolinas, and some even as far north as New England, reached America via Barbados.

The bond between Barbados and Britain has been maintained by a number of well-known names, down to our day. Warren Hastings' father, Penniston, was at one time Rector of Christ Church, though Warren himself was born in England. Leigh Hunt was of Barbadian parentage, his grandfather having been Rector of St. Michael, and his father a clergyman who flitted between Bridgetown and Philadelphia before settling down as a fashionable preacher in London. Thomas Chenery, Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic at Oxford, reviser of the Old Testament, and Editor of the *The Times* from 1877 to 1884, was born in Barbados in 1826. In our own day, Sir Frank Newsam, Permanent Under-Secretary of State at the Home Office, is a Barbadian; and the Island takes pride in the fact that John Goddard captained the West Indies cricket team in two of the four test matches against the M.C.C. in the West Indies in 1947-48, and the teams which visited India in 1948-49, England in 1950 and Australia and New Zealand in 1951-52.

During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries a prosperous Sephardic Jewish community grew up in Barbados. It gradually declined through emigration and assimilation, until in the early years of this century the community disappeared. Their beautifully furnished synagogue was alienated—it is now the headquarters of the Barbados

Turf Club and a Political Association—and the graveyard desecrated, many of its memorials being broken. Of recent years a new Ashkenazi community of some sixteen families from Europe has grown up.

In 1751 George Washington, then a lad of nineteen, visited Barbados as the companion of his dying brother, Lawrence, who came to Barbados in the hope of recovering his health. Washington, as his diary records, was much taken with the Island. He enjoyed his rides in the cool of the day, and he met the best society in the Island, becoming a member of the Beefsteak and Tripe Club. He is known to have visited Christ Church and to have dined at Graeme Hall nearby. On leaving the Island he recorded in his diary: "Hospitality and genteel behaviour is shown to every Gentleman stranger by the gentleman inhabitants."

The devastating hurricane of 1831 put an end to these halcyon days, and the West Indies as a whole were already entering a trough of depression.

Emancipation of the slaves in 1834 caused a great change in the economy of the Island, despite the compensation of £1½ million which the planters received from the British Treasury. Emancipation did not for some time greatly amend the status of the slaves. The white minority, the old "plantocracy" still dominated the Island politically, socially and commercially. In 1876 matters came to a head in the so-called Confederation Riots.

A new Governor, John Pope Hennessy, was appointed with instructions to secure from the Legislature consent to certain measures of administrative unification in the Windward group of which Barbados was the headquarters. One purpose of these proposals, prematurely labelled as "Confederation", was to by-pass the consistent obstructiveness of a Legislature elected by 1,300 voters out of a population of over 160,000. Barbadian particularism, fearful for the independence of its Legislature, and even more of its treasury, was up in arms at once. A "Defence Association" was formed among the upper and middle classes to mobilise opposition to the plans of the Colonial Office, and this led to a counter-agitation among the labourers, who supposed that Confederation would benefit them. Hennessy, whose zeal and energy were not supported by good political judgment, had given some encouragement to this belief: and in April, 1876, the astonishing spectacle was seen of widespread rioting by Negroes who understood that in robbing provision fields, sacking plantation houses, and destroying livestock, they were carrying out the wishes of the representative of the Queen. Hennessy showed promptness, firmness and temperance in suppressing the disturbances, and the casualties were not large—eight killed and thirty-odd injured, figures very similar to those in the 1937 disturbances which preceded the appointment of the Moyne Commission. In neither case was any white person killed.

After Hennessy had been diplomatically transferred to another Government, the extreme political tension in the Island was eased. The Barbadian political system appeared to have emerged from the crisis intact; but, after an attempt by the Government to secure official representation in the House of Assembly had failed, a compromise

was reached in the Executive Committee Act of 1881. Under this Act an Executive Committee was set up composed of the Executive Council, four members of the Assembly and one of the Legislative Council, for the discussion and transaction of financial business and the consideration of legislative measures at large.

In the absence of further acute conflict between the two branches of the Government the plan worked fairly well, until, in quite recent times, an enlarged franchise and a more widely diffused political consciousness exposed its weaknesses. During the late war the failure of the Executive Committee to keep the confidence of the House of Assembly produced a virtual legislative deadlock. The experiment inaugurated in 1946 by which the Governor asked the person best able to command a majority in the House of Assembly to suggest which members of the House should sit in the Executive Committee, was an attempt to resolve this. The introduction of a Ministerial system in February, 1954, carries the experiment a stage further and has, with the minimum of legal amendments to the constitution, conferred a substantial additional measure of responsible government.

The eighties were a period of depression in world trade. From 1885 onwards, mainly owing to competition from bounty-fed sugar, Barbados was in the grip of an agricultural crisis. In 1894 the price of sugar fell to 9s. a hundredweight, and the next year the Bourbon cane, for so long the planters' standby, succumbed to the drought and moth borer. In such circumstances men were less inclined to favour constitutional than economic and social reform. Two measures of constitutional interest—a private member's Bill to retrench by amalgamating the offices of Governor and Colonial Secretary, and a similar Bill to exclude the Auditor-General from the House of Assembly and the Executive Committee—caused a little stir, but did not reach the Statute Book.

In 1896 a Royal Commission was appointed to investigate conditions in the West Indies. It had many important results although some of these were long delayed. An Imperial Department of Agriculture was set up with headquarters in Barbados in 1898; John R. Bovell, of the local Department of Agriculture, was stimulated in his search for new varieties of cane. The disappearance of the Bourbon cane might have proved a permanent disaster, not only for Barbados, but for the whole West Indies, had it not been for Bovell's demonstrating that cane "arrows" or flowers produce fertile seed, and that by cross-breeding many varieties of improved cane could be propagated from seed. The British West Indies Cane Breeding Station is now established in Barbados and is a memorial to Bovell's genius. In 1902 the sugar bounties were abolished and the Imperial Government made a gift of £250,000 to the West Indies, of which £80,000 fell to Barbados. This amount was at first administered by Commissioners as a loan fund for the benefit of sugar estates, and became in 1907, the nucleus of the capital of the Sugar Industry Agricultural Bank.

Meanwhile, the Court of Chancery was working at full pressure. Very few estates were abandoned or cut up and sold in lots, but on all the number of workers and the level of wages were necessarily reduced.

With the population at 182,000 or 1,000 to the square mile, and a one-crop economy, this meant not only increased unemployment, but destitution. On the top of this came the hurricane of 1898, not causing much loss of life it is true, but adding greatly to the prevailing distress, especially among the labouring classes. The price of sugar fell below a dollar a hundredweight. In 1902 there was an epidemic of smallpox. In 1905-6 the Imperial troops were withdrawn, which meant an annual loss of nearly £80,000.

Under this economic pressure the absentee proprietors who, at the time of the visit of the Royal Commission owned one-third of the acreage of the Island, dropped out of the race. They were succeeded by a set of new men who brought a new spirit and new methods of rehabilitation for the sugar industry. The need for economy and efficiency led to the creation of a number of factories controlling groups of estates. Moreover, after 1900 there was a great wave of emigration from among the lower-middle and the labouring classes to the United States and the Panama Canal works. Between 1906 and 1910 the remittances of these emigrants averaged well over £65,000. Several estates were cut up in lots and sold to the returned emigrants or their relatives. By 1913 there were 13,000 peasants who owned lots of five acres and under.

In 1913 the exodus to Panama ceased, but during the 1914-18 war and for some time after there was a boom in sugar and the prosperity it brought continued until about 1930, when economic distress again made itself felt. In 1937 Barbados had its share of those disturbances which occurred throughout the West Indies. In that year a Royal Commission was sent to the West Indies, and from its labours, and the reforms produced, dates yet another period in the social and political development of the Colony.

Chapter 3: Administration

Barbados possesses representative institutions and a large measure of responsible Government. The Crown has only a veto on legislation, but the Secretary of State retains his power of appointment and control of Public Officers.

The legislature consists of the Governor, the Legislative Council, consisting of a maximum of 15 members appointed by Her Majesty, and the House of Assembly, consisting of 24 members (two for each parish and two for the city of Bridgetown) elected for a period of five years. The House of Assembly was constituted in 1639 and is the oldest colonial legislative body after the Bermuda House of Assembly. In 1944 the income qualification for voters was reduced from £50 to £20 per year, and the franchise was given to females, who also became eligible for election as members. In 1950 the income qualification was abolished and adult suffrage introduced.

The executive part of the Government is vested in the Governor and the Executive Council and, in respect of certain matters, an Executive Committee. In actual practice, apart from advising the Governor with regard to the exercise of the Royal prerogative of mercy, nearly all the Executive Council's functions are discharged by the Executive Committee. The Executive Council consists of the Colonial Secretary and the Attorney-General *ex officio*, and of such other persons as Her Majesty may appoint. The Executive Committee, which is created by local statute, consists of the Executive Council *ex officio* and of one member of the Legislative Council and four members of the House of Assembly appointed by the Governor. The Executive Committee introduces all money votes, prepares the estimates and initiates all Government measures ; it is also responsible for the conduct of public works, and the control and management of Government property.

The names of members of the Executive Council, Executive Committee, Legislative Council and House of Assembly are given in the Appendix to this chapter.

Until 1946 the Attorney-General, who is a full-time Government officer, was expected to stand for election for the House of Assembly and to take charge of Government business in the House of Assembly. In his speech when proroguing the Legislature at the end of 1946 the Governor stated that in future the Officer administering the Government would at the beginning of each session send for the member of the House who in his opinion was best able to command a majority in the House and would invite him to submit the names of four members of the House of Assembly for appointment to Executive Committee. At the same time the permission granted to the Attorney-General to seek election was withdrawn and the responsibility for the conduct of public business in the House of Assembly placed in the hands of those members of the Executive Committee appointed from the House.

Under the Ministerial system introduced on 1st February, 1954, five Ministers become responsible for most departments of Government. The Governor appoints as Premier the person who appears best able to command a majority in the House of Assembly, and appoints four other Ministers on his recommendation. The Premier becomes a member of Executive Council, while he holds office, and the other Ministers replace the four " House Members " of Executive Committee.

The Governor has the right to address the Legislature at any time, but this right is usually exercised only at the opening or close of the session. On other occasions the Governor communicates with either Chamber by Message which is presented to the Chamber by a member of the Executive Committee. Communications from either Chamber to the Governor take the form of an Address which must be approved by a majority vote. The House of Assembly has no standing committee of finance and any application by the Governor-in-Executive Committee to approve expenditure, which is not authorised by an Act or in the annual Estimates of the Colony, must be approved by resolution of the Legislature before expenditure can be incurred.

The Island is administered as one unit except in respect of local

government matters, which are in the hands of the Vestries and Parochial Boards of the eleven parishes. The Vestries are elected annually, and each Vestry appoints Commissioners of Highways, Commissioners of Health and Poor Law Guardians for the parish. The two last-named bodies rely for revenue upon grants from the Vestry, but the Commissioners of Highways, who are responsible for the up-keep of all public highways in the parish which are not maintained by the Central Government, collect all vehicle and highway taxes and, in addition, receive grants-in-aid from the Central Government. The Vestries derive their revenue mainly from taxes on ownership and occupancy of land and houses and trade tax ; the rates for these are fixed annually so as to bring in sufficient revenue to meet the estimated expenditure for the year. The Vestries undertake the repair and maintenance of churches and church buildings and the rector of each parish is chairman of the Vestry *ex officio*.

However, a radical re-organisation of the whole system of local government is provided for in the Local Government Act which passed the Legislature in mid-1954. This Act, which is not yet in operation, includes provision for the replacement of the eleven Vestries by modern municipal district councils elected by adult suffrage.

APPENDIX

The following list of members of the Executive Council, Executive Committee, Legislative Council and House of Assembly is given as at 1st February, 1954, when the Ministerial system was introduced.

The Executive Council.

The Governor
The Chief Secretary
The Attorney-General
Sir S. J. Saint, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Sir J. D. Chandler
G. H. Adams, C.M.G., Q.C. (Premier)
J. C. King, Clerk.

The Executive Committee.

The Executive Council
H. A. Cuke, C.B.E.
H. G. H. Cummins (Minister for Social Services)
M. E. Cox (Minister for Communications, Works and Housing)
R. G. Mapp (Minister for Trade, Industry and Labour)
C. E. Talma (Minister for Agriculture, Lands and Fisheries)
J. C. King, Clerk.

The Legislative Council.

Sir J. D. Chandler (President)
H. A. Cuke, C.B.E.
H. G. Massiah
G. D. L. Pile, O.B.E.
C. H. St. John
F. C. Hutson
V. C. Gale
Mrs. M. Hanschell, M.B.E.
J. A. Mahon
R. N. Turner (Chief Secretary)
A. S. Cato
K. R. Hunte
C. Wylie, Q.C., E.D. (Attorney-General)
E. S. Robinson
A. A. Hinds, M.B.E., Clerk.

THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

<i>Constituency</i>	<i>Member</i>
Bridgetown.	E. D. Mottley A. E. S. Lewis (Deputy Speaker)
St. Michael.	M. E. Cox T. O. Bryan
Christ Church	C. E. Talma F. C. Goddard
St. George	E. W. Barrow F. E. Miller
St. Philip	W. A. Crawford J. C. Mottley
St. Joseph	G. H. Adams, C.M.G., Q.C. L. E. Smith
St. John	O. T. Alder V. B. Vaughan
St. James	E. St. A. Holder E. K. Walcott, Q.C.
St. Thomas.	R. G. Mapp H. G. H. Cummins
St. Andrew	E. E. Bourne J. A. Haynes
St. Peter	K. N. R. Husbands (Speaker) F. L. Walcott, O.B.E.
St. Lucy	J. E. T. Brancker L. A. Williams

D. L. Sarjeant, Clerk.
H. L. Thomas, Deputy Clerk

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

The standard of weights and superficial measure is the same as in the United Kingdom, but the local standard measure of capacity is 231 cubic inches to the gallon (known as the wine gallon).

Chapter 5: Reading List

Advocate Year Book and Who's Who, Barbados, 1951. Barbados Advocate Press, 1952.

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A Map will be found facing the last page

PART I

General Review of 1954 and 1955

MINISTERIAL GOVERNMENT INAUGURATED

ON the 1st February 1954 a ministerial system of government was inaugurated at what the Island's daily newspaper described as a "short but highly impressive ceremony" in the Legislative Council Chamber. The speech of the Governor, His Excellency Brigadier Sir Robert Arundell, is contained in Appendix I. The Governor also read a message of goodwill from the Secretary of State, the text of which is set out in the same Appendix.

In accordance with the constitutional conventions the Governor appointed the Honourable G. H. Adams, Leader of the Barbados Labour Party, to be the first Premier of Barbados, as being the "person who appears to him to be best able to command a majority in the House of Assembly." He also appointed four other whole-time Ministers, all members of the Barbados Labour Party, on the recommendation of the Premier. The names of the Ministers and the distribution of portfolios were as follows:

Premier (The Honourable G. H. Adams, C.M.G., Q.C., M.C.P.)

Finance
Revenue Departments
Education
Police (non-operational)
Fire Brigade
Local Government
General Purposes

Minister of Trade, Industry and Labour (The Honourable R. G. Mapp, M.C.P.)

Trade and Commerce
Industry
Tourism
Minerals
Labour

Minister of Agriculture, Lands and Fisheries (The Honourable C. E. Talma, M.C.P.)

Agriculture
Lands
Fisheries

Minister of Social Services (The Honourable Dr. H. G. H. Cummins, C.B.E., M.D., C.M., M.C.P.)

Medical and Health Services

Old Age Pensions
Prisons and Industrial Schools
Probation
Social Welfare
Library

Minister of Communications, Works and Housing (The Honourable
M. E. Cox, M.C.P.)

Aviation
Electricity
Harbour and Shipping
Highways and Transport
Post Office
Public Works
Waterworks
Housing

During the remainder of the period under review the ministerial system of government worked smoothly and well. On their appointment as Ministers the Premier and his colleagues resigned from the positions which they had held as members of statutory boards and committees, and the Premier also gave up his position as President-General of the Barbados Workers' Union.

At the time of the introduction of the ministerial system the 24 seats in the House of Assembly were distributed as follows: Barbados Labour Party 16, Electors' Association 4, Congress Party 2, Independents 2. Mr. F. C. Goddard of the Electors' Association was appointed Leader of the Opposition under the new system. In November 1954 a bye-election took place in the parish of St. Lucy in consequence of the departure from the Colony of one of the representatives for that parish, a member of the Barbados Labour Party. The contest resulted in the election of an Independent. In April 1955 two members of the Barbados Labour Party in the House of Assembly broke away to form, in association with two of the Independents, a new political party designated the Democratic Labour Party.

At the end of July 1954 the Legislature was prorogued for eight weeks. It was formally reopened on the 21st September 1954. This was the first opening of a session under the ministerial system of government and the public and press were quick to notice that the Governor's speech was a statement of government policy as agreed by the Ministers, and not, as in the past, an expression of his personal views.

BARBADOS AND THE PLAN FOR A BRITISH CARIBBEAN FEDERATION

IN 1953 delegates from Barbados, Jamaica, the Leeward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago and the Windward Islands had agreed at a Conference in London on a Plan for a British Caribbean Federation. The Plan, which was referred to the legislatures of these territories for approval, was debated in the House of Assembly in June 1954 and accepted without a division. The Resolution passed by the House,

however, included the following passage: "The House stresses that freedom of movement for West Indians among the federated units of which they are natives is essential to any scheme and suggests that some scheme be devised whereby Federal legislation designed to secure this object may be enacted immediately after the institution of a Federation. The House, therefore, recommends that a conference be convened of legal and political representatives of the Units to make recommendations for the enactment of legislation which will, within the context of 'the greatest possible freedom of movement of persons' be likely to meet with general acceptance of the Units. This legislation, it suggests, should cover all aspects of the movement of all peoples into, out of, and among the Units comprising the Federation."

The Federal Plan was debated in the Legislative Council in January 1955 and accepted by seven votes to six.

In accordance with the suggestion made by the House of Assembly and supported by other territories, Her Majesty's Government convened a conference in Trinidad of representatives of the West Indian Governments to reconsider the question of the control of movement of persons between one member territory of the proposed British Caribbean Federation and another, and, in anticipation of the success of this conference, proceeded with the appointment of three Pre-Federal Commissions (Fiscal, Civil Service and Judicial) to work out arrangements for the Federation. At the same time the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies, whose headquarters are at Hastings House, Barbados, was designated Commissioner for the preparation of the Federal Organisation. Later, Mr. J. S. Mordecai, Executive Secretary of the Regional Economic Committee, whose headquarters are also situated in Hastings House, was associated with him as Assistant Commissioner. The Freedom of Movement Conference, which took place in Trinidad from the 14th to 17th March 1955 under the Chairmanship of Lord Lloyd, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, reached general agreement, and urged Her Majesty's Government to proceed with the greatest possible speed with the completion of the preliminary measures to enable the Federation to be established. The recommendations of the Conference were accepted by both Chambers of the Barbados Legislature without reservation. In July 1955 the three Pre-Federal Commissioners, Sir Sydney Caine (Fiscal), Sir Hilary Blood, a former Governor of Barbados (Civil Service), and Sir Allan Chalmers Smith (Judicial), began their work at Hastings House, and all had completed their tasks before the middle of September. Towards the end of 1955 arrangements were proceeding in preparation for the Final Conference on Federation to be held in London in February 1956.

REGIONAL CO-OPERATION

DURING 1954 and 1955, Barbados continued to be a member of the Regional Economic Committee of the British Caribbean, and through the Committee participated in such important regional activities as the

establishment of an intra-regional shipping service, (provided by s.s. *West Indian*, which paid her first visit to the Island in January 1955), negotiations with Her Majesty's Government on behalf of the primary producers of the region and the maintenance of Trade Commissioner Services in the United Kingdom and Canada.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT REFORM

IN May 1954 the Legislative Council passed, with over sixty amendments, the Local Government Bill, which set out far-reaching proposals for the reorganisation of Local Government, including the abolition of the 11 Vestries as the instrument of local government and the substitution for them of a City Council, with a Lord Mayor, for Bridgetown, and two District Councils. The Bill, as amended, retained the provision for adult suffrage in Local Government elections, but imposed a qualification for members of the Councils. The amendments by the Legislative Council to the Local Government Bill, and also to the Public Health Bill and Public Assistance Bill, which it is proposed to bring into operation as soon as the new system of local government has been established, were accepted by the House. The services of an adviser were secured to bring the new system into operation. Among his recommendations was the preparation of a single register for central and local government elections, on the grounds of economy, and the necessary provision was included in a comprehensive and consolidated Representation of the People Bill which passed the Legislature in time for work on the compilation of the Register to begin in December 1955. Substantial amendments have also been made, on the recommendation of the Adviser, to the Local Government Act, and further amending legislation was in the course of preparation at the end of the year.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

EARLY in December 1955 Sir John Chandler, President of the Legislative Council, retired from the Council after serving on it for 20 years, and was succeeded as President by Sir Archibald Cuke. The retirement of Sir John Chandler brought to an end a remarkable family tradition of service in the Legislature which had remained unbroken for 85 years. His intention to continue to serve on Executive Council, and so on Executive Committee, until his period of appointment expires at the end of 1956 was welcomed in all quarters.

VISITS BY ROYALTY

BY far the most outstanding event at the beginning of 1955 was the visit to the Island from the 9th to the 12th February of Her Royal Highness The Princess Margaret, who, during four unforgettable days, in perfect weather, brought great joy and happiness to the people of the Island. So far as protocol would permit the emphasis was on youth. On the afternoon of her arrival about 2,500 school children assembled at Six Cross Roads, St. Philip, where Her Royal Highness planted a Pride of

India (*Peltophorum Vogelianum*) tree in the grounds of a new secondary modern school, which she named the Princess Margaret School. On the afternoon of her departure Her Royal Highness attended a rally of 12,900 children on the Garrison Savannah. The size of the crowd, none of whom could attend the departure ceremony, was estimated at 40,000, and further dense crowds lined the route to Trafalgar Square and thronged the Square itself for the departure ceremony. Crowds were present in their thousands wherever the Princess appeared during the course of her visit, and it is thought that no Royal Princess could ever have mingled more closely with the people than did Her Royal Highness during her visit to the Industries and Trade Fair in Queen's Park. The behaviour of the people was splendid. Thrilled and delighted as they were, they were always polite and considerate, and working men were frequently seen holding back the pressing crowd to make way for their Princess.

On the 13th January 1955 Her Royal Highness The Princess Alice and the Earl of Athlone visited the Island on their way to Jamaica. In February, Her Royal Highness The Princess Royal, who had endeared herself to the people of the Island during her visit in February 1953, conferred signal honour on the Island by accepting the appointment of Honorary Colonel of the Barbados Regiment, to which she had presented the Queen's Colour and the Regimental Colour during her visit.

PRODUCTION AND FINANCE

DURING the two years under review the Island was blessed with sugar crops substantially in excess of the average annual crop of 150,000 tons, which was adopted as a datum in the Government's Five Year Plan of Development and Taxation 1952-57.

The excellent crops of 1954 (178,960 tons) the second largest in the history of the Island, and of 1955 (171,010 tons) were reflected in increased revenue from customs duties, excise and income tax. Total revenue and current expenditure for the years 1953-54, 1954-55 and 1955-56 were as follows:

	Revenue	Expenditure
1953-54	\$14,916,811	\$12,848,130
1954-55	\$16,272,736	\$12,668,071
*1955-56	\$16,304,071	\$14,290,244

*Revised estimates

The buoyancy of the revenue, coupled with the guaranteed price for sugar (£40 15s. 0d. per ton) paid by the United Kingdom Government for the greater part of the crop (131,906 tons) was held to justify a bolder approach in the third and fourth years of the Five Year Plan. The Budget for 1955-56 contained two important modifications in the shape of an increase in the estimates of basic expenditure beyond the notional figures set out in the Plan, and of the use of Available Funds instead of Loan Funds for several schemes which in the Plan were included under the heading Loan Funds. Capital expenditure is estimated at over \$4.7 million in 1955-56 compared with actual expenditure of \$1.6 million in 1953-54.

In addition a substantial reserve has been built up. At the 31st March 1955 the general revenue balance and Revenue Equalisation Fund stood at \$6,468,553 and \$5,321,229, respectively. In spite of the very heavy burden imposed on the financial resources of the Island as a result of hurricane "Janet" (see below), the comparable estimated figures at the end of the year 1955-56 were, general revenue balance, \$3,605,884 and Revenue Equalisation Fund, \$6,438,816.

PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS

THE expansion in the activities of the Public Works Department in the period under review was remarkable, \$1,120,297 being spent on capital works during the financial year 1954-55 as compared with \$186,014 for the year 1952-53. A list of the main building works undertaken by the Department during the two years 1954 and 1955 is contained in Appendix II. During the period the Department also accepted responsibility for maintenance work at Government-aided secondary schools and undertook certain capital works on behalf of the Vestries. All the new capital works were designed within the Department and were carried out by direct labour employed by it.

By the end of 1955 the reorganisation of the water supplies of the Island, for which a total allocation of \$1,312,000 had been provided in the Five Year Plan, had been almost completed. In addition, considerable progress had been made on the work of providing additional mains and standposts.

Before the end of 1955 work had begun on constructing the approaches to a deep-water harbour which is to be built at an approximate cost of \$17.5 million near Bridgetown.

In December 1954 the first aided self-help housing scheme, of 15 houses at Clinketts, St. Lucy, was completed and similar schemes were started at Six Cross Roads, St. Philip, Sayes Court, Christ Church, and Cave Hill and the Bay Estate in St. Michael. In December 1955, 15 of these houses were completed and occupied at the Bay Estate.

A Housing Act, having as its object the co-ordination of all the Government's housing schemes for the working classes, was passed by the Legislature in 1955. The Act created a Housing Authority with corporate status and assured of a statutory grant each year from the Treasury and from the Labour Welfare Fund. The Authority will be in a financial position to construct between five and six hundred houses a year.

In 1955 the Government decided to extend the runway at Seawell Airport by 1,000 feet, so as to bring its overall length to 7,000 feet and enable it to accommodate the largest planes. The task of laying a 60-ft. concrete strip along the central section of the runway continued despite interruptions caused by increasing traffic. In December 1955 British West Indian Airways introduced the Viscount Service in the Eastern Caribbean, and on the 1st January 1956 this service was extended to New York and so provided the first direct link by air from Barbados to the United States of America.

LABOUR RELATIONS AND MIGRATION

ON the 17th May 1954 the Sugar Producers' Association and the Barbados Workers Union signed a three-year Domestic Sugar Agreement, which was a sequel to the original Agreement signed in 1951. New provisions to the Agreement were as follows:

- (a) The production bonus to be based on the quota figure of 131,906 tons, no bonus being paid if the crop did not reach that amount. Succeeding steps of the bonus to be spaced at 5,000 ton intervals from the minimum.
- (b) A special production bonus for the Scotland Area.
- (c) Prohibition of changes in wage rates without negotiation between the Federation and the Union.
- (d) Provision of a guaranteed minimum daily pay for agricultural workers.

This Agreement, and its predecessor, which reflect great credit on both sides of the sugar industry, have had an important stabilising effect on industrial relations in the Island's paramount industry.

The nature and extent of unemployment in Barbados were investigated during the period under review by Mr. George Cumper, Research Fellow of the Institute of Social and Economic Research, University College of the West Indies. The results of this survey were not available by the end of the period.

It is, however, certain that the amount of unemployment is considerable. As a result of this, a flow of emigration began in 1954, and attained considerable proportions in 1955. Figures for 1954 are not available, but in 1955, 2,990 persons left the Island to take up or seek permanent employment overseas. In addition, Barbados continued to participate with other territories of the British Caribbean in arrangements with the authorities of the U.S.A., under which West Indian labourers are admitted temporarily to that country for agricultural work under contract. In 1954, 329 persons went to the U.S.A. from Barbados under this programme and were followed by 401 more in 1955. Thus in all 3,391 persons left the Island during 1955, temporarily or permanently, in search of work.

Owing to the high demand for labour in the United Kingdom, and to the restrictions placed by other countries on immigration, the flow of emigration from Barbados is almost entirely towards the United Kingdom, which was the destination of 2,754 emigrants during 1955. The Government has assisted emigration, in an effort to relieve unemployment, by securing employment and accommodation overseas for emigrants, and by making loans to emigrants for whom these were assured. In all, 1,028 persons were assisted in one or both of these ways during 1955. A Welfare and Liaison Service was also established, during the period under review, for the benefit of Barbadian emigrants in the United Kingdom.

Categories of workers for whom employment has been found in the United Kingdom under schemes of Government-sponsored emigration now include seamen, transport workers (bus conductors and station-

men), nursing trainees, hospital subordinate staff, domestic workers, building workers and hotel workers. Additional schemes are under preparation.

The period under review was again almost free from serious industrial disputes, but one occurred in November 1955 and paralysed the port of Bridgetown for 10 days. The matter was settled with the valuable assistance of Mr. F. C. Catchpole, Labour Adviser to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies.

The introduction of bulk shipment of fancy molasses by tanker in April 1954 led to the displacement of about 500 coopers and unskilled workers formerly employed in the industry. Up to the end of 1955 over \$86,000 had been paid by way of compensation by the Fancy Molasses Control and Marketing Board out of a Fund raised by a levy on the industry for this and other purposes.

An Agreement was signed by the Sugar Exporters' Association and the Barbados Workers' Union in March 1955 to provide for a Provident Fund for Produce Porters, and amounts totalling \$66,000 were paid into it. The first payments began before the end of the month.

In consequence of the refusal of the Government to agree to an increase in bus fares, eight out of the 14 bus concessionaires decided in August 1955 to hand over their buses to the Government at prices to be agreed upon by arbitration. Legislation was passed to establish a Transport Board, which took over the operation of the 114 buses formerly belonging to the eight concessionaires. The arbitration proceedings had not been completed by the end of the year.

A Wages Councils Act was passed in 1955 to provide for the establishment of joint Wages Councils, in default of other satisfactory machinery, with power to regulate wages in specified industries. No Councils had been established by the end of the period.

In 1954 the Island was visited by Mr. C. O. J. Matthews, of the Non-Metropolitan Territories Division of the International Labour Office, who came to advise on the revision of labour legislation and to prepare the draft of a Labour Code.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES

AN important measure enacted in 1955 was the Barbados Development Act, under which there will be established a Barbados Development Board for which finance will be provided by the Government. The duties of the Board will be "to stimulate, facilitate and undertake the development of industry . . . and . . . the development of agricultural undertakings or projects not . . . already established in the Island." The Board was appointed early in 1956.

Continued assistance was given by the Government to the tourist industry by way of substantial grants to the Barbados Publicity Committee which is charged with the overseas promotion of Barbados as a tourist resort. A total of 45,734 visitors landed in the Island, for stays of varying duration, during 1954, and 63,574 in 1955. The gross earnings of the tourist industry from hard currency areas are estimated at \$2.6 million and \$3.4 million for 1954 and 1955, respectively.

A petroleum prospecting licence over about one-half of the Island continued to be held during 1954 and 1955 by the Barbados Gulf Oil Company, and a new licence over the remainder of the Island, effective from the 1st August 1954, was granted to the British Union Oil Company, Ltd. The former Company drilled four wells during the period. Oil was not discovered in commercial quantity, but new and valuable sources of natural gas were found. A prospecting programme was also inaugurated by the British Union Oil Company, Ltd.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

There were two important developments in the field of public utilities. In 1954 arrangements were completed, with the participation and assistance of the Government, for a very substantial expansion of the electrical supply of the Colony. The capital finance for this will be mainly provided by the Colonial Development Corporation, the remainder being raised locally. It is hoped to complete the expansion programme before the end of 1957, by which time the present generating capacity of 7,044 kW will have been increased to 9,544 kW.

Secondly, negotiations were completed in 1955 for the purchase by the Natural Gas Corporation, a statutory body, of the assets of the Barbados Gas Co., Ltd. The distribution of gas, formerly handled by the Company, was accordingly taken over by the Corporation from the 31st October 1955, so that the Corporation, which formerly only dealt with production of gas from wells acquired by it, now has charge of all operations from well to consumer. During the period under review one new gas well, at Turner Hall, in the northern parish of St. Andrew, was acquired by the Corporation. At the end of 1955 the Corporation was about to embark on an ambitious programme of renovation and expansion of the gas distribution system.

SUBSIDIES, PRICE CONTROL AND IMPORTS

SUBSIDISATION of foodstuffs was continued during 1954 and 1955 only in respect of rice and pickled pork; its extent was further reduced in October 1954 by removal of the subsidy on the more expensive varieties of pickled pork. The savings thereby effected were applied to measures for the encouragement of local production of fresh pork. The amounts spent on food subsidies in 1954 and 1955 were \$355,583 and \$395,000 (estimated) respectively.

Price control was continued during 1954 and 1955 on some essential items, but was removed from certain commodities, such as timber. Import licensing continued, in the general interest of the sterling area, but was relaxed, without change in the general policy, so as to allow imports from "hard currency" countries of certain items likely to be of economic benefit to the Island. Imports of machinery, for instance, were more freely licensed and licences were also granted for certain items, such as air-conditioning units for hotels, calculated to assist the development of the tourist industry. Other commodities, e.g. canned fish, milk, meat (excluding pickled pork), newsprint and cheese in 1954 and timber in 1955 were placed on "open general licence," and can

now be freely imported from any country. The importation of rice, which had previously been handled by the Government, was returned to private hands in 1955.

AGRICULTURE, FISHING AND LIVESTOCK IMPROVEMENT

IN 1955 the Legislature passed the Security of Tenure of Small Holdings Act to provide greater security of tenure for tenants of agricultural small holdings and "chattel house spots," to make provision for compensation on the termination of such tenancies, and, so far as practicable, to ensure that such agricultural holdings are properly cultivated by their tenants.

An important development was the formation in 1955 of farmers' informal discussion groups. These have spread throughout the Island; they hold monthly meetings with the Agricultural Instructor, and as one result of their activities fertilizer is now bought and transported in bulk on an economic basis.

Following the report of a local committee, plans for a central market in Bridgetown and for rural markets were made. Construction was expected to begin in 1956.

Mechanization of the fishing fleet proceeded rapidly with assistance from the Government. At the end of 1955 there were 81 powered fishing boats compared with 18 in 1953.

Scientific officers of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, initiated long-term investigations into the relationship between pests and soil and other environmental conditions in the field.

Dr. T. S. Buie, of the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, visited the Island during October and November 1954 under the auspices of the Foreign Operations Administrations (now International Co-operation Administration) of the U.S. Government, to study and advise on problems of soil conservation in the Scotland District. Efforts were being made to obtain the services of a Senior Conservation Officer to follow up his recommendations.

The Department of Science and Agriculture continued research in various subjects. In addition to the breeding of new varieties of sugar cane, which is the responsibility of the Central Sugar Cane Breeding Station, much other field research was carried out at the Pine Plantation and on fields loaned by estates for the purpose. At the Central Livestock Station research on livestock problems was increased with emphasis on the production of improved cattle, sheep, goats, pigs and poultry. During 1955 the Government acquired 37½ acres at Waterford, St. Michael, where intensified research on field crops, other than sugar cane, will be conducted.

The Standing Cane Fire Board which was set up in January 1954 functioned actively. A fire-watching post was established at District C in the parish of St. Philip. During 1954 the number of fires was the lowest for 10 years and the sixth smallest on record. There was an increase during 1955, but this is considered to have been largely due to dry weather.

From the 1st June 1953 to the 31st May 1954 the Peasants' Loan Bank made loans amounting to \$105,834 to 839 persons, and for the same period in 1954-55 loans amounting to \$144,903 were made to 1,534 persons.

EDUCATION

A scheme for the enlargement of Erdiston Training College, to provide facilities for training 32 teachers from the Windward and Leeward Islands, was put into effect in 1954 with a grant from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. A two-year course was introduced in September 1954, and the number of Barbados students increased from 32 to 64. The intake of students and the output of trained teachers from the Windward and Leeward Islands will be 16 a year.

A start was made in the provision of technical education and vocational training in Barbados when the teaching block of the Technical Institute was completed early in 1955. Pre-vocational courses were started for 100 apprentices in September 1955. The erection of the workshops was started before the end of the year and orders placed for the necessary equipment.

In 1955 two new secondary modern schools were opened.

POPULATION PROBLEMS, HEALTH AND RURAL WELFARE

IN 1955 the Barbados Family Planning Association was formed and \$5,000 voted towards its work following the report on overpopulation presented by a Joint Committee of both Chambers of the Legislature. The Island's population problems have also been studied by Lord Simon of Wythenshawe and a United Nations expert.

In March 1955 the Secretary of State for the Colonies approved the release of Colonial Development and Welfare funds towards the cost of proposals for the expansion of the General Hospital and the establishment of a health centre in Bridgetown. In November these proposals were reconsidered and a scheme put forward for the erection of a new single block General Hospital and the conversion of the present buildings into a Tuberculosis Hospital and staff quarters for both hospitals. The cost of the new scheme is estimated at about \$3 million, or nearly \$2 million more than the earlier one, and no decision had been reached on the matter by the end of the year. In the meantime a second health centre, in St. Michael, was completed and brought into operation in 1955. It has become the headquarters of medical experts from the World Health Organisation, who are advising the Government on public health administration, laboratory organisation, nursing and midwifery. The services of these experts are part of a general plan for the improvement of the health services of Barbados with assistance from the World Health Organisation and U.N.I.C.E.F. At the end of 1955 plans for a B.C.G. campaign were in an advanced stage of preparation. The programme for the eradication of the *Aedes Aegypti* mosquito, launched in 1953, continued, despite setbacks, during 1954 and 1955.

In 1955 money was earmarked from the rural amenities allocation of the Labour Welfare Fund for the improvement of sanitary conveniences in rural areas, the erection of rural markets, communal baths and latrines, and provision of housecraft centre facilities. Social centres were erected in the parishes of St. Michael (Friendship), St. John and St. Lucy. Early in 1954 a branch library was opened at Oistins, Christ Church, and by the end of the period similar facilities had been provided in St. Philip and St. James.

SOCIAL SECURITY

In August 1954 Professor J. H. Richardson, Professor of Industrial Relations at the University of Leeds, undertook an investigation into the extent, if any, to which the Island could support measures of social security. In the following month he submitted his Report and recommended, *inter alia*, an increase in the non-contributory old age pension rate from \$1.20 per week to \$1.80 per week and in the means test from \$1.75 to \$3.00 per week. Legislation to give effect to these recommendations was under consideration by the House of Assembly at the end of the period.

HURRICANE "JANET"

ON the 22nd September 1955 Barbados suffered its worst natural disaster of the present century when Hurricane "Janet" struck the Island, causing particularly widespread devastation in the southern parishes. Thirty-five persons lost their lives, 150 were seriously injured, and at least 28,000 persons were rendered homeless on the night after the hurricane had passed. Without minimising the gravity of the catastrophe, the Island must be counted to have been fortunate in several respects. The hurricane came by day and left before dusk; there was comparatively little rain and, therefore, no flooding. The Bridgetown water supply was not impaired, and public and commercial buildings in the capital escaped serious damage as did the wharves and warehouses. The sugar crop was knocked flat in many areas, but was able largely to recover. The Island was particularly fortunate in having a large reservoir of keen, enterprising and knowledgeable people to assist the Hurricane Relief Organisation in the confused early days after the disaster. On the evening of the 22nd September a State of Emergency was declared and the Barbados Regiment embodied.

The first essential requirements were the restoration of communications and public services and the provision of food and shelter for the homeless. So rapidly were the main roads cleared that, within four days of the hurricane, the Housing Board and Public Works Departments had flying squads of carpenters repairing houses that were capable of being repaired. In addition all possible agencies were used to help the people to get their houses mended quickly; the Parochial Hurricane Relief Committees, plantation managers and the people themselves all co-operated in the task. The speed with which the public

utilities set about their several tasks was most praiseworthy, and they were practically back to normal within two months of the storm. This would have seemed an impossible task on the evening after the storm when most of the communication lines were down in the south of the Island and poles were blocking the roads or leaning drunkenly in all directions.

Starting from the day of the hurricane, food was distributed in bulk to shelters for distribution to homeless people, but within seven days a system of ration coupons was introduced, and this remained in force for five weeks, when the situation had improved to such an extent as to warrant its discontinuance. More than 10,000 families were helped in this way.

For the most part school buildings and, particularly in the early stages, churches and church halls were used as shelters for the homeless. At least 28,000 persons are estimated to have sought refuge in shelters on the night after the hurricane; a week later, the number thus housed was 20,119. Although in these circumstances there was considerable dislocation of school life, every effort was made to reduce the effects to a minimum by using available school accommodation on a shift system. The work of rehabilitation was so rapid that by the end of the year only 627 persons were still in shelters. All schools except four were able to open normally for the January term. At these four the shift system had to be continued in order to accommodate pupils from neighbouring schools that had been destroyed or seriously damaged.

In the middle of October a three prong attack was launched on the housing rehabilitation problem; first the Housing Board continued with the repair of houses that were not too severely damaged; second, the Public Works Department started the construction of 500 (later increased to 750) strong pre-fabricated wooden houses to replace those that had been completely demolished, and third, the same department started work on the erection of six 20-unit blocks of stone terraced houses. By the end of the year 11,051 houses had been repaired out of an estimated total of 15,013 needing repair, 271 pre-fabricated wooden houses had been sited and occupied, and the first block of stone terraced housing was nearing completion.

The failure of the electricity supply at the up-country pumping stations in St. Peter and St. John caused anxiety in the days immediately following the hurricane, but it was restored in both areas just as the reservoirs were on the point of running dry. Sanitation at the shelters presented a grave problem in the initial stages, but, thanks to the devotion to duty of the Director of Medical Services (who suddenly died in office in January 1956) and of the doctors of the Island and the sanitary authorities of the several parishes, it was overcome. Large numbers of anti-typhoid inoculations were given by a band of nurses assisted by voluntary helpers.

Damage to food crops was mainly confined to the southern parishes. Indian corn suffered worst of all. Some of the mature crop was salvaged, but the less mature corn became a total loss. Wet corn-on-the-cob was purchased by the Government, dried and resold after processing at the

Government factory at Lancaster. The young crops of all trees in bearing at the time of the hurricane, especially bananas, breadfruit, avocado pears, golden apples and limes, were almost a complete loss. Eighteen sailing boats and two launches of the fishing fleet were totally lost, 36 sailing boats were damaged and a large number of fishpots and small boats were also lost. Fallen timber suitable for boat building and repairs was collected by the Fisheries Division of the Agricultural Department and \$42,913 was provided by the Legislature for the rehabilitation of the fishing fleet. This amount was based on a scheme whereby the Government provided, in the first instance, the full cost of replacement or repair, one-half as a free grant to boat-owners and one-half as an interest-free loan. Thirty-seven irrigation units belonging to owners or occupiers of small holdings, who during the past decade had received financial assistance in the form of free grants under a Colonial Development and Welfare scheme, were also damaged, at an estimated cost of \$25,000. Funds were supplied for the replacement of these units.

Grants of financial assistance from many other territories were received immediately after the hurricane, Her Majesty's Government heading the list with a timely gift of \$240,000, and, thanks to the energetic assistance of the Governments of Trinidad and British Guiana, and the ready co-operation of the West Indian Navigation Company, which held the s.s. *West Indian* in Trinidad for the purpose, substantial supplies of building materials were being unloaded in Bridgetown within three days.

Substantial relief was given by the Governments of Venezuela, Canada and the Dominican Republic, and gifts in kind were received from many sources. In addition to the local relief fund, hurricane relief funds were set up in Britain, Trinidad, Jamaica, Canada and the United States of America. Contributions were received from many parts of the world, including the British West Indian communities in Panama and other West Indian territories. A representative Central Hurricane Relief Fund Committee was set up in the Island under the Chairmanship of the Governor to administer and distribute the Fund.

By the end of the year a remarkable recovery had been made. The State of Emergency was allowed to lapse during December.

OTHER EVENTS

THE first Barbados Trade and Industries Fair, which was staged to coincide with the visit of Her Royal Highness The Princess Margaret, attracted such large crowds during the three days fixed for it that it was extended for a further two days. The estimated total attendance over the five-day period was 45,000.

New associations which came into being during the period included the Barbados Tourist (Development) Association, whose Executive Director produces an attractive monthly magazine entitled *The Bajan*, and the Barbados Council of Women, which is inter-denominational

and non-political in character, and was formed to co-ordinate the work done by voluntary Women's Groups in Barbados dealing with the welfare of the community and the promotion of good citizenship. During 1955 the Colonial Development Corporation (W.I.) moved its headquarters to Barbados, and the Venezuelan Government appointed a career Consul. Four members of a Commonwealth Parliamentary Association delegation to the West Indies visited the Island for four days in July 1955; three other members stayed for two days in transit.

Among the more important meetings held in the Island, at Hastings House, during the period were a meeting of the Regional Labour Board in February 1954, followed by talks with representatives of U.S. farmers regarding the prospects and terms of employing British West Indian workers in the U.S.A.; the eighth meeting of the Regional Economic Committee in June 1954, the eighth and ninth Oils and Fats Conference, the inaugural meeting of the British Caribbean Air Transport Advisory Council in July 1954, and a Conference of Employers in September 1955, whose deliberations were interrupted by the visitation of Hurricane "Janet." Representatives were sent to the meeting of the West Indian Conference and Caribbean Commission in Puerto Rico and the tripartite meeting of the I.L.O. in Geneva in June 1955, and to the meeting of the Caribbean Commission in Aruba in December 1955.

An abnormally large number of visiting ships included H.M. Ships *Sheffield*, *Triumph* (twice), *Enard Bay*, *Burghead Bay* (twice), *Venus*, *Mounts Bay* and *Morecambe Bay*, the U.S. training ship *Charleston*, the Venezuelan destroyer *Nueva Esparta*, the French minesweeper *Glaieul*, the Swedish training ships *Gladen* and *Falken*, four minesweepers of the First Canadian Minesweeping squadron, and the French training cruiser *Jeanne D'Arc*, accompanied by an escort *La Grandiere* and the minesweeper *Dahlia*. The second visit of the training aircraft carrier H.M.S. *Triumph* in March 1955 is understood to have been her last. She will be sadly missed. Arrangements were made for a hydrographic survey to be made by units of the U.S. Navy, which made frequent visits to the Island in the course of 1955 for this purpose. The U.S.S. *Mauray*, which was a popular visitor, made available its helicopter to take mosaic photographs of Bridgetown to assist in the planning of the deep-water harbour and in town planning generally. In July 1955 a U.S. Navy Lockheed Neptune *Hurricane Hunter*, based on Puerto Rico, landed at Seawell airport. Subsequently aeroplanes of the U.S.N. Airborne Early Squadron Four plied routine weather reconnaissance missions during the hurricane season about every third day into the area south-east of Barbados, which is unfrequented by sea and air routes and from which Hurricane "Hazel," which passed close to Barbados in October 1954, emerged without prior warning. The visit of four Canberras of the 139 (Jamaica) Squadron and a Hastings aircraft in August 1955 was a great success, and the demonstrations of the Canberras over Carlisle Bay in perfect weather evoked unstinted admiration from the thousands of spectators who crammed the numerous vantage points all round the Bay.

Towards the end of 1955 both Chambers of the Legislature approved in principle the drawing up of an Agreement between the Governments of the United Kingdom and the U.S.A., with the concurrence of the Government of Barbados, for the establishment by the U.S. Navy of an Oceanographic Research Station in the parish of St. Lucy. Negotiations were still proceeding at the end of the year. The Legislature also agreed in principle to proposals for the re-formation of the West India Regiment.

By arrangement with UNTAA a Statistical Adviser arrived in Barbados towards the end of 1955 to advise the Government on the establishment of a Statistical Department.

The operational and administrative control of the Barbados Fire Brigade was transferred from the Commissioner of Police to the Fire Brigade Officer in April 1955. A new and well-equipped Fire Station in Bridgetown was opened in July 1955.

The years 1954 and 1955 were both memorable in the field of sport. In February 1954 the Colony Cricket XI was defeated by the M.C.C. by one wicket, amid intense excitement, after the visitors had lost their seventh, eighth and ninth wickets when still twelve runs short of their target. In February 1955 Barbados defeated British Guiana in two matches at Kensington Oval, the margin of victory in the first of the two games being by an innings and 102 runs. On the final day of the second game Her Royal Highness The Princess Margaret paid a surprise visit to Kensington Oval, thereby giving great pleasure throughout the whole cricketing world. In May the whole Island succumbed to the exquisite delirium of cricket fever during the eagerly awaited visit of the Australians. The Barbados XI put up the best performance of any of the Colony teams against the redoubtable visitors and were beaten only by the narrow margin of three wickets. In the Test Match that followed, two of the Barbadians in the West Indies XI, D. Atkinson, the captain, and C. De Peiza, whose dour bent forward stroke earned him the nickname of the "Leaning Tower De Peiza," were associated in a world record stand of 347 runs for the seventh wicket, Atkinson scoring 219 runs and De Peiza 122. At the close of the year six Barbadians were on their way to New Zealand to participate in the West Indies cricket tour there.

Other sporting activities included the visit of a tennis four from the United Kingdom, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Mottram, Miss Helen Fletcher and Mr. C. W. Hannam. The Barbados Rifle Association celebrated its Golden Jubilee in 1954; in 1955 it won a triangular contest on its home range against a combined Devon/Jersey side from the United Kingdom and a Canadian team. Barbados and Devon/Jersey each scored the same number of points, and by one of the rules of the Association the range totals at the 600 yard bank were compared. These were equal. The range totals at the 500 yard bank were then taken and Barbados declared the winner as it had scored three points more than Devon/Jersey at this range. Six men shot in each team. In 1954 the Barbados Police Force won the Caribbean Police Forces Rifle Challenge Cup for the second time since 1934. A water-polo and swimming team

visited Jamaica in 1955 to participate in a tercentenary triangular competition with Jamaica and Panama. The Barbados team was outclassed in the swimming events, but had the satisfaction of defeating both of its opponents at water-polo, and of crowning its achievement by defeating a combined team. It was a chastening experience later in the year when Trinidad visited Barbados and held the local team to a draw in the series for the first time in the history of the matches between the two Islands.

If anything, Bridgetown was more crowded than ever at Christmas 1955, and with plenty of money in circulation in consequence of the late payment of sugar crop bonuses, employment arising out of the hurricane rehabilitation programme, and remittances from emigrants to the United Kingdom, the shops enjoyed their best Christmas for many years.

A list of current and completed Colonial Development and Welfare schemes is contained in Appendix III.

PART II

Chapter 1: Population

THE total population of Barbados, according to the West Indian Census taken on 9th April 1946, was 192,800, of whom 85,727 were males and 107,073 were females. The previous count was made in 1931 when the population was given as 156,312 (62,978 males and 93,334 females), an increase of 36,488 during the 15 years between the counts.

The population has continued to increase since the 1946 census. On the 31st December 1955 it was estimated to be 229,119, (105,840 males and 123,279 females), compared with 227,550 on 31st December 1954, an increase of 36,319 over the census figure.

The density of population is calculated at 1,380 persons to the square mile.

The Joint Committee of both Chambers of the Legislature set up in 1951 to study the question of overpopulation presented its report in July 1954. Its principal recommendation was for the establishment of Family Planning Clinics. In March 1955 the Barbados Family Planning Association was formed, and \$5,000 was voted by the Legislature to assist it in its work. In August 1954 Lord Simon of Wythenshawe visited the Island to study its population problems and subsequently published a booklet on the subject. By arrangement with the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration, Dr. Margaret Hagood, an expert in population questions, arrived towards the end of the year to make investigations into the same problem.

There were 1,158 marriages in 1954 and 1,063 in 1955, compared with 1,091 in 1953. These figures include marriages performed by Civil Magistrates and 20 religious denominations. The marriage rate per 1,000 of population was 10·3 in 1954 and 9·3 in 1955.

VITAL STATISTICS

THE number of births has increased steadily during the past few years. The number of deaths, including deaths under five years, has remained about the same. The following are the figures for the last five years:

Year	Births			Deaths	
	No.	Rate per 1,000	% of Illegitimate	No.	Rate per 1,000
1951	6,793	31·8	59·6	3,000	14·0
1952	7,291	33·6	60·1	3,186	14·7
1953	7,304	33·1	61·0	2,997	13·6
1954	7,576	33·6	60·9	2,544	11·3
1955	7,602	33·3	61·5	2,890	12·7

The infant mortality rates of children under one year per 1,000 live births for the past five years are as follows:

1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
136	145	139	109	134

The maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live births was 2.71 in 1954 and 2.63 in 1955.

Migration

	Arrivals		Departures	
	1954	1955	1954	1955
By sea . .	4,944	5,512	4,936	7,432
By air . .	15,993	18,184	16,352	20,698
Total .	20,937	23,696	21,288	28,130

Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

OCCUPATIONS

THE economy of the Island is almost entirely dependent upon sugar production, which occupies four-sevenths of the cultivable acreage. It is moreover the greatest single source of employment in the island, and sugar and its by-products dominate the export trade; for example, excluding the value of re-exports, the value of sugar and molasses exported in 1954 amounted to 86 per cent of the value of all exports, while the value of sugar, molasses, rum and sugar confectionery accounted for 96 per cent. The export pattern in 1955 was very similar; sugar and molasses accounted for 86 per cent of the value of all exports, while sugar, molasses, rum and sugar confectionery represented 94 per cent.

It is estimated that in 1954 some 23,000 persons were employed on the plantations in the cultivation and harvesting of sugar cane, while over 3,000 were employed in its manufacture into sugar and molasses. In addition there were some 30,000 peasant holdings of less than 10 acres, on more than a third of which sugar cane is planted. No figures are available of the number of workers employed by these peasants, but it is safe to say that peasant holdings provide self-employment for their owners for at least a portion of the year. Though no figures are yet available for 1955, it may be assumed that the pattern will not be significantly different from that in 1954. Sugar cane like most plantation crops is seasonal, and employment in sugar plantations fluctuates between the "in crop" and "out of crop" periods; for example in 1954, it is estimated that the plantations employed some 18,000 persons during the out of crop period which lasted from June to January, while the sugar factories employed some 2,000 during the same period. The

corresponding figures during the "in crop" period were 23,000 and 3,000.

The distribution of workers among the main occupations was estimated to be as follows:

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Sugar Plantations	12,000	11,000
Sugar Factories	3,000	4,400
Domestic and other Personal Services	2,500	11,500
Retail and Wholesale Trades	5,000	7,000
Transport and Communications	3,000	100
Manufacturing and Repairing (Machinery and Vehicles)	2,000	—
Minor Industries	1,000	300

In the absence of unemployment registration, it is difficult to assess the incidence of unemployment or underemployment, but from estimates of employment on the sugar plantations and in the sugar factories during 1954, it is estimated that the seasonal unemployment in these undertakings, during the inter-crop period, was of the order of 6,000. No similar figures are yet available for 1955. With a view to an appraisal of the incidence of employment, unemployment and underemployment, a survey was conducted in 1955 by the Institute of Social and Economic Research of the University College of the West Indies, but its findings were not available by the end of the year.

The engagement of Barbadians on short term contracts by private employers in the United States of America continued; more than 300 men were sent to the U.S.A. in 1954 and over 400 in 1955. These workers were selected by representatives of the American employers from workers voluntarily using the Government Employment Exchange. The contracts of these workers were tripartite contracts between the worker, the employer and the Government. At the end of 1954 there were 1,003 workers under contract and at the end of 1955, 980. The Regional Labour Board, a regional government agency, maintains a liaison service for these and other British West Indian workers likewise employed in the United States.

From persons voluntarily using the Government Employment Exchange, 39 were selected in 1954 for employment as student nurses in hospitals in England. In 1955, 361 were selected for, and took up employment in, the United Kingdom, while 25 were admitted to permanent residence in Canada for employment in domestic service.

The distribution of the workers who went to the United Kingdom in 1955 was as follows:

Student Nurses	113
Hospital Domestics	25
Hotel Workers	211
Others	12
	<hr/>
	361

Since 1954 funds have been made available by the Government to assist would-be emigrants who can produce documentary evidence of employment in any overseas country, and who can satisfy the competent authority of their likelihood of being able to make good in such

employment. The assistance is by way of interest-free loans up to a maximum of \$360-00 repayable over a period of two years. Six hundred and thirteen persons have availed themselves of this assistance and have emigrated to other countries; most have gone to the United Kingdom.

WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

DURING the period under review wage rates generally remained relatively constant, with small increases to launchmen, ships' watches, ships' carpenters, and to workers in bakehouses, telecommunications and cigarette manufacturing. As a result of minimum wage fixing by a government agency, the wage rates of tailors, and quarry and road haulage workers engaged upon public contracts, were increased, as were the wages of road passenger transport workers.

Cost of living allowances continued to be paid to Civil Servants at the following rates:

			<i>Per Cent</i>
On 1st	\$480 per annum	—	20
On 2nd	\$480 " "	—	7½
On 3rd	\$480 " "	—	5

The Holidays with Pay Act, 1951, provides for an annual holiday with pay of at least two weeks for every employee who has completed 150 days' work (in the case of daily paid workers) and 250 days' work (in the case of weekly, fortnightly, monthly or yearly workers) with one employer, within a period of 12 months. The employer determines the date on which the holiday begins, but he must give the workers at least seven days' notice. The quantum of holiday pay is $\frac{1}{3}$ th of the total remuneration for the period of employment in respect of which the holiday is given.

In general, workers engaged in industrial and commercial undertakings are granted a rest period of at least 24 hours in every week.

Night work is performed in sugar factories and syrup plants during the crop season (mid-January to mid-June) and also in certain minor industries and public utilities.

COST OF LIVING

THE index of retail prices remained relatively stable during 1954. There were frequent but small fluctuations in the prices of certain items of food, such as butter beans, English potatoes and onions, but more particularly in items of clothing for women. The index figure which was 98·8 in January remained practically constant until towards the end of the year when it showed a slight upward trend, reaching 100·1 in November and December.

The index figure continued to be relatively stable during 1955, reaching its highest point for the year in March, when it was 101·1. Thereafter it varied slightly, ranging from 100·2 to 100·7 until October when it dropped to 99·8, chiefly as a result of reductions in the prices of English potatoes and cereals. The figures for November and December were 100·0 and 100·4 respectively.

Appendix IV shows the index of retail prices from January 1954 to December 1955, together with the corresponding group indices. Appendix V and Appendix VI show the prices at the middle and end of 1954 and 1955 of the principal foodstuffs included in the index.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

No new trade unions were registered in 1954 or 1955. At the end of 1955 the nine upon the register were the same as at the end of 1953; of these, only five were active in the period under review. Of the five active unions, three were employers' associations, and two were workers' organisations. In addition to the two active workers' organisations, a Civil Service Association of the nature of a trade union continued to represent Civil Servants.

The Barbados Workers' Union, composed mainly of agricultural and factory workers in the sugar industry and port workers, also includes workers in various other occupations. The Union is organised into divisions, each composed of workers of a particular category. Each division is run by a committee of management and enjoys a certain measure of autonomy. Matters which cannot be settled at the divisional level are referred to the Executive Council.

The Association of Assistant Teachers in Secondary Schools is managed by an executive committee the size of which is determined by the membership of the Association, i.e. one representative from a school is appointed to the committee for every 10 members from that school.

The General Workers' Union has so far directed its efforts to the organisation and representation of Government employees, mainly artisans and labourers.

The Shipping and Mercantile Association is composed of local steamship agents and general merchants. It has a paid up membership of 28.

The Sugar Producers' Federation of Barbados consists of owners of sugar factories and sugar plantations, who together control about 70 per cent of the industry. The Federation is organised as a single body under a committee of management, but there are also a Factory Wages Committee and a Plantation Wages Committee. The Federation's representatives meet representatives of the Barbados Workers' Union annually in order to negotiate wages and conditions in the sugar industry.

The Bus Owners' Association comprises the majority of the smaller bus concessionaires. It has six members.

The Shipping and Mercantile Association and the Barbados Workers' Union use the facilities of the Labour Department to discuss wages and other matters affecting the employment of port workers. A Joint Committee, and seven Divisional Port Committees corresponding to the seven categories of port labour, provide the chief machinery for joint consultation and collective bargaining between port employers and port workers. Each committee is composed of five representatives

from the Barbados Workers' Union and a secretary from the Labour Department. A committee may appoint its chairman from among its own members or may request an officer of the Labour Department to be chairman.

Negotiations between the Barbados Workers' Union and other private undertakings affecting wage rates, hours of work and other conditions of employment of various categories of workers were also conducted under the auspices of the Labour Department.

The names of the registered unions and the dates on which they were registered are as follows:

<i>Employers' Organisations</i>	<i>Date Registered</i>
Shipping and Mercantile Association	11.5.1945
Sugar Producers' Federation of Barbados	8.12.1945
Barbados Bus Owners' Association	16.4.1947
Barbados Hackney and Livery Car Owners' Association	9.10.1948

<i>Workers' Unions</i>	<i>Date Registered</i>
Barbados Workers' Union	4.10.1941
Barbados Clerks' Union	15.5.1945
The Association of Assistant Teachers in Secondary Schools	31.9.1949
The Caribbean Worker's Union	22.2.1950
The General Workers' Union	27.10.1953

Trade Disputes 1954-1955

During the period under review there were six minor work stoppages of short duration, and one major stoppage which involved all port workers and resulted in a complete cessation of work in Bridgetown port for 10 days.

LABOUR LEGISLATION

Two amendments to legislation affecting labour came into force during 1954; the Bank Holidays (Amendment) Act, 1954, and the Wages Board (Bridgetown Shop Assistants) (Amendment) Decisions, 1954.

The Bank Holiday (Amendment) Act, 1954, increases the number of classes of business exempted from the provisions of the Bank Holidays Act, 1905, and has the effect of rendering it not unlawful for employers who are engaged in selling fresh fruit and fresh vegetables, or handicrafts of British West Indian origin, or the products of cottage industry, or who have been granted a licence or lease to search for and get petroleum under the Petroleum Act, 1950, to allow the attendance of any employee required at their places of business on any bank-holiday.

The Wages Board (Bridgetown Shop Assistants) (Amendment) Decisions, 1954, enables shop assistants employed in the catering trade in Bridgetown to be employed and remunerated by the hour, and fixes the hourly rates of wages for those so employed.

During 1955, three Acts came into force which affected labour. These were:

The Wages Council Act, 1955

It had been found that the provisions of the Wages Board Act, 1943, did not always enable unsatisfactory terms and conditions in the employment of workers to be rectified; accordingly the Wages Council Act, 1955, which repeals the 1943 Act, was passed and came into force on 14th October, 1955. This Act provides for the setting up of new machinery for the better safeguarding of the conditions of employment of workers. It is modelled on the United Kingdom Wages Councils Act, 1945, and primarily provides for the setting up of statutory machinery, "Wages Councils," for the regulation of wages and other conditions of service, in those areas of employment in which the Governor-in-Executive Committee is of opinion that no adequate machinery exists for the effective remuneration of the workers, and that having regard to the remuneration existing among those workers it is expedient that a Wages Council should be established. Provision is also made for the establishment of Wages Councils either where a breakdown has occurred in the existing voluntary machinery between employers and workers, or where a breakdown has not yet occurred, but appears likely to occur.

The Employment Exchanges Act, 1955

This Act which provides for the establishment of employment exchanges came into force on 28th October 1955. Its main provisions enable the Governor-in-Executive Committee to establish and maintain employment exchanges in such places as he thinks fit, and to make loans, out of such funds as may be provided by the Legislature, to meet the expenses of persons desiring to travel to places outside the Island when work is available to them.

The Protection of Wages (Amendment) Act, 1955

As the law stood no provision was made for the summary prosecution of offences under the Protection of Wages Act, 1951, or for granting Magistrates power, on convicting for offences of deducting sums from wages, or receiving payments from workers, contrary to the provisions of the Act, to order repayment of the sums so deducted or received and thereby reduce the number of legal processes involved.

As it was felt that offences created by the Act are of a nature that should be prosecuted summarily and that Magistrates should be empowered to make such orders, the Act was amended accordingly.

SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

THE services of the Factory Inspector appointed on agreement upon the coming into operation in 1952 of the Factories Act, were terminated on the 17th June 1954.

During 1954, 74 accidents in factories were reported, of which two were fatal. Three hundred and nineteen other accidents, of which one was fatal, were also reported. In 1955, 49 factory accidents and 358 others were reported; of these, one factory accident and one other were fatal.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

THE Board of Industrial Training continued to provide bursaries for training apprentices under a five-year course in mechanical, building and other trades. At the end of 1954, 204 persons were undergoing training and 21 had completed their courses. At the end of 1955, 205 persons were undergoing training and 21 had completed their courses.

The Barbados Evening Institute continued to provide training in a variety of subjects. Seventeen hundred and eighty-four students received instruction during 1954 compared with 1,507 students in 1955.

The Government Housecraft Centre under the direction of the Education Department continued to train girls and young women in practical domestic science; of the 630 who were trained in 1954, 38 completed the full course and were awarded certificates. In 1955, 509 were trained and 65 certificates were awarded.

The Government Technical Institute began in September 1955 to train 112 persons; 16 were taking evening classes, 18 were day release sugar factory engineers, and 78 were indentured apprentices.

The Girls' Industrial Union (established in 1912) continued to provide training for working girls in crafts such as basketwork, cake-making, artificial flower-making, etc.

Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

TOTAL revenue and expenditure for the year 1953-54, 1954-55, and 1955-56 were as follows:

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
1953-54	\$14,916,811	\$12,848,130
1954-55	\$16,272,736	\$12,668,071
1955-56*	\$16,304,071	\$14,290,244

*Revised estimate

The main heads of revenue for these years were as follows:

Head	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56*
	\$	\$	\$
Customs and Excise	6,659,818	7,232,614	7,418,000
Taxation	6,303,418	6,340,771	6,618,500
Licences	150,803	159,792	146,822
Fines	9,077	10,107	12,240
Rents and Royalties	74,785	79,555	82,247
Interest and Redemption	127,552	124,891	152,957
Net Revenue from Government Commercial Undertakings	6,117	41,529	49,305
Revenue from Government Departments and Services	1,433,725	1,572,438	1,603,363
Special Receipts	151,516	711,039	220,637
	\$14,916,811	\$16,272,736	\$16,304,071

*Revised estimate

The main heads of expenditure for the three years were as follows:

<i>Head</i>	<i>1953-54</i>	<i>1954-55</i>	<i>1955-56*</i>
	\$	\$	\$
Governor	44,306	43,001	43,352
Secretariat	96,556	121,880	153,200
Accountant General	31,930	35,100	41,300
Auditor General	42,133	42,012	44,929
Harbour and Shipping	110,305	110,644	130,658
Customs	230,123	210,920	257,655
Powder Magazine	839	911	954
Legal	26,595	27,914	28,101
Markets	39,286	41,401	51,016
Fire Brigade	50,156	44,555	72,276
Lighthouses	17,078	16,680	16,406
Registration Office	38,477	37,091	39,879
Legislature	77,527	121,506	131,478
Judiciary	175,237	176,322	198,110
Police	951,822	959,398	990,069
Prisons	130,662	123,871	81,660
Industrial Schools	58,723	62,243	67,212
Ecclesiastical	110,354	109,723	111,633
Education	2,302,856	2,379,975	2,446,221
Science and Agriculture	494,498	553,918	703,012
Public Library	34,867	38,378	42,547
Medical Departments	1,511,559	1,659,185	1,825,335
Barbados Regiment	78,157	71,858	79,602
Public Works	216,711	250,004	249,869
Pensions	597,720	696,749	726,387
Charges of Debt	184,390	252,027	278,161
Subsidies and Grants	378,761	386,497	467,886
Miscellaneous Services	1,214,717	498,395	994,640
Income Tax and Death Duties	295,000	254,851	262,271
Labour Department	159,975	156,152	425,215
Highways and Transport	974,645	1,032,831	1,094,724
Civil Aviation	83,943	104,824	131,364
Electrical Inspection	22,817	25,080	35,223
Housing Board	33,349	36,851	38,637
Peasants' Loan Bank	42,547	77,445	25,102
Old Age Pensions	509,012	513,185	525,378
Waterworks Department	718,870	697,935	775,731
Social Welfare Office	21,586	22,695	24,198
Controls, Subsidies etc	490,041	424,064	428,853
Contributions from Revenue	250,000	250,000	250,000
	\$12,848,130	\$12,668,071	\$14,290,244

*Revised estimate

Capital expenditure in 1953-54, 1954-55 and 1955-56 was as follows:

Head	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56*
	\$	\$	\$
<i>A—Loan Funds</i>	196,921	98,022	413,364
<i>B—Available Funds</i>			
Water Supplies	528,645	305,578	240,000
Housing	115,539	128,880	2,046,600†
Medical Services	57,855	215,794	338,625
Education	196,498	298,394	183,598
Agriculture	149,923	57,249	201,628
Communications	204,292	310,930	497,432
Miscellaneous	144,162	565,947	862,354
	\$1,593,835	\$1,980,764	\$4,783,601

*Revised estimate

†Including hurricane reconstruction expenses

PUBLIC DEBT

THE public debt at 31st December 1955 was \$4,905,728, the sinking funds on that date being \$1,910,180, leaving a net public debt of \$2,995,548, compared with a public debt of \$3,405,728, sinking funds of \$1,630,462 and a net public debt of \$1,775,266 on 31st December 1953. Details of loans are as follows:

Loan and Amount	Amount outstanding \$	Sinking fund at 31st December, 1955 at cost \$	Date Redeemable	Rate of Interest
Public Loan Act, 1914 and the Reimbursement Act, 1914— \$1,195,200	177,600	184,362.72	\$148,800—1961 \$ 28,800—1963	\$52,800 at 4% \$28,800 at 4½% \$96,000 at 5%
General Local Loan Act, 1933 and Public Loans (Redemption) Act, 1933—\$676,416	676,416	513,068.94	1964	3½ % per annum
Waterworks Loan Act, 1935—\$746,400	746,400	537,774.58	1961	3% per annum
Education Loan Act, 1935—\$397,872	123,600 154,272 120,000	199,342.06	1966	\$123,600 at 3%
			1966	\$154,272 at 3½%
			1967	\$120,000 at 3%
Waterworks Loan Act, 1941—\$169,920	169,920	86,734.88	1966	3½ % per annum
Local Loan Act, 1941—\$326,400	326,400	166,441.96	1966	\$321,600 at 3½% \$4,800 at 3%
Public Loans (Redemption) Act, 1942—\$411,120	411,120	168,279.84	1978	3½ % per annum
Local Loan Act, 1953—\$2,000,000	2,000,000	54,175.36	1988	4½ % per annum
	\$4,905,728	\$1,910,180.34		

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

ASSETS and Liabilities as 31st March, 1955 were:

<i>Liabilities</i>		\$
Special Funds		4,385,488
Miscellaneous Funds not applicable to General Revenue but included in Treasury Cash		4,179,816
Revenue Equalisation Fund	\$5,239,071	
Less Investment	\$2,291,159	
		2,947,912
General Revenue Balance		6,468,553
		<u>\$17,981,769</u>
<i>Assets</i>		\$
Cash in Treasury		147,545
Cash in Banks		10,691,706
Due by Crown Agents		1,668,556
Advances		583,753
Other Accounts Receivable		319,865
Advances to be subsequently refunded from Loan Funds		98,022
Advances to be subsequently refunded from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds		86,833
Investments (market value at 31st March, 1955)		4,385,489
		<u>\$17,981,769</u>

MAIN HEADS OF TAXATION

Customs Tariff

Specific rates of duty are imposed whenever practicable though, in view of the Island's dependence upon imported food, the duty on foodstuffs is low, especially on the main commodities, and exemption is granted to certain items imported from other parts of the Commonwealth.

Ad valorem duties range from 1 per cent preferential to 32 per cent general, but on most articles the rates are 10 per cent preferential and 20 per cent general. All rates, both specific and *ad valorem*, are subject to a surtax of 20 per cent except those on articles named in the Trade Agreement of 1938 between the United Kingdom and the United States of America. *Ad valorem* duty is assessed on the c.i.f. cost of the goods, i.e., the value at the time of importation, including insurance and freight. This method of assessment came into operation during 1952; previously the *ad valorem* duty was assessed on the factory cost of the item.

Exemption from payment of customs' duty is allowed on machinery and apparatus imported for use in the manufacture of sugar, rum, cotton, tobacco, etc., and for irrigating agricultural lands. Exemption is also granted to fishing tackle and machinery and apparatus for the

manufacture of cotton yarn and cotton goods from cotton yarn. The 1947 Act enabling the importation free of duty of articles manufactured from Sea Island cotton grown in the British West Indies was extended for another year in 1953. Fresh fruit, firewood, charcoal, coconuts, lemon and lime juice, which are imported mainly from neighbouring islands, are also exempt from duty.

The baggage, personal and household effects of consuls and consular officers and of public officers appointed or transferred in the service of the Crown are admitted duty free.

Household effects, not exceeding \$600 for any one family, which are imported for personal use and not for sale or exchange, and are proved to the satisfaction of the Comptroller of Customs to have been in the use of the passenger for at least one year prior to importation are also admitted free of duty.

The Pioneer Industries (Encouragement) Act passed in 1951 seeks to encourage the establishment and development of new industries and to make provision for the granting of certain relief from package tax, customs duty and income tax to persons establishing factories in connection with such industries.

	<i>Yield from Customs Duties*</i>		
	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
	\$	\$	\$
Import Duty .	3,462,277	3,681,991	4,173,735
Surtax .	379,030	400,244	464,707
	*Financial Year		

Excise

Since 1952 the excise duty on rum has been \$3.90 per proof wine gallon. In addition there is a distiller's licence fee of 4 cents per gallon on all rum distilled.

The excise duty on beer is 12 cents per gallon of wort of a specific gravity of 1,050 degrees.

	<i>Yield from Excise Duties*</i>		
	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
	\$	\$	\$
On Rum .	1,129,916	1,476,587	1,425,317
On Beer .	1,051	305	151
	*Financial Year		

Stamp Duties

Stamp duties are imposed under the Stamp Act, 1916. Duty is charged on specific instruments set out in a schedule to the Act. The Registrar is appointed adjudicator to decide the amount of any duty to be charged, with an appeal lying to the Chief Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. In certain cases unstamped or insufficiently stamped instruments may be stamped after execution on payment of the full duty and a penalty of \$24. The penalty may be remitted by the Governor-in-Executive Committee.

Stamp duty [12 cents] is required on any agreement or memorandum of agreement above a value of \$24 except for an agreement of wages or the purchase of goods, wares and merchandise. The rate of stamp duty for appraisements or valuation of property varies from 6 cents to \$4.80 depending on the value of the property. The stamp duty on cheques, receipts of \$9.60 or more, and bills of exchange payable on demand is 2 cents.

Other more important stamp duties are:

	\$	c
Bond for payment of money not exceeding \$240		60
Bond over \$240 and not exceeding \$480	1	20
Bond for each additional \$480 or part		60
Bond of indemnity		2 40
Transfer of real or personal property depending on value.	60 per	\$120
Deeds not otherwise described depending on value	1 20 to	2 40
Lease at \$48—\$96		48
rising to \$720—\$960		4 80
and for each additional \$240 or part		1 20
Marriage Licence		48
Mortgage, bond, debenture, covenant, bill of sale, judgement obtained or confessed	72 per	\$240
Affidavits and other notarial acts		24
Life Insurance Policy	24 per	\$480
Power of Attorney not under Seal		60
Power of Attorney under Seal		2 40
Appointment or discharge of a trustee		2 40

Income Tax

The income charged is the income of the year preceding the year of assessment.

The personal allowance for a married man is \$1,300 and for any other individual \$720. The allowance for each child is \$270. A maximum of \$240 is allowed for each dependent relative, not exceeding two. Deductions are allowed for life insurance premiums not exceeding one-sixth of the total income or 7 per cent of the capital sum assured on death, whichever is less. The limit of \$960 has been removed but the amount by which the tax may be reduced through the allowance is now limited to 24 per cent of the deductions. The taxpayer, however, is entitled to an allowance for premiums paid in respect of policies maintained prior to 1st January 1953, not exceeding \$960 if the tax advantage is greater than that under the limit of 24 per cent of the premiums paid in respect of all policies.

The rate of tax on life assurance companies is the average rate applicable to an individual whose taxable income is \$4,800. The rate of tax on other companies is 40 per cent.

There are reciprocal agreements with certain countries for relief from double taxation.

Table I below shows the rates of tax payable by individuals, Table II shows the incidence of tax on individuals at varying income levels and Table III gives the yield of tax for the last four financial years.

Table I. Rate of Tax payable by Individuals

Scale	Taxable Income	Total Tax
	\$	\$
On every complete dollar of taxable income up to \$500 3%	3% on 500	15
On every complete dollar of taxable income for the next \$500 6%	6% to 1,000	45
On every complete dollar of taxable income for the next \$1,000 12%	12% to 2,000	165
On every complete dollar of taxable income for the next \$1,000 18%	18% to 3,000	345
On every complete dollar of taxable income for the next \$1,000 24%	24% to 4,000	585
On every complete dollar of taxable income for the next \$1,000 30%	30% to 5,000	885
On every complete dollar of taxable income for the next \$3,000 40%	40% to 8,000	2,085
On every complete dollar of taxable income for the next \$4,000 50%	50% to 12,000	4,085
On every complete dollar of taxable income for the next \$6,000 60%	60% to 18,000	7,685
On every complete dollar of taxable income for the next \$6,000 70%, thereafter 75%	70% to 24,000 75% thereafter	11,885

Table II. Incidence of Tax on Individuals at 1954 Rates and Allowances

Income \$	Single Person \$	Married Man \$	Married man with 2 children \$
1,000	8	Nil	Nil
2,000	79	27	5
3,000	215	129	64
4,000	412	291	194
5,000	669	513	383
6,000	997	795	633
7,000	1,397	1,165	949
8,000	1,797	1,565	1,349
9,000	2,225	1,965	1,749
10,000	2,725	2,435	2,165
12,000	3,725	3,435	3,165
15,000	5,453	5,105	4,781
20,000	8,581	8,175	7,797
25,000	12,095	11,675	11,297
30,000	15,845	15,410	15,005
40,000	23,345	22,910	22,505
50,000	30,845	30,410	30,005

Table III. Yield of Income Tax

1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56 (Estimate)
\$	\$	\$	\$
5,668,645	5,732,748	5,891,259	5,800,000

Estate and Succession Duties

Estate and succession duties are payable upon property passing on death at the following rates:

<i>Where the principal value of the Estate</i>			<i>Estate duty shall be payable at the rate per cent of</i>
Exceeds \$	4,800 and does not exceed \$	14,400	1
	14,400	36,000	2
	36,000	60,000	3
	60,000	72,000	4
	72,000	96,000	5
	96,000	120,000	6
	120,000	144,000	7
	144,000	168,000	8
	168,000	192,000	9
	192,000	216,000	10
	216,000	240,000	11
	240,000	288,000	12
	288,000	336,000	13
	336,000	360,000	14
	360,000	384,000	15
	384,000	432,000	16
	432,000	480,000	17
	480,000	600,000	18
	600,000	720,000	19
	720,000	840,000	20
	840,000	960,000	21
	960,000	1,080,000	22
	1,080,000	1,200,000	23
	1,200,000	1,320,000	24
	1,320,000	1,440,000	25
	1,440,000	1,560,000	26
	1,560,000	1,680,000	27
	1,680,000	1,800,000	28
	1,800,000	1,920,000	29
	1,920,000		30

<i>Where the value of any Succession</i>		<i>Where the Successor is</i>		
		<i>(i) A husband, a descendant or ancestor of the predecessor</i>	<i>(ii) A brother or sister or their descendants of the predecessor</i>	<i>(iii) A person in any other degree or stranger in blood to the predecessor</i>
Exceeds \$	96 but does not exceed \$2,400	1%	1%	2%
	2,400	1%	2%	3%
	4,800	1½%	3%	4%
	9,600	2%	4%	5%
	14,400	2%	4%	6%
	24,000	2%	5%	8%
	33,600	2%	5%	9%
	48,000	2%	6%	10%

Relief in the case of quick successions to land or a business is allowed at the following rates:

Where the second death occurs within one year of the first death										Per Cent
						two years				75
"	"	"	"	"	"	three	"	"	"	60
"	"	"	"	"	"	four	"	"	"	45
"	"	"	"	"	"	five	"	"	"	30
"	"	"	"	"	"		"	"	"	15

The yields for the last four financial years were as follows:

Year	Estate Duty	Succession Duty	Interest	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1951-52	202,958	87,847	502	291,307
1952-53	185,577	54,003	867	240,447
1953-54	272,326	66,789	1,302	340,417
1954-55	179,254	40,852	1,275	221,381

Entertainment Tax

Entertainment tax was imposed in 1953 on the following forms of entertainment:

1. Cinematograph films, including inflammable and non-inflammable films, silent films and phono films.
2. Barbados Turf Club race meetings.
3. Intercolonial and Test cricket matches, and other cricket matches where one of the teams is from without the Island.
4. Intercolonial football matches, and other football matches where one of the teams is from without the Island.
5. Intercolonial tennis matches and other tennis matches where one of the teams is from without the Island.
6. The Annual Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition.
7. Theatrical performances and stage plays.
8. Fêtes, fairs, bazaars and circuses.
9. Professional boxing matches.
10. Intercolonial athletic and cycle sports.

The tax is charged at the rate of 10 per cent on payments for admission. Exemption is granted if the whole of the profits of the entertainment are to be devoted to charitable purposes. The yield for 1953-54 was \$42,360, and for 1954-55, \$37,878.

Other Taxation

The other principal taxes are the package tax and tax on motor spirit and diesel fuel used in road vehicles. The yields from these taxes were as follows:

	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
	\$	\$	\$
Package Tax	164,255	150,215	179,025
Tax on Motor Spirit and Diesel Fuel	808,673	949,249	988,928

The package tax is levied under the Package Tax Act, 1941, by which a levy of 12 cents is made, with certain exceptions, on every parcel of goods, wares and merchandise imported into the Island or taken out of bond for consumption in the Island. Goods and merchandise arriving

in bulk are also subject to package tax in accordance with a schedule which sets out the amount of the article that is deemed to be a package, for example, every 5 cwt. of machinery is considered one package and every 500 superficial feet of one inch thickness or less of timber. This tax is collected by the Customs or, if the package arrives by post, by the Post Office.

The tax on motor spirit is 26½ cents per wine gallon and is collected from the importer.

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

CURRENCY

THE British Caribbean currency notes were first issued on the 1st August 1951 and from that date Barbados Government Currency notes were gradually withdrawn and were finally demonetized on the 2nd January 1955. Arrangements have been made for the encashment of Barbados Government currency notes through Barclays Bank D.C.O. as agents for the British Caribbean Currency Board.

During 1955 legislation was enacted making currency notes issued in Jamaica legal tender in Barbados.

The notes in circulation in the Island at the 31st December 1955 amounted to \$5,663,105, as follows:

Denomination \$	Barbados Government Currency Notes		British Caribbean Currency Notes	
	No.	Value \$	No.	Value \$
1-00	42,277	42,277	824,842	824,842
2-00	3,214	6,428	119,704	239,408
5-00	4,987	24,935	423,627	2,118,135
10-00	—	—	57,626	576,260
20-00	172	3,440	37,004	740,080
100-00	44	4,400	10,829	1,082,900
		\$81,480		\$5,581,625

Under the authority of the Currency Act of 1950 new British Caribbean coins were first issued on the 15th November 1955 and, as a result, United Kingdom coins are being gradually withdrawn and repatriated. A shipment of United Kingdom coins valued at \$230,400 was made on the 14th December 1955; coins awaiting shipment on 31st December 1955 amounted to \$83,165.

The number of British Caribbean coins issued in the Island up to the 31st December 1955 was as follows:

<i>Denomination</i>	<i>Number of Coins</i>	<i>\$ Value</i>
$\frac{1}{2}$ cent	None issued	—
1 "	560,000	5,600
2 "	443,750	8,875
5 "	320,000	16,000
10 "	300,000	30,000
25 "	616,000	154,000
50 "	196,000	98,000
		<hr/>
		\$312,475

The West Indian dollar is fixed at 4s. 2d., that is \$4.80 to £1 sterling.

BANKING

Commercial Banks

There are three overseas banks operating in the Colony—Barclays Bank D.C.O., the Royal Bank of Canada and the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Their liabilities and assets were as follows:

<i>Liabilities</i>			<i>Assets</i>		
		\$000			\$000
Notes		31	Cash		1,672
Deposits					
(i) Demand	14,555		Balances due by other Banks		
(ii) Time	13,693		in Barbados		994
(iii) Savings	10,398	38,646	Balance due by other Banks		
Balances due to			abroad		19,956
(a) Other Banks	233		Loans and Advances		16,627
(b) Abroad	564		Investments		—
Other Liabilities	868		Other Assets		1,093
		<hr/>			<hr/>
		\$40,342			\$40,342

Commercial banks telegraphic transfer rates for buying and selling at 31st December 1955 were as follows:

<i>Sterling</i>	<i>U.S. dollars</i>	<i>Canadian dollars</i>
Selling 482.40	72.1% prem	72.3% prem
Buying 477.90	70 % "	70.6% "

Government Savings Bank

In addition to the commercial banks there is a Government Savings Bank, in which, at the end of June 1955, there were 43,574 accounts, a reduction of 499 when compared with 1953; the total sum at their credit was \$14,040,704.51, an increase of \$1,723,008.90 over 1953. The market value of invested funds was \$13,824,448 at 30th June 1955. The rate of interest on deposits is 3 per cent a year. Since March 1955 there has been a limit of \$5,000 on new deposits.

Peasants' Loan Bank

The Peasants' Loan Bank, established in 1937 with a capital of \$48,000 to be advanced from the Public Treasury as the Bank from time to time might require, makes loans for various agricultural pur-

poses, such as irrigation and the purchase of livestock and manures, to enable peasant proprietors to acquire good and marketable titles to their holdings, and to bring back into cultivation holdings abandoned through lack of capital. A peasant proprietor is defined as one who owns 25 acres or less. The Bank is a body corporate. It is controlled by a board of five directors appointed as follows: the Director of Agriculture appointed by the Governor, one member appointed sessionally by the Legislative Council, two members appointed sessionally by the House of Assembly and one member appointed by the Agricultural Society of the Island. During the period 1st June 1953 to 31st May 1954, loans were made amounting to \$105,834-00 to 839 persons, and for the same period in 1954-55, loans amounting to \$144,903-00 were made to 1,534 persons.

Sugar Industry Agricultural Bank

The Sugar Industry Agricultural Bank was established in 1907 with a grant of \$384,000 made by the Imperial Treasury in order to assist the sugar industry of the Colony. The Sugar Industry Agricultural Bank Act, 1907, was replaced by the Sugar Industry Agricultural Bank Act of 1943 in order that loans might be made to sugar factories in the same way as the previous Act authorised loans for sugar plantations and sugar cultivation.

The net profit for the financial year 1953-54 amounted to \$27,015, and for 1954-55 to \$24,179.

Barbados Co-operative Bank Limited

The Barbados Co-operative Bank Limited is a privately owned bank incorporated in 1938, with a registered capital of \$240,000. The number of depositors at the end of the financial year 1954-55 (28th February) was 21,207 and the balance at the credit of depositors was \$741,671, compared with 20,808 depositors and \$713,479 credit balance in 1953-54.

Chapter 5: Commerce

THE prosperity of the Island depends on the sugar crop and the prices paid for sugar and its by-products.

Large imports of foodstuffs and lumber are essential to an island which lacks the space for growing adequate food crops; although ground provisions are grown, it is not possible to produce the items which constitute the staple diet of the people—flour, rice, and salted pork. Barbados has no timber so that lumber has to be imported for building. Machinery is necessary for the sugar industry.

The visible adverse balance of trade was \$4,388,434 in 1953 and \$8,323,446 in 1954. An adverse balance has been an invariable feature

of the trade of the Island and is in part offset by interest received on capital investments abroad, remittances from Barbadians who have settled overseas, and by tourist traffic.

Exchange control was maintained during 1954 and 1955 as well as restrictions on imports and exports by a licensing system, but the Colony was adequately supplied with its requirements and trade and commerce were not seriously hampered in any way.

There is a reasonable amount of entrepôt trade between Barbados and the Windward and Leeward Islands. This is carried on with commodities mainly of sterling origin and will no doubt increase substantially as the necessity for currency control diminishes.

Imported goods have traditionally been distributed through commission agents, wholesalers and retailers. The Commission Agents represent foreign exporters. They solicit orders from wholesalers for goods, and finance the importation of these goods on behalf of the wholesalers who in turn distribute to retailers operating throughout the Colony. There is now no actual distribution of goods by the Government except of certain categories of pickled pork. Price control is, however, maintained over certain essential items.

Until the end of 1955 rice was distributed to wholesalers in accordance with a quota system which was brought into being during the late war. This method has now been abolished and distribution is carried out by local agents who have been appointed by the British Guiana Rice Marketing Board.

	1952	1953	1954
	\$	\$	\$
Total Imports (c.i.f)	\$54,193,918	45,524,335	48,763,353
Total Exports (f.o.b.)	39,950,062	41,135,901	40,439,907
Re-Exports	3,049,958	2,986,008	2,884,856

(All figures exclude the value of bullion and specie)

IMPORTS

THE decrease in the value of imports in 1953 was largely due to the falling off in the value of imports such as manufactured goods, iron and steel, paper, textiles and hardware and a decrease in the quantity and price of animal foods and empty sugar bags. Imports for 1954, however, showed an increase, due to the increase in the quantity and value of foodstuffs and fertilizers, the value of paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof, motor vehicles and tyres and tubes for motor vehicles.

The quantities and values of the main items imported in 1952, 1953 and 1954 are set out on page 40.

The value of goods from the United Kingdom, which fell from \$21,932,632 in 1952 to \$18,555,632 in 1953, rose to \$19,529,448 in 1954. This increase was largely due to a rise in imports of manufactured goods.

Imports from Canada, which decreased from \$8,199,569 in 1952 to \$7,659,305 in 1953, increased to \$8,875,341 in 1954. This increase was mainly due to larger imports of meats, animal feeding stuffs and lumber.

MAIN IMPORTS, 1952-1954.

Item	Unit	1952		1953		1954	
		Quantity	Value \$	Quantity	Value \$	Quantity	Value \$
Beer, Ale, etc	gal.	264,376	548,962	234,045	473,853	271,557	527,833
Animal Foods	lb.	30,999,561	2,548,968	25,600,364	1,797,235	28,243,034	1,978,947
Rice	lb.	16,913,708	1,860,508	21,378,084	2,387,727	15,809,926	1,776,730
Flour	lb.	23,892,008	2,194,164	20,982,780	1,919,037	20,923,245	1,754,199
Pork, Salted	lb.	4,384,360	1,096,091	3,173,306	666,771	3,759,130	950,857
Milk	lb.	2,590,349	777,105	3,207,745	969,270	3,959,935	1,050,633
Lumber	ft.	5,962,083	1,344,316	8,160,344	1,613,760	8,741,007	1,730,556
Bags and Sacks, empty	no.	2,660,906	2,234,132	1,017,050	430,498	522,852	220,281
Cotton Piece Goods	sq. yd.	2,448,049	1,622,646	2,368,077	1,223,009	1,981,367	971,525
Cotton Manufactures—other kinds	sq. yd.	—	1,095,122	—	1,092,730	—	1,036,671
Art Silk Piece Goods	sq. yd.	1,882,934	1,524,284	1,710,651	1,195,525	2,159,486	1,282,587
Electrical Apparatus—all kinds		—	965,547	—	684,068	—	944,354
Hardware		—	1,145,448	—	619,516	—	563,292
Machinery		—	3,600,142	—	2,838,740	—	2,309,819
Manures and Fertilizers	tons	13,769	1,622,440	11,832	1,264,522	15,148	1,559,841
Motor cars and Trucks	no.	616	1,409,078	450	834,453	548	1,199,719
Tyres and Tubes for Motor Vehicles		—	212,947	—	219,948	—	325,207
Boots and Shoes	pairs	281,665	899,338	321,705	1,036,528	327,756	1,000,611
Iron and Steel Manufactures		—	1,415,355	—	1,149,047	—	1,928,750
Paper Manufactures—all kinds		—	1,238,459	—	776,711	—	1,054,819

Imports from other Commonwealth countries, which dropped from \$13,044,406 in 1952 to \$9,934,720 in 1953, increased to \$10,162,559 in 1954. This increase resulted chiefly from larger imports of meat and dairy products from Australia and New Zealand and petroleum products from Trinidad.

Imports from the United States of America were worth \$4,482,334 in 1952, \$3,283,396 in 1953 and \$3,226,822 in 1954.

The following table shows the principal sources of imports by percentage of total value:

	1952	1953	1954
	%	%	%
United Kingdom	40.5	40.8	40.1
Canada	15.1	16.8	18.2
Other parts of the British Commonwealth	24.1	21.8	20.8
United States of America	8.3	7.2	6.6
Other Foreign Countries	12.0	13.4	14.3

EXPORTS

THE quantities and values of the main exports in 1952, 1953 and 1954 were as follows:

Item	Unit	1952		1953		1954	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Sugar	tons	145,472	\$ 26,064,160	138,151	\$ 27,014,106	151,507	\$ 28,180,782
Molasses*	gal.	8,323,204	5,388,414	8,273,386	5,091,674	8,764,429	4,161,999
Rum	gal.	780,686	1,770,203	660,728	1,752,607	857,165	2,155,376
Soap	lb.	758,330	157,716	806,797	163,692	820,556	157,792
Margarine	lb.	861,898	349,068	1,173,624	481,583	1,495,026	622,075
Edible Oil	gal.	84,767	190,726	43,876	96,499	42,095	86,093
Cotton Lint	lb.	9,554	14,331	19,480	22,864	5,188	6,533
Confectionery . . .	—	—	398,441	—	2,652,857	—	1,466,288

*In 1952 exports of molasses comprised choice molasses (a by-product of Muscovado Sugar manufacture) 67,989 wine gallons; fancy molasses 3,449,423 wine gallons; vacuum pan molasses 4,805,483 wine gallons; and bottoms 309 wine gallons. In 1953 exports of molasses were: choice molasses 75,596 gallons; fancy molasses 4,301,009 gallons; vacuum pan molasses 3,865,674 gallons; bottoms molasses 31,107 gallons. In 1954 exports of molasses were: choice molasses 75,323 gallons; fancy molasses 4,235,436 gallons; vacuum pan molasses 4,440,647 gallons and bottoms molasses 13,023 gallons.

The following table shows the principal destinations of exports by percentage of the total value.

	1952	1953	1954
	%	%	%
United Kingdom	49.4	73.5	57.6
Canada	36.0	10.6	25.9
Other Parts of the British Commonwealth	12.6	12.2	13.1
United States of America	0.6	2.3	1.6
Other Foreign Countries	0.9	0.8	1.0
Bunkers and Stores	0.5	0.6	0.8

Chapter 6: Production

LAND UTILISATION AND TENURE

THE total land area of Barbados is 106,470 acres made up of 94,346 acres estimated to be arable land, and 12,124 acres estimated to be rocky surface, coastland, urban areas and residential area.

All arable land has been farmed as plantations for generations and has been owned by the occupiers or worked by local attorneys on behalf of absentee proprietors. During the past half century several plantations have been cut up into small holdings and sold. It is estimated that 66,880 acres are devoted to agricultural production, estates and small holdings, and that 27,466 acres are thin rocky pasture lands and gullies.

The system of agriculture in general practice has tended to conserve the soil in the coralline limestone areas and to prevent serious erosion. More effective soil conservation methods are being sought by trial. The soils of the Scotland District derived from marine deposits have been badly eroded, and measures for the protection of this area were under consideration at the end of the period under review.

Natural storage of water is effected on a relatively large scale in the lower sections of the coralline rock cap as it rests on synclinal areas of the impervious geological beds beneath. This water is pumped to the surface for domestic use and, on a small scale, for crop irrigation. Investigations are proceeding into the further use of underground water resources for irrigation. Statutory powers have been given to a Water Board, under the Underground Water Control Act of 1951, to control the use of the natural water resources.

Almost all land is held by private freehold. A very small area is state-owned. Methods of tenure are by complete purchase, incomplete purchase, under will, heir-at-law, as agent for owner abroad, or for deceased owner or otherwise. In 1955 the Legislature passed the Security of Tenure of Small Holdings Act to increase the security of tenants of small holdings and ensure proper cultivation.

AGRICULTURE

Sugar

Sugar cane is grown as the principal crop on all plantations and on nearly all small holdings. In 1954, 36,253·16 acres of cane were reaped by plantations and an estimated 10,000 acres by small holders, making a total of 46,253·16 acres; in 1955, 36,083·37 acres of cane were reaped by plantations and an estimated 10,000 acres by small holders, making a total of 46,083·37 acres. The actual production of sugar and fancy molasses expressed in tons of sugar was made up as follows:

	1954	1955
Vacuum pan sugar .	163,891·7	150,139·7
Muscovado .	825·5	1,090·2
Fancy Molasses .	14,243·3	19,780·4
	<hr/> 178,960·5	<hr/> 171,010·3

The size of the crop in recent years may be judged by comparing it with the average tonnage for previous years:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Tons</i>
1942-1944	115,603 average
1945-1948	110,656 "
1949	152,731
1950	158,183
1951	187,643
1952	167,875
1953	160,750
1954	178,960
1955	171,010

The yield of sugar per acre of cane reaped was 3,869 tons in 1954 and 3,711 tons in 1955. The average yield of cane per acre was 33.45 tons in 1954 and 31.79 tons in 1955.

Since 1939 no new vacuum pan factory for sugar has been built; on the contrary, 10 of those operating have been closed. During 1955, 21 vacuum pan factories, one muscovado factory and nine fancy molasses steam driven plants manufactured sugar and molasses.

Marketing

The committee set up in February 1953 to make recommendations for the improvement of the marketing organisation submitted an interim report in May 1954. In accordance with its recommendations plans were made during 1954 and 1955 for the establishment of a central market in Bridgetown and the erection of rural markets. Progress on the building of the central market was held up because the site proposed was not available, but construction was expected to begin early in 1956. During 1955 arrangements were made for the control of the Eagle Hall District Market to be taken over by the Central Government from the Vestry of St. Michael, and for the erection of a rural market at Top Rock, in Christ Church. Proposals for the drafting of a new Markets Bill were completed in 1955.

Agricultural Department

The policy of the Agricultural Department is the conservation of soil and the maintenance and improvement of soil fertility; the control of pests and diseases of crops; the improvement of crop yields by selection and breeding; the maintenance of a sound animal husbandry industry as an integral part of the farming system; the development and improvement of the fishing industry; the encouragement of the production of local food crops, especially green vegetables; the stimulation of co-operative ventures, particularly amongst small holders; the development of irrigation in suitable areas.

The Agricultural Department embraces the British West Indies Central Sugar Cane Breeding Station, the Government Laboratory, a sugar plantation, a Central Livestock Station, several District Agricultural Stations and a Fisheries Section.

Investigation work on sugar cane includes the breeding of new varieties, cultivation and manuring, irrigation and the control of pests and diseases. The economics of small holdings are also being investi-

gated as a basis for agricultural extension work. The extension staff for these small holdings is being trained at the Eastern Caribbean Farm Institute, Trinidad. Credit facilities to small farmers are available through the Peasants' Loan Bank (see p.37).

In February 1954 the Department of Agriculture started a pilot tractor scheme in order to investigate the numerous problems, technical and organisational, which arise in providing a tractor service for the cultivation of small holdings. During 1954 and 1955 two tractors were operated on small holdings in the parishes of Christ Church and St. Philip. A total of 289 holdings comprising 260 acres were cultivated.

In 1954 and 1955 considerable emphasis was placed on the agricultural extension work of the Department of Agriculture. An important development during the latter half of 1955 was the formation of informal discussion groups among farmers throughout the Island. Farmers are encouraged to discuss their problems freely among themselves and with the Agricultural Instructor at monthly meetings. As a result of the activity of these groups it has been possible, amongst other things, to organise the purchase and transport of fertilizer in bulk on an economical basis with the co-operation of the Peasants' Loan Bank. In addition to general advice the members of the agricultural extension staff gave considerable assistance to small holders in soil conservation, irrigation, mechanical cultivation, pest and disease control, and the growing of fruit trees.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

THE total number of livestock recorded in the 1946 census was: cattle, 15,050; pigs, 24,367; sheep, 33,444; goats, 16,099. There are also small numbers of mules and donkeys.

Dairying and the possibilities of developing an economic system of animal husbandry are being investigated at the Central Livestock Station. Special attention is being paid to dairying as an ancillary to sugar production and to the improvement of the Island's stock of milch goats, sheep, pigs and poultry. Stud centres are maintained at the six District Agricultural Stations. An island-wide artificial insemination scheme for cattle is under way to improve breeds and control venereal disease.

Artificial insemination continued to be undertaken on an increased scale at the Central Livestock Station, District Agricultural Stations and at Plantations, dairies and small holdings, and increased from 674 in 1954 to 1,795 in 1955.

Livestock products are used for local consumption. The production of ham, bacon and pork sausages is undertaken on a small scale.

In 1954 the possibility of increasing the production of pigs was examined. In October of that year the Government introduced a subsidy to pig breeders in the form of free issues of concentrated feed related to the sizes of litters. The scheme, which was revised in July 1955 in order to provide a better incentive to the careful rearing of piglets, has given considerable stimulus to pig-breeding. It is operated largely

by the Extension Staff of the Department of Agriculture, who give advice on the housing, care, feeding and maintenance of sows and litters. During 1954-55 a monthly average of 450 litters received free issues of feed.

The Veterinary Department is a part of the Department of Science and Agriculture and is under the immediate supervision of two veterinary surgeons.

FORESTRY

THERE are no forests and consequently no Forestry Department. A small area of 46 acres of original forest is preserved by statute. The cultivation of trees is being encouraged by tax relief measures under the Cultivation of Trees Act, 1951. Casuarina and mahogany trees are distributed free under this Act, provided they are planted in accordance with specified conditions.

FISHERIES

INVESTIGATIONS for increasing the catch of fish and measures for the improvement of the fishing industry are undertaken by the Fisheries Division of the Department of Science and Agriculture. An advisory Fisheries Committee assists the Department.

Schemes in operation provide for the maintenance, expansion and development of fisheries production and for the marketing of fish. Additional fish markets at Oistins and Speightstown, and beach shelters at several landing places, have been built. Channels through the reefs have been widened to facilitate the passage of fishing boats.

In May 1955 Mr. J. MacKenzie of the North British Cold Storage and Ice Company, Leith, visited Barbados to advise on the practicability of establishing an organisation for the purchase, storage and distribution of fish, designed to secure expansion of the fishing industry, full exploitation of local fisheries resources, guaranteed prices to fishermen, and increased supplies to consumers at economical prices.

The experimental fisheries boat continues to operate for the purpose of investigating and demonstrating improved methods of catching fish. Progress was made in research on kingfish. The use of nylon gill nets and ring nets was explored. Bank surveys were carried out in preliminary investigations for deep sea "long line" fisheries. Methods already demonstrated have been adopted by the fishing industry with considerable success.

Under the "Loan Scheme" approximately 1,600 loans had been issued to the end of 1955, amounting to \$226,401.75 to assist with the building of new sail boats, with the repairing and maintaining of others and with the construction of powered boats.

The mechanisation of the fishing fleet proceeded very rapidly, with substantial assistance from the Government. At the 31st December 1955 there were 81 powered fishing boats, of which 46 had been built with the assistance of loans from the Government, as against an overall total of 18 powered boats in 1953. Powered boats are proving them-

selves a sound economic proposition and have considerably increased fish supplies.

MINERALS

ALL petroleum and natural gas within the Island is vested in the Governor-in-Executive Committee. All other mineral rights are owned by the owner of the surface rights, unless otherwise alienated.

Barbados Gulf Oil Company holds a prospecting licence covering about half the Island, and the British Union Oil Company, Limited, a prospecting licence covering the rest. Oil in commercial quantities has not yet been discovered, but natural gas has been found.

Royalties amounting to \$10,580.95 were paid to the Government by the Natural Gas Corporation in the year ending 31st March 1955. In the same period the Corporation produced 124,177 million cu. ft. of Natural Gas, and sold gas to the value of \$86,837.06.

The exploration and exploitation of petroleum and natural gas is administered by the Department of Petroleum and Natural Gas, comprising a Director and a small office staff.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

IN addition to the factories and plants producing sugar and rum, there are factories manufacturing biscuits, shirts, confectionery, lard and margarine, soap, and wax from sugar residue.

Government Encouragement to Industry

Income tax relief is granted to encourage pioneer industries. Every pioneer manufacturer is entitled in each of any five years during a period of eight years to set off capital expenditure against income arising from the manufacture of the pioneer product, and every pioneer manufacturer which is a limited liability company is entitled within two years after the sum is set off to distribute it to the shareholders or debenture holders as capital monies free of income tax.

There were no major developments in industry during the period under review, but a number of concessions were made by the Government in an effort to promote and expand industrial activity. Thus customs drawbacks were allowed on a number of raw materials and containers, when re-exported, and duty-free admission was granted to (for instance) materials and supplies required by the shirt and garment industry, and to machinery for the local manufacture of animal feed. Three industrial concerns were granted "pioneer status" carrying with it substantial taxation concessions; the list of approved pioneer industries now covers 12 industries, including such diverse activities as the manufacture of shirts and confectionery, the canning of flying fish, and the retreading of tyres.

Handicrafts and Home Industries

In December 1954 it was agreed that the scheme for development of minor handicrafts should proceed under the control of the Social Welfare Department, and the sum of \$15,350 was included in the

Colony's estimates for the year 1955-56 for the establishment of a centre for straw and fibre work. The appointment of a Handicraft Development Officer was made as from November 1954 and at the end of December 1955 arrangements were well in hand for the opening of the workshop, using premises belonging to Canefield Estate in the parish of St. Thomas.

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

Education Department

The central administration of education is vested in the Director of Education. The Education Board, composed of five members appointed by the Governor, with the Director as Chairman, is an advisory body. Legislation to reconstitute the Board by setting up five constituent Committees (Primary Education, Secondary Education, Further Education, Finance, General Purposes), which will enable the Board to obtain on any matter the advice of persons with specialised knowledge and experience, was under consideration by the House of Assembly at the end of 1955.

The established staff of the Department includes a Deputy Director of Education, a Chief Inspector and three District Inspectors, specialist inspectors of handicrafts, domestic subjects, infant methods and nutrition, a supervisor and three assistant supervisors of visual education.

The Principal, Vice-Principal, two women tutors and the Lecturer in Agriculture of Erdiston Teachers' Training College, the Principal of the Barbados Evening Institute, the Principal of the Technical Institute and the organiser and assistant organiser of the housecraft centre are also officers of the Department.

Policy

During 1944-45 the first Director of Education prepared three important memoranda: A Policy for Education; The Provision for Secondary Education in Barbados, and The Evaluation of Education in Barbados. In 1949 his successor outlined plans for the integration of the elementary and secondary systems of education. It is within the framework of these recommendations that educational policy has been developed.

Education at the primary stage in the elementary schools is free, but in the preparatory departments of aided secondary schools and in independent schools fees are charged. Secondary education is provided in the senior departments of the elementary schools, in secondary modern and in the aided secondary grammar schools, and in some

independent schools. No fees are charged in the elementary and secondary modern schools, but pupils of the secondary grammar schools pay tuition fees ranging from \$12 to \$72 per annum.

Elementary Schools

Elementary schools cater for children between the ages of five and 14.

There are 124 elementary schools, including the four secondary modern schools, which are entirely maintained by Government funds, supplemented by an annual grant of \$4,920 contributed by the 11 parochial Vestries towards the upkeep and sanitation of school buildings most of which are owned by the Government, although some remain vested in the Anglican, Methodist and Moravian denominations and in the Vestries. Government expenditure on elementary schools for the financial year April 1954 to March 1955 was \$1,602,360.

The local supervision of elementary schools is undertaken by Boards of Managers appointed annually by the Director of Education. An Appointments, Promotions and Transfers Committee, comprising representatives of the Education Department and the Anglican, Methodist and Moravian denominations, was appointed in 1953 to advise the Director of Education on the selection of staffs.

At 31st August 1955 there were 37 schools for boys, 40 for girls and 47 co-educational (including 6 infant schools). There were 35,977 pupils on the roll (18,289 boys and 17,688 girls). The average attendance during the academic year September 1954 to August 1955 was 27,793 (14,208 boys and 13,595 girls) or 78.7 per cent of pupils on the roll, as against 26,039 (13,155 boys and 12,884 girls) or 79.3 per cent for the year 1953-54.

There is a nutrition scheme which provides a daily snack of milk and food yeast biscuits for each elementary school child. It is estimated that about 95 per cent of the pupils in elementary schools take the full ration. There is no organised school medical service, but the Department of Medical Services makes provision for limited medical, dental and optical treatment.

The first two secondary modern schools were opened in 1952 in the parish of St. Michael. Two new secondary modern schools—The Princess Margaret School in the parish of St. Philip and the West St. Joseph Secondary Modern School in the parish of St. Joseph—were opened in May 1955.

At 31st August 1955 there were 1,869 pupils (951 boys and 918 girls) on the rolls of the four secondary modern schools. Practical courses include woodwork, metal-work, bookbinding, domestic science, agriculture and animal husbandry. For suitable pupils there is an elementary course in commercial subjects which leads to further training at the Barbados Evening Institute.

The establishment of teachers in elementary schools comprised 126 Head Teachers and 683 Assistant Teachers. All elementary school teachers are civil servants subject to Colonial Regulations.

Secondary Schools

There are 10 Government-aided secondary schools—three First Grade and seven Second Grade. Children are admitted to these schools at the age of $8\frac{1}{2}$ years and are allowed to remain up to the age of 19 years in the First Grade Schools and 18 years in the Second Grade Schools. At 31st August 1955 the three First Grade schools had an attendance of 1,341 (929 boys and 412 girls). Of these Harrison College (boys) and Queen's College (girls) are day schools situated in the Bridgetown area. The Lodge School (boys) in the parish of St. John, is a day school which also has a boarding establishment. These schools prepare candidates for the General Certificate Examination of the Oxford and Cambridge Board at scholarship, advanced and ordinary levels in classics, mathematics, science and modern studies. Training in commercial subjects is also provided at Queen's College.

The seven Second Grade schools—three for boys, three for girls and one co-educational—are situated in St. Michael, Christ Church, St. Andrew, St. Lucy and St. Peter. During 1954-55 they had an attendance of 1,818 pupils (1,172 boys and 646 girls). They prepare candidates mainly for the General Certificate Examination of the Oxford and Cambridge Board at ordinary level. Training in commercial subjects is also provided at Combermere School and the Boys' Foundation School, and in agricultural science at the Coleridge and Parry School.

Aided secondary schools are managed by governing bodies, which are appointed by the Governor-in-Executive Committee, and function under schemes formulated by the Director of Education and approved by the Legislature. Teachers in Government-aided secondary schools are not civil servants but are pensionable under the Teachers' Pension Act. Teachers in receipt of a minimum salary of \$2,280 for men and \$1,824 for women are eligible for the payment of leave passages.

The staff of the three First Grade Schools consists of three Heads, 67 assistants and three visiting tutors and the cost to Government for the maintenance of these schools during the financial year ended on 31st March 1955 was \$237,699. In the seven Second Grade schools there are seven Heads, 88 assistants and five visiting tutors. The cost to Government was \$236,148.

Independent Schools

There are eight private schools for boys and girls which have been inspected by the Department of Education. Two have been approved for the examinations of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board. The remaining six have been approved for the General Certificate Examination of the University of London. These schools had an attendance of 2,427 (859 boys and 1,568 girls) and a staff of 97 teachers.

The Codrington High School (130 girls) in the parish of St. John and the Ursuline Convent (41 boys and 294 girls) in the parish of St. Michael are both day and boarding schools. These two schools had a total staff of 28 teachers. They enter their pupils for the examinations of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board.

Exhibitions and Scholarships

Exhibitions and scholarships tenable at aided secondary schools are provided from Government and Vestry funds. The sum of \$4,184 was expended on Government Exhibitions for the year ended the 31st March 1955.

The Government Scholarships and Exhibitions Act (1949) provides annually for five Barbados Scholarships, two Exhibitions tenable at the University College of the West Indies and two Island Scholarships tenable at Codrington College. The Governor-in-Executive Committee controls the award and tenure of all those scholarships.

Winners of Barbados Scholarships are required to attain a standard equal to that prescribed by the Colleges of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge for the award of their open scholarships. The maximum value of the scholarships is \$2,880 (£600) per annum over a period of three to six years. In addition the sum of \$576 (£120) is granted to each scholarship winner to meet travelling and other initial expenses. Barbados Scholarships are awarded on the results of the General Certificate Examination at advanced and scholarship levels of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board.

Government Exhibitions at the University College of the West Indies are awarded on the results of the University Entrance Examination. Until 1952 two Island Scholarships valued at \$576 (£120) each were awarded annually on the results of an examination set by the authorities of Codrington College in consultation with the Director of Education. No scholarships have been awarded since 1952, as the classical course at the College was to be terminated in 1954. However, new regulations for the award of Island Scholarships to Codrington College were under review in order to meet the requirements of a theological college.

Training of Teachers

Until the end of the academic year 1953-54, Erdiston Training College, which was opened in 1948, provided a one-year course of training in modern educational methods for teachers in elementary schools and non-graduate teachers in Government-aided secondary schools. During this period 180 elementary school teachers and 17 non-graduate teachers in Government-aided secondary schools gained certificates of training.

A two-year course was introduced at the commencement of the academic year 1954-55, and residential accommodation provided for 32 students from the Windward and Leeward Islands in addition to that already provided for local students. The minimum qualification for entry into Erdiston College is a School Certificate or the London Matriculation Certificate. Students are selected for each session by the Director of Education in consultation with the Principal of the College. Barbados students numbered 64 in September 1954.

Additional training for teachers is provided during the Easter vacation when the Department of Education organises classes in a

wide variety of subjects. During school terms there are regular Saturday classes under the direction of the Department.

Training for teachers both in elementary and secondary schools is also provided by the Barbados Evening Institute in academic courses leading to the General Certificate of Education of the University of London at ordinary and advanced levels and the Diplomas of the College of Preceptors.

Women teachers are selected annually to attend training courses at the Housecraft Centre leading to the examinations in housecraft of the City and Guilds of London Institute.

Under the Five-Year Training Scheme the following scholarships have been awarded to elementary school teachers:

1953. One three-year course in Domestic Science at the City of Bath Training College.

Two one-year courses in the Education of Young Children at the University of Durham Institute of Education.

Two one-year courses for the professional certificate at the University of London Institute of Education.

One Arts degree course at the University College of the West Indies, Jamaica.

1954 One three-year course in Domestic Science at the City of Bath Training College.

One one-year course in the Education of Young Children at the University of Durham Institute of Education.

One Arts degree course at the University College of the West Indies, Jamaica.

1955. Two one-year courses in Agriculture at the Eastern Caribbean Farm Institute, Trinidad.

One three-year course in Domestic Science at the City of Bath Training College.

One one-year course in the Education of Young Children at the University of Durham Institute of Education.

Under the Caribbean Vocational Training Scheme, seven scholarships for training in agricultural science and animal husbandry (six to teachers in elementary schools and one to a teacher in the Government-aided secondary schools) were awarded in 1955.

Supply of Teachers

Approximately 45 per cent of the head teachers at elementary schools possess a training college certificate and approximately 34 per cent of the assistant teachers have attended a training college for at least one year. The shortage of specialist teachers for the staffs of the aided secondary schools, particularly for the teaching of science and mathematics, continued. To assist in raising the proportion of graduates on school staffs, provision for the further training of serving non-graduates was included in the Government Five Year Training Scheme. To this end bursaries totalling \$11,000 have been awarded to nine teachers in aided secondary schools for training at the University

College of the West Indies, the University of Puerto Rico and the University of Reading.

Vocational Training

Vocational training is provided by a number of agencies which are either controlled or aided by Government departments.

The Board of Industrial Training under the chairmanship of the Director of Public Works awards annual bursaries to 48 suitable young men so that they may receive training in various industrial trades. Apprentices are generally drawn from the handicraft classes in the elementary schools. They are placed under control of master workmen who give them a five-year course and present them for examination at the end of each year.

During 1954-55, there were 204 apprentices in training. Journeymen certificates were issued to 21 trainees who had completed courses in carpentry (3), plumbing (2), motor mechanics (6), bookbinding (1), engineering (2), printing (4), electricity (3). Since the inception of the scheme (1924) 334 apprentices have completed journeymen courses, at a cost of \$98,602.

The Department of Science and Agriculture trains peasant agricultural instructors and the Department of Medical Services undertakes the training of nurses, sanitary inspectors and public health visitors, some of whom are trained at overseas centres.

The Housecraft Centre under the supervision of the Director of Education continued to run a year's course for teachers and club leaders, preparing them for the examination of the City and Guilds of London Institute. During the year 1954-55, 20 students completed this day course which included cookery, nutrition, laundry, house-management, baby care, home nursing and first aid, family relations, economics and budgeting, group organisation, needlework and handicrafts. Ten tutors assisted with the work of this course. There were also evening classes, five evenings a week, covering various branches of cookery, needlework and handicrafts. The aggregate roll of the classes was 618 with 410 individual students. Eight tutors were employed in this work.

Classes in housecraft are also provided for teachers in training at Erdiston College.

Vacation refresher courses in home economics were provided for 20 elementary school teachers, at St. Leonard's Girls' School.

Elementary housecraft courses continue to be organised in most of the girls' schools and in some of the rural centres of the Barbados Evening Institute.

Barbados Technical Institute

The development of technical education is based on the training of indentured apprentices attending the Institute for one day per week on the day release system, and following the syllabuses of the City and Guilds of London Institute modified, where necessary, to suit local conditions. To start with, the engineering and building trades are being

catered for, and 100 apprentices have been accepted for training during the 1955-56 session. Before proceeding with craft training, all apprentices must successfully complete a one year pre-vocational course in mathematics, English, general science and machine drawing.

Indentured apprenticeships are controlled by the Apprenticeship Board which held its first meeting in April 1955.

The main teaching block at Richmond, St. Michael, was completed early in 1954 at a cost of \$64,000, and plans provided for the completion of the workshop building at a cost of \$45,000 by August 1956. The cost of equipping the Institute is estimated at \$92,000.

University Education

Codrington College, founded in 1710 under the will of General Sir Christopher Codrington who was born in Barbados, was administered by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and in 1875 was affiliated to Durham University. Several theological scholarships were provided by the funds of the College, which functioned mainly as a theological seminary. The discontinuation of the classical course at Codrington College in 1954 brought to an end a tradition which had for generations been an outstanding feature of the educational life of Barbados. In September 1955, the College came under the direction of the Community of the Resurrection and is now a theological seminary.

Under the provision of the Government Scholarships and Exhibitions Act, 1949, facilities are available for eligible students to pursue university courses overseas. During the academic year 1954-55, 13 Barbados Scholars were in residence in the United Kingdom, three in Canada and five at the University College of the West Indies. There were eight Government Exhibitioners at the University College of the West Indies.

During the financial year 1954-55 the sum of \$56,921 was expended on Barbados Scholars and the sum of \$16,118 on Exhibitioners at the University College of the West Indies.

In 1953 a Higher Education (Loan Fund) Act was passed, providing for the setting up of a Committee empowered to lend money to students who are pursuing higher studies. At 31st August 1955, the sum of \$37,976 had been loaned to 21 students, of whom 13 were at the University College of the West Indies, five in the United Kingdom, one at Codrington College and two in the United States of America.

Adult Education

The Barbados Evening Institute, which is run by the Department of Education, conducts evening classes in Bridgetown in academic, commercial and technical subjects. During 1954-55 the following courses were held:

A two-year course for 29 students in four subjects leading to London General Certificate of Education at advanced level; and one- and two-year courses for 212 students in eight subjects at ordinary level. Twenty-one lecturers were supplied for these courses. There was a course preparing teachers for the Diploma

of Associate of the College of Preceptors. Twenty students took this course in the principles of education, history of education, health education and methods. Three lecturers assisted with the work of the course.

Courses in English, Shorthand and Typing and Book-keeping. The aggregate roll of all classes was 291 and the total number of individual students was 117. Candidates are prepared for the examination of the London Chamber of Commerce, Pitman's Shorthand Certificate, and the Royal Society of Arts Shorthand-Typists Certificate.

At nine rural centres classes were provided in a variety of academic, commercial and vocational subjects.

The Evening Institute offers courses for adults in internal combustion engineering and electricity, commercial subjects and domestic science and crafts. The eight technical classes of the Institute had a roll of 180, catering for 60 individual students with six tutors. Students are prepared for the examinations of the City and Guilds of London in motor vehicles mechanics' and technicians' work and electrical installation.

During 1954 the Institute had 16 centres conducting 142 different classes with an aggregate roll of 2,683 for 1,507 individual students; 91 tutors were employed.

Visual Education

The Visual Aids Section of the Department of Education organises the use of visual aids in the public elementary schools and conducts training programmes for teachers through the Training College, Easter vacation courses and Saturday classes. In these courses considerable attention is paid to the proper use of the film, the filmstrip, the flannelgraph, the bulletin board, the blackboard, the educational chart and still-pictures in the classroom.

In addition to the daily programme of visual aids in schools, the work of establishing projection facilities to enable teachers to conduct their own lessons with the aid of the filmstrip continued. Four elementary schools are now equipped with filmstrip projectors and small libraries of filmstrips are replenished on a termly basis.

A growing feature of the Visual Aids Section has been its previewing service on Saturday mornings for teachers wishing to become better acquainted with material which they want to use in the classroom. The previewing class began with six teachers: it now averages 20.

The loan library of filmstrips, still-pictures, charts, and literature, fulfills an expanding need. Two hundred and two persons borrowed material which comprised 73 films, 56 filmstrips, 46 audio-visual books and 588 photographs and posters.

Extra-Mural Department of the University College of the West Indies

During 1954-55 the Extra-Mural Department continued its programme of adult education in Barbados in association with various groups and societies. The Resident Tutor is assisted by an Extra-Mural Advisory Committee and by the Extra-Mural Students' Association.

Extra-Mural work in Barbados has shown signs of improvement; the most promising general feature has been a greater initiative shown in several directions by the students. The formation of a drama school has led to an important development in the setting up of a Central Council for Drama with the idea of incorporating the various dramatic groups in the Island.

The Annual Summer School which was held at Codrington College in 1955 was devoted to "Economic and Political Development in the British West Indies." In 1954 a short course of four lectures on trade unionism, run in close co-operation with the Barbados Workers' Union and Mr. F. L. Walcott, its General Secretary, was well attended by 40-50 trade unionists. Another interesting course "Caribbean Background" was also held and this had the benefit of several excellent speakers.

Conversation classes are also held in French and Spanish. In addition to courses and single lectures organised at centres in Bridgetown the programme included lectures and discussion groups at various rural centres. Extra-Mural Youth Groups have been formed in the rural areas, Sargeant's Village, Christ Church, Ellerton, St. George, and St. Philip, in addition to the Extra-Mural Group in Bridgetown. The formation of these groups has added considerably to the strength of the programme.

The British Council

The British Council has continued to carry out its function of strengthening cultural ties between the United Kingdom and Barbados.

The facilities at "Wakefield," the Council's centre, were considerably extended during the year by opening the upper portion of the building for public use. Here rooms were made available for meetings of societies of all kinds. The Pocket Theatre was enlarged and improved and an open-air theatre built in the grounds; there was an increase in the use made of the facilities downstairs particularly by the University College of the West Indies youth groups and by the Festival Choir. All the services offered at "Wakefield" were more extensively used: the reference library, the reading room and the lending libraries of gramophone records, 16 mm. films, filmstrips, play-reading sets etc. Another improvement was the development of fortnightly concerts of recorded music, which began to attract fair-sized audiences.

Film shows continued to be the most numerous of the Council's external activities. One development was the introduction of a theme whereby a special topic such as "Child Welfare," "Education," "Public Service," "Road Safety" was "plugged" intensively during one month throughout the Island. Another new feature was the introduction of "Background" lectures delivered weekly by a member of the Council staff at Harrison College and The Lodge School Sixth Forms; an attempt was made in these to give "background" to current events in the news.

A new feature introduced into the Council weekly programme over Rediffusion was the inclusion each month of one or more broadcasts

from neighbouring areas: in this way the music (in one case a "live" artist) from British Guiana, Trinidad and St. Kitts was offered to Barbadian audiences.

The Council continued and in many cases expanded the supply of books for libraries and schools, the presentation to institutions of subscriptions to periodicals, the loan of films and filmstrips to schools and societies, the loan of play-reading sets, records, reference books, study boxes, etc., the presentation to schools of art materials, the annual subsidy to the Barbados Museum and Historical Society, the loan of dramatic and loud-speaker equipment, and the review of new books in the local press.

A disappointing feature of the year was the fact that no scholarship was awarded to Barbados. On the other hand there were increases in the number of visitors going to England sponsored by the Council, in the number of students going to England who were given advice before leaving and assistance on arrival by the Council, and in the number of experts who visited the area partly or wholly under Council auspices and gave lectures.

Barbados Museum and Historical Society

The Barbados Museum and Historical Society was incorporated by a special Act of the Legislature in 1933. The Government gave the Society a lease for 90 years of the old abandoned Military Prison which was converted with the aid of a grant of £1,500 from the Carnegie Corporation of New York, a grant from the Government of Barbados and donations. The Society is maintained by the Government, members' subscriptions and donations. It publishes a quarterly journal which is now in its 23rd volume.

The Museum houses specimens relating to the Island's pre-history, collections of pottery and tools derived from the original Arawak inhabitants, West Indian stone implements, specimens relating to the Island's history, fish and other marine specimens, birds, insects and geological specimens. The members' library contains books and newspapers of much historical value.

The Children's Museum, started in 1946 with a grant from the Development and Welfare Organisation, holds classes for school children in natural history and allied subjects, and arranges an annual exhibition of school-children's art and handicrafts.

The Art Department holds monthly exhibitions of the work of local and other West Indian artists.

In 1955 the Coronation gallery was opened. Formerly a row of prison cells, this gallery was reconditioned as the result of donations during Coronation year and houses a collection of furniture typical of the best specimens formerly found in homes in Barbados, as well as collections of glass, china and silver. The bulk of these specimens was purchased by means of the Museum Collections Fund which was started in 1951. Important gifts to the Museum during the period under review included a silver gift cup of 1798, and a portrait of Viscount



Presentation of the Premier (Mr. Grantley Adams) to H.R.H. The Princess Margaret, 1955.



H.R.H. The Princess Margaret with Schoolchildren at opening of the Princess Margaret School, 1955.



A typical example of damage by Hurricane "Janet."



Prefabricated houses under construction after Hurricane "Janet."



A peasant farmer receives advice from the veterinary officers at the Central Livestock Station.



Part of an audience of 1,200 watching a film show given by the Government Mobile Cinema Unit.



A street market in Bussy Alley, Bridgetown.

Combermere, Governor of Barbados 1817-20, given by the National Art Collections Fund.

The Public Library

The Public Library Service was established by the Public Library Act of 1847. The building in which the main library in Bridgetown is at present housed was given by Mr. Andrew Carnegie in 1904; the great need of extension has been apparent for some time.

At 31st August 1955 there were 47,733 adult and 12,164 juvenile books in stock. Total circulations for 1954-55 were over 320,000, but the most significant development was perhaps the re-organisation of the reference and West Indies collections.

Three branch libraries are now in operation: at Speightstown (opened 1905), at Oistins, Christ Church (opened 1st March 1954) and at Six Cross Roads, St. Philip (opened 1st September 1954). The opening of a fourth branch at Hometown, St. James, near the site of the landing of the first settlers, was delayed during 1955 by hurricane "Janet." There are in addition eight small library centres in rural areas whose collections are exchanged quarterly.

A school library service, inaugurated in 1949, served 49 primary schools during 1954-55 with a stock of 3,108 books. Circulations totalled 31,050.

The Public Library has presented a weekly 15-minute broadcast on Barbados Rediffusion Service Limited from the 3rd June 1954.

The examinations of the Library Association (United Kingdom) are taken by members of staff, assisted either by courses from the Eastern Caribbean Regional Library or by tuition from the Public Librarian.

PUBLIC HEALTH

THE general health of the population was satisfactory in comparison with previous years. Neither major epidemics nor quarantinable diseases occurred. After the hurricane in September 1955 ground provisions especially green vegetables, were in short supply for a brief time, but the market returned to normal fairly quickly. Food importations were satisfactory and the general level of Nutrition was maintained. For vital statistics see Part II, Chapter 1.

The major causes of death were:

<i>Classification</i>	<i>1954</i>		<i>1955</i>	
	<i>No. of Deaths</i>	<i>% of Total Deaths</i>	<i>No. of Deaths</i>	<i>% of Total Deaths</i>
Early Infancy	522	20.51	567	19.63
Diseases of Circulatory System	515	20.24	420	14.54
Diseases of Respiratory System	294	11.55	390	13.50
Senility and Ill-defined Conditions . . .	285	11.20	259	8.97
Neoplasms	189	7.43	218	7.55
Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs	182	7.15	318	11.07
Infective and Parasitic Diseases	171	6.72	229	7.90
Diseases of Digestive System	168	6.60	228	7.89

The number of cases of communicable diseases notified was:

	1954	1955
Enteric Fever .	42	78
Tuberculosis .	111	123
Diphtheria .	40	12

Administration, Staff and Institutions

The Central Authority consists of a General Board of Health and the Director of Medical Services who is a member of the Board. The Central Authority has a Senior Medical Officer of Health and a small force of nine sanitary inspectors for supervising work in the parishes.

Local Authorities are composed of 11 Boards, known as Commissioners of Health, appointed on a parochial basis from the Vestries. Each local authority appoints sanitary inspectors, their number varying according to the size of the parish. The parish of St. Michael employs six public health nurses. The parishes of St. Philip and Christ Church employ one public health nurse and parish midwife respectively.

<i>Medical and Sanitary Personnel</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Local Authority</i>
Nurses, General trained	312	63
Sanitary Inspectors	9	83
Midwives	30	20
Public Health Nurses	8	6
Number of Doctors in private practice	49	
Number of Nurses in private practice	70	
<i>Expenditure on Public Health</i>	<i>Capital</i>	<i>Recurrent</i>
Central Government	\$57,855-00	\$1,511,588-00
Local Government	Nil	388,602-94

Institutions

<i>Central Government</i>	<i>Number of beds</i>
One General Hospital	416
One Mental Hospital	790
One Maternity Hospital	20
One Leprosarium	32
Two Health Centres	—
<i>Local Government</i>	
Eleven Almshouses (Infirmaries)	1,300

The Central Government institutions are equipped to deal adequately with all general medical and surgical cases. The local government institutions deal with minor illness and the care of the aged and infirm poor.

A health centre for the Northern area, initiated by the Central Government, provides a public health service to a population of about 60,000. Plans have been prepared for an enlargement of this service to other areas and a health centre was opened in the Metropolitan parish of St. Michael during 1955. This serves a population of approximately 75,000. Additional accommodation to bring the total number of beds at the General Hospital up to 506 is also planned. A tuberculosis control programme will be incorporated in these extension plans.

An *Aedes Aegypti* eradication campaign continued in 1955 but was interrupted during September and October owing to hurricane "Janet." In November the campaign was restarted in the six northern parishes

and Christ Church and the number of spray men increased to 33. The residual method of spraying was used. Plans were made to carry on this campaign on an Island-wide basis in 1956.

HOUSING

THE survey of tenantry areas made in the extended City of Bridgetown during 1946 showed that out of 7,984 houses of the lower income groups surveyed, 3,022 were unfit for human habitation, 2,710 were in need of repair and 1,647 were overcrowded as well as in need of repair. Similar conditions exist throughout the Island.

One of the chief problems is the fact that a very large percentage of the houses, especially of the lower income groups, are built of timber and are subject to the ravages of termites and weather. All the timber used in erecting these houses has to be imported. Efforts are being made to encourage the erection of houses of more permanent materials such as stone, concrete blocks, etc.

The Housing Board

The Bridgetown Housing Act of 1936 established a Housing Board of seven members. The Board was constituted a body corporate and was empowered to require alterations, repairs or demolition of houses unfit for human habitation or injurious to health and to execute such work at the owners' expense if necessary; to satisfy itself that suitable accommodation was available for persons of the working class displaced by any order of the Board made in the exercise of its powers described above, and power to provide for their accommodation in dwelling-houses erected within or without the limits of the City; to purchase, with the approval of the Legislature, sites of demolished houses and other land suitable for the accommodation of the working class; to submit housing schemes to the Legislature; to require the owner of any boarded and shingled house in the City of Bridgetown which stands on less than 1,600 sq. ft. of land to remove such a house, notwithstanding that such person shall have complied with the provisions of the Public Health Act (there is no law to prevent another house being erected on the vacated spot of land); to prepare proper sites for the erection of houses removed from unsuitable slum areas. The Board controls the spending of money which may from time to time be voted by the Legislature under specific heads for the purpose of the Act.

Although there is a marked concentration of the population in the City of Bridgetown, it is necessary to give serious consideration to housing in rural areas. The question of housing and town and country planning legislation was again under active consideration by the Government.

Expenditure

The expenditure of the Housing Board during 1954 and 1955 was proportionately based on the Five Year Plan for Programme of Works 1952-56, as follows:

Erection of new houses	\$300,000
Preparation of sites for the removal of houses	100,000
Removal of houses from congested and unsuitable areas to properly prepared sites	40,000
Standpipes and fire-hydrants	20,000
Roads	65,000
Street lighting	5,000
Land acquisition	25,000
Refuse bins	—

Aided self-help housing was included, but no stated amount was allocated in the Five Year Plan: \$9,986 was spent during 1954 and \$69,874 during 1955.

Erection of New Houses for Rental

During 1954 and 1955, 54 three-roomed houses, in blocks of four flats each and one shop were erected by the Housing Board in urban and sub-urban areas at an average cost of \$2,509 per flat and \$2,550 for the shop. These houses are rented to families selected from the lower income groups at rentals ranging from \$1.42 to \$2.46 per week.

The total number of houses erected is now 350, of which a large proportion are of stone.

Preparation of Sites and Removal of Houses

Building sites were laid out and 197 houses were removed from congested slum areas and re-erected at the Bay and Pine Housing Estates during 1954 and 1955.

The average cost of preparing a house spot (approximately 60' x 40') was \$230 and the removal, re-erection and repair of a house \$96. All the houses removed and re-erected were owner-occupied and the spots rented at \$2.50 to \$4.00 per quarter. Approximately 12 miles of roadway were constructed up to 1954-55 at the Bay, Pine and Cave Hill Housing Estates.

Water Supply, Street Lamps and Refuse Disposal

During the years 1954-55, six public standpipes and fire-hydrants were erected at the various estates. This involved the laying of a large amount of 4" main. Twenty-five street lamps were installed, making a total of 69. Refuse disposal bins were installed at convenient points at all housing estates.

Aided Self-Help Housing

One hundred and twenty permanent three-roomed houses were under construction during 1954-1955 by the aided self-help method at five housing areas. Thirty have been completed at Clinketts in the parish of St. Lucy and at the Bay Estate, St. Michael.

Hurricane Rehabilitation

The Housing Board was charged with housing rehabilitation after hurricane "Janet" in September 1955, and 8,528 houses were repaired by the Board between September and December 1955.

Other Housing

Under the Public Officers Housing Loans Act, 1952, provision is made for advances to civil servants for purchasing, building or repairing their homes. These loans are interest free.

The Labour Welfare (Housing Loan) Fund Organisation, which is financed by a levy on sugar, makes loans to agricultural or sugar industry labourers (whether living in urban or rural areas) for purchasing or constructing or carrying out alterations, additions or repairs to a house. The Five Year Plan envisaged that \$3 million would be spent on housing in 1952-56. At the end of 1955, loans amounting to \$3,230,473 had been made to 7,889 persons.

A Housing Act with the object of co-ordinating all the Government's housing schemes for the working classes was passed by the Legislature in 1955. This Act created a Housing Authority with corporate status and assured of a statutory grant each year from the Treasury and from the Labour Welfare Fund. The Authority will be in a financial position to construct about 600 houses a year.

SOCIAL WELFARE

Social Welfare Department

The Social Welfare Department, set up in 1952, was created to advise the Government on all aspects of the social services which are not the purely professional concern of other Departments. Its duties exclude responsibility at the central level for poor relief and old age pensions, but this omission was deliberate pending the coming into operation of the three major Acts designed to re-organise the Local Government Services (the Local Government Act, the Public Health Act and the Public Assistance Act). The Department has therefore concentrated most of its work on group movements.

Community Development

There are several voluntary and church organisations dealing individually with child welfare, youth groups, homes for the elderly and the young, etc., and the co-ordinated women's organisations concern themselves with all these services.

In the rural area, community activity is centred around the community hall and playing fields or the schools. By December 1955, halls and playing fields had been provided in seven out of the 11 parishes, having been financed from the Labour Welfare Fund set up in 1949 for the benefit of workers in the sugar industry. By December 1955 a total of \$213,810 had been provided for this purpose. The halls are used for youth training days, drama, folk singing contests, baby welfare centres, mobile cinema shows, meetings of local cricket committees, etc.

Youth Organisations

The emphasis in social welfare work has been on developing youth movements, because of the large numbers of young unemployed. In an over-populated one-crop economy island it is several years after an

individual has left school before he or she can find the right niche in life. By December 1955 the Social Welfare Department was in direct contact with nine island-wide youth organisations having between them over 150 branches. The numerically strongest organisations are the Girl Guides, Boy Scouts, Old Scholars' Association of the elementary schools, the Y.M.C.A. and the Girls' Industrial Union.

Rural Welfare

Rural needs must be considered against the background of a small island interlaced by good roads with frequent communication between outlying points and the centre, Bridgetown. This encourages a drift to the town but has certain advantages. Along the roads stretch water mains and telephone wires and over most of the southern area a network of electric cables. Little shops frequently restocked with consumer goods are thickly spread. The baker and even the ice-cream van call. Itinerant salesmen in cars visit the houses. Piped-water is supplied free from standpipes; a telephone is available at the shop. The district or village community, cut off from its centre and dependent for necessities on infrequent visits from outside, is not the picture. The people, although primarily agricultural producers, are more a semi-urban than a rural community.

As a result of these good communications, there is not the strong local feeling that develops in more isolated communities. People are Barbadians first. They belong only secondarily to the parish and little if at all to their immediate neighbourhood. Village and parish improvement schemes, crafts, cottage industries and rural activities consequently exist only in small pockets of population. Nevertheless there are districts which do not quite fit into this picture. St. Andrew's parish (the Scotland District) has a soil formation of clay and a clay working tradition which probably goes back to the original settlements. In St. Joseph and St. Thomas and parts of St. Lucy, good baskets are made from locally grown fibres. On the leeward coast where turtles are caught, some skill in turtleshell carving exists.

Poor Relief

The responsibility for raising money (by rating) and administering grants-in-aid to destitute people rests on the Vestries under the Poor Relief Act, 1892, and the Vestries Act, 1911. Each parish has a Board of Poor Law Guardians, under the chairmanship of its churchwarden, which is responsible for the administration of the almshouses, for medical services as required and for any scheme of outdoor relief which the authority administers.

In the almshouses, medical and destitute cases are generally housed in the same wards (maternity cases are, however, usually separated). In three almshouses special wards have been provided for children, but in most there is segregation only on the basis of sex. St. Michael, the most heavily populated parish with the largest number of children, runs the Nightingale Children's Home where some 35 children aged

between 8-16 are housed. Another parish, St. Philip, has a special building where destitute children and mothers and young babies are housed. This was provided by a private benefactor.

The following figures summarize the poor relief services provided by the parishes in 1954:

	No.
Receiving any kind of poor relief	26,127
Receiving medical relief	15,158
Receiving cash relief	5,792
Receiving relief in kind	5,390
In almshouses (destitute)	2,934
Buried at parish expense	369

The total cost of these services was \$848,560 (£176,783) in 1954.

In addition to indoor relief all 11 parishes assist necessitous cases by outdoor relief which takes the form of money or assistance in kind. St. Michael's Vestry has a well-organised system of breakfast tickets which enable destitute persons to get one good nutritious meal a day at a centre in the town.

The Physically Handicapped

No special provision for the physically handicapped can at present be made in the schools. The Barbados Association in Aid of the Blind and the Deaf is an active body and pursues a policy of giving training, not charity. This has necessarily meant starting with the youngest age groups. Four children were maintained throughout 1955 in the special school for deaf children in Trinidad and one blind child was also at school in Trinidad.

In addition the Association runs a small training centre for blind adults in Bridgetown where 14 students learn handicrafts.

The Aged

Old age pensions are given on a non-contributory basis and applicants are eligible at 68 years (or 40 if blind). The scheme amounts to a specialised form of poor relief since the maximum amount given has been limited to \$1.20 per week, or "such portion thereof as together with his weekly means... shall amount to not more than \$1.75". Legislation to increase the rate was under consideration at the end of the period reviewed.

The amount voted for 1955-56 on old age pensions was \$653,143 being 4.35 per cent of total expenditure. Expenditure is controlled by 11 Old Age Pensions Claims Committees, the personnel of which are nominated. These Claims Committees control six Pensions Enquiry Officers, all appointed by Government. Payment to applicants, except in St. Michael's Parish where a special office has been opened, is made by branch post offices in the rural areas.

In addition to Government and parochial aid, a few voluntary homes are run for elderly indigent people. Between them, however, these cater for less than 100 individuals.

Juvenile Delinquency and Probation Services

Legislation dealing with young delinquents is contained mainly in the Juvenile Offenders Act, 1932, the Probation Offenders Act, 1945, and the Government Industrial Schools Act, 1926.

The incidence of juvenile delinquency is low and the offences reported are seldom serious. The delinquency rate in 1954 was 6.6 per 1,000 children in the age group 7 to 16 years.

The Juvenile Courts have jurisdiction over children of 7 to 16 years: 334 children and young persons, 209 of whom were found guilty, appeared before Courts of this type during 1954. They were charged with the following offences:

Miscellaneous	99	(breaches of Highways Act, etc.)
Against property	157	(including 128 larcenies and 8 cases of breaking and entering)
Against the person	87	(including 41 minor assault cases)

The larceny charges are usually in respect of small quantities of corn, sugar cane or coconuts, or for the theft of other property of low value.

Juvenile Courts are held in each of the six Police Districts, wherever possible in rooms distinct from the adult court rooms.

Probation is used by the Courts for juveniles and adults of both sexes, and during 1954 probationers dealt with numbered 345 (108 men, 21 women, 182 boys and 34 girls).

Chapter 8: Legislation

DURING the years 1954 and 1955, 66 and 51 Acts respectively were passed by the Legislature.

The most important of these have been commented upon in Part I of this Report and include the Local Government Act to re-organise the system of Local Government, the Public Health Act, and the Public Assistance Act in 1954; and in 1955 a comprehensive and consolidated Representation of the People Act, the Housing Act, the Wages Councils Act, the Barbados Development Act, the Public Accounts Act and the Security of Tenure of Small Holdings Act.

Besides these, in 1955, the Crown Proceedings Act was passed, which is intended to put the Crown in much the same position as a private individual in matters of tort and to simplify procedure in matters of contract. Prior to this, redress against the Crown in cases arising out of contract or relating to real or personal property could only be sought by petition of right, subject to the grant of Her Majesty's fiat or the Governor's fiat, as no action could be brought against the Crown. Proceedings in tort did not lie against the Crown and the only remedy was to proceed against the individual servant of the Crown. There was also a further difficulty that the analogy between the Crown and its

servants and an ordinary employer and his employee was incomplete; a superior official was not responsible for wrongs committed by his subordinates unless expressly authorised by him, since all the servants of the Crown are fellow servants and not servants of one another.

Also enacted in 1955 was an Act to provide for the establishment of a Transport Board, a body corporate, to maintain and operate a passenger road transport service and other facilities for the public making use of the services. This Act was the result of a break-down of negotiations between the Government and certain concessionaires who maintained that they could not continue to operate their routes without an increase in bus fares or other form of substantial financial assistance. The Government was unwilling to authorise an increase and no agreement could be reached on the form of subsidisation.

In 1955 also it was recognised that a Fire Brigade is a specialised department and should function under the control of its own officer, and that there was no justification or advantage for the Brigade being under the operational or administrative control of the Commissioner of Police who was not a qualified Fire Officer. The control of the Brigade was transferred from the Commissioner of Police to such an officer by the passing of the Police (Amendment) Act. This transfer of responsibility was particularly opportune in view of the completion of a new Fire Station in another location, away from the precincts of the police headquarters, and the purchase of several new and modern fire appliances.

The Adoption Act, 1955, was also passed to make provision for the legal adoption of children. It also enables children for whom arrangements for adoption have been made to be transferred under proper safeguards to British subjects resident abroad in cases where such transfer would be for the welfare of the child.

About two months prior to the state of emergency occasioned by the hurricane "Janet" in September 1955, an Act to amend the Emergency Powers Act, 1939, was passed. For some time consideration had been given to improving the legislation designed for the maintenance of public order and good government in an emergency. Under the 1939 Act an emergency could only be declared when there was a threat to the supply and distribution of food, water, fuel or light, or to the means of locomotion essential to the life of the community. The power to make emergency orders under the Act was restricted. The amending Act of 1955 enables the Governor-in-Executive Committee to declare a state of emergency to exist when "an occasion of emergency or public danger has arisen" and enlarges the scope for making emergency orders. The opportunity was taken to incorporate into the new Act the wide powers provided by the Emergency Powers (Hurricane and Earthquake) Act, 1948, which was itself repealed. The provisions of this Act were invoked as a result of the hurricane "Janet."

An interesting feature is the fact that no amendment to that part of the constitution covered by statute was needed in order to introduce a ministerial system of government in February 1954. The only measure that was introduced to the Legislature was an amendment to the Exe-

cutive Committee Act, 1891, repealing the statutory necessity for certain Government departments to be housed in the public buildings. Some of these departments had to be moved elsewhere in order to make available office accommodation for the new Ministries. The manner in which the change was effected by convention is explained fully in Appendix I.

Chapter 9: Justice, Police and Prisons

JUSTICE

THE Chief Justice of the Island is appointed by Her Majesty the Queen and presides over the Superior Courts, that is to say, the Courts of Chancery, Common Pleas, Ordinary, Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, Grand Sessions, Admiralty, Bankruptcy, Escheat and Error.

The Court of Error hears appeals from the Assistant Court of Appeal when that Court has exercised both original and appellate jurisdiction. However, appeals to the Court of Error from the Assistant Court of Appeal on a finding made in its appellate capacity is limited to points of law, though appeals from its original jurisdiction may be made on both points of law and points of fact.

Appeals lie from the Superior Courts mentioned above, except the Court of Grand Sessions, to the West Indian Court of Appeal. In the case of the Court of Grand Sessions the Chief Justice may in his own discretion reserve any question of law arising during the hearing of any matter before the Court of Grand Sessions for the consideration of the West Indian Court of Appeal. The right of appeal to Her Majesty in Council is preserved by section 14 of the West Indian Court of Appeal Act, 1920.

The Court of Grand Sessions sits three times a year in March, July and November. Before a person is brought before the Court for trial on a criminal charge a preliminary investigation is conducted by a Magistrate.

The Assistant Court of Appeal has original and appellate jurisdiction. Two Judges sit together when the Court is in its appellate sessions, but only one Judge sits when it is exercising its original jurisdiction.

In its original jurisdiction the Court has powers to determine cases of debt in which the value of the claim exceeds \$96 but does not exceed \$240, and in all pleas of personal action where the claim is over \$48 but does not exceed \$240. The Court also possesses powers to deal with limited cases of equity and probate. In its appellate jurisdiction the Court hears appeals from the decisions of the Magistrates and from the Court of the Petty Debt Judge for Bridgetown.

The Magistrates preside over the District Police Courts, three hearing the criminal cases that arise in Bridgetown and four hearing those in the other districts of the Island. In Bridgetown there is, in addition to

the Magistrates dealing with criminal cases, a Petty Debt Court Judge who presides over the civil cases. The four District Magistrates outside Bridgetown deal with both criminal and civil cases. The Magistrates also deal with cases involving juvenile offenders; complaints against children and young persons are heard at special times and in different buildings from the main court and the Magistrates are assisted by the Probation Officer, appointed in 1947.

Owing to the amount of work in the Superior Courts, an Act was passed to enable a temporary Puisne Judge to be appointed to help the Chief Justice.

POLICE

LAW and order was maintained throughout the Island, and the relations between police and public continued to be excellent. There were no major disasters or disturbances.

The establishment of the Police Force is one Commissioner, one Deputy Commissioner, six Superintendents, one Chief Inspector, seven Inspectors, 17 Station Sergeants, 22 Sergeants, 78 Corporals and 431 Constables, including four Policewomen and 47 Writ Servers.

There is a Mounted Troop consisting of 22 n.c.o's and men who are stationed at the six larger police stations and patrol sugar estates and rural areas. The horses are all Canadian half-breeds and are in excellent condition.

The Police Band, which is recognised as one of the best in the West Indies, plays regularly in Bridgetown and country districts.

Two police dogs are on the establishment of the Police Force; in addition to being used at the scenes of crime they have performed regular nightly patrols with great success. In particular they contribute largely to the suppression of petty crime and molestation on the beaches of the Island during the evenings.

The island is divided into five police areas, each commanded by a Superintendent. There are 22 police stations, each connected with headquarters by telephone, most through the police private exchange. In addition four stations maintain wireless communication with the headquarters control room. A 999 emergency system has been installed, which is maintained by two wireless vans.

In September 1954 a grant of £57,000 was made from the General Allocation of Colonial Development and Welfare funds to meet the capital cost of establishing a police training school in Barbados to serve the requirements of the Windward and Leeward Islands as well as those of Barbados. Construction of the buildings was begun early in 1955 on a fine site on the seaward side of the airstrip at Seawell and had been virtually completed by the end of the year.

Sixty-five recruits were enlisted into the Force during the period 1954-55, of whom 40 were still in training by 1956. The initial training course lasts six months and includes instruction in law, police duties, first aid, swimming, life saving, physical training, self-defence, foot drill, rifle drill and use of weapons.

A total of 9,358 cases (including traffic) was reported to the police in 1954 and 10,325 in 1955, as compared with 7,884 and 7,692 in 1952 and 1953 respectively. The crime figures for 1954 and 1955 are as follows:

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Cases reported to Police</i>	<i>Cases taken to court</i>	<i>Cases under investigation</i>
1954			
Offences against persons . . .	670	640	5
Offences against property . . .	2,146	638	222
Other offences	1,588	1,318	135
Total	4,404	2,796	362
1955			
Offences against persons . . .	775	514	36
Offences against property . . .	2,403	930	366
Other offences	1,573	1,435	143
Total	4,751	2,879	545

Police are responsible for the administration of the Immigration Act. During the year 1954 a total of 21,288 persons arrived and 21,712 departed. The figures for 1955 were 23,243 and 26,386 respectively. The Immigration Branch deals with the issue of passports, travel permits and certificates of identity. In 1954 1,374 passports were issued and 3,856 in 1955; this increase was due largely to the migration of workers to the United Kingdom.

The issue of motor vehicle drivers' licences, including the testing of applicants, and the issue of firearm licences and explosive permits are also undertaken by the police.

Boys' and Girls' Clubs continued to be sponsored by the police.

PRISONS

THERE is one central prison, the Glendary Prison, where male and female prisoners are housed in separate compounds in cell accommodation for 275 men and 125 women. The establishment consists of the Superintendent of the Prison, 50 male and eight female prison officers.

Male prisoners are separated, as far as possible, into first offenders and recidivists and are classified for vocational training. Female prisoners do the laundry for the whole prison. First offenders are employed only on duties inside the prison; generally these are light and may involve vocational training under instructors in carpentry, tailoring, handicrafts and other trades. Other offenders, including preventive detainees, are employed mostly on farming, baking and cooking and those who show aptitude for certain trades are given an opportunity to pursue them. Preventive detainees can be released on licence providing they show reasonable signs of reformation.

Offenders of the first division i.e., men who are admitted in default of non-criminal debt, and the like, are permitted to get their food from

outside at their own expense, may wear their own clothes, and are employed on light labour within the prison. Prisoners in the second division i.e., persons committed for breach of recognizance or so ordered by the Court, wear a distinctive dress. Unconvicted prisoners awaiting trial may wear their own clothing, may procure their own food from outside, and are paid for any work they do.

A medical officer visits the prison daily and examines all new prisoners as well as attending to sick offenders. The general health of the prisoners during the period was good. The Church of England chaplain visits the prison three times a week and conducts a service on Sundays and festivals. He also supervises a library and school for the benefit of the prisoners. Long-term prisoners are classified into three groups which entitle them to remain out in the evenings for varying periods. Classes are run once weekly for all prisoners and occasional lectures and film shows are given. Money, clothing and tools were given to discharged prisoners.

The total number of prisoners during 1955 was 235 compared with 242 in 1954. The daily average was 145 males, and five females compared with 143 males and four females during 1954.

GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

THE school for boys was founded as a reformatory in 1883 and that for girls in 1912. Both are situated on sites of contiguous sugar plantations—Dodds and Summervale—of which they formed an integral part until 1947 when the administration of the plantations ceased to be the responsibility of the Superintendent and staff of the boys' school.

The average attendance was 85 boys and 11 girls in 1954 and 90 boys and nine girls in 1955, classified by ages as follows:

Year	Under 14 years		14—16 years		Over 16 years		Total No.	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1954	27	4	35	4	23	3	85	11
1955	23	3	38	3	29	3	90	9

The maximum and minimum ages of the pupils were 18 years seven months and nine years eight months respectively; the average length of detention in the schools was 3.25 years.

Twenty nine boys and four girls were committed to the schools in 1954 and 23 boys and two girls in 1955. Committals were mainly for cases of petty larceny.

The curriculum approximates to that in primary schools with considerable emphasis, however, on vocational training. Crafts include carpentry, masonry, tailoring, shoemaking, handicrafts, gardening and animal husbandry, and, for the girls, gardening, poultry rearing, handicrafts, needlework and domestic science.

The standard of literacy in the schools ranges from Class I to Class, VII and although about 40 per cent of the pupils show a mental retard-

ation of from three to six years on admission, most of them make commendable progress and not a few show marked specific ability during their term of residence.

A healthy "esprit de corps" is being fostered through cricket and football and a variety of organised indoor games.

Educational and sightseeing tours to places of interest were undertaken during the summer vacations. Home contacts were maintained by frequent visits of parents to the schools, and pupils whose conduct merited it were allowed occasional visits home.

Except for an outbreak of influenza during the summer vacation of 1955, the health of the pupils was good throughout the period under review.

In their reaction to training and discipline, the pupils show in a very large measure 'positive' characteristics of behaviour, and recourse to forms of punishment such as flogging and solitary confinement is rare.

Of the 48 boys discharged from the school during the years 1954-1955, seven or 14.6 per cent were subsequently imprisoned; of the nine girls discharged none was subsequently imprisoned.

Active consideration was being given to improving the system of after-care and it was hoped that with the appointment of an After Care Committee and a suitably qualified After-Care Officer, the re-settlement of pupils released from the schools would be more effective.

Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

A Public Utilities Board was established on the 1st January 1955, under the Public Utilities Act, 1951, as amended by the Public Utilities (Amendment) Act, 1953, and operated during 1955. The Board is charged with regulating rates charged to consumers by certain public utilities, hearing complaints, controlling the issue of securities by the public utilities subject to its control, and generally with securing satisfactory service by such utilities.

ELECTRICITY

ELECTRICITY is supplied by the Barbados Light and Power Company to private, commercial and industrial premises, and for street lighting in Bridgetown and parts of the neighbouring parishes. Power is supplied to many of the sugar factories. The Company, which succeeded the Barbados Electric Supply Corporation Limited, was registered in 1955, its capital being mainly provided by the Colonial Development Corporation. It operates under the Electric Light and Power (Provisional Orders Confirmation) Act, 1907. The whole Island is not yet supplied but the Company is carrying out a major expansion programme, including the extension of the distribution system.

Towards the end of 1955 the construction of a new steam generating station was commenced. This station will have initially a capacity of 2,500 kw. and will augment, and work parallel with, the existing diesel generating station. The present capacity is 7,044 kw.

Electricity is generated at 3,300 volts and is supplied to high-tension distribution network at 3,300 volts and 11,000 volts, Domestic and other low-tension supply is at 110 volts, 50 cycles A.C. ; general power is at 208 volts 3-phase and 220 volts 2-phase. The number of consumers at 31st December 1955 was 10,090 compared with 9,300 in 1954. The output for industrial and domestic consumption in 1954 was 19,000,000 kwh and 21,093,720 kwh for 1955.

A Government electrical engineer supervises the erection and maintenance of all Government electrical equipment. The main duties of the Government Electrical Inspector, appointed under the Electricity Act of 1936, are to inspect annually all Government installations and apparatus, to inspect new installations on public or private premises to see that they comply with the Electric Light and Power Act and that they meet the proper safety requirements, and to inspect the wiring from the Electric Company's mains to consumers' meters.

GAS

UP to October 1955 the Barbados Gas Company Limited operated under terms of local legislation which enabled the Company to sell gas on a thermal basis. The Company supplied gas for industrial, street lighting and domestic purposes in Bridgetown and its environs. It purchased and retailed natural gas in its "neat" state from the Natural Gas Corporation, a statutory body. In October 1955 the Corporation purchased the assets of the Gas Company and took over the distribution of the gas which it produced. There were about 738 customers of the Gas Company at the time of the take-over.

WATERWORKS

ANNUAL including capital expenditure is approximately one million dollars and revenue \$440,000. About two-thirds of the population of the Island (212,000) draw free water from roadside standposts.

Most of the daily supply, which has risen to the neighbourhood of seven million gallons per day, is pumped from the coral at sea level, where the fresh water overlies the salt but does not mingle with it. About a million gallons per day is obtained from natural springs, and a million from an underground stream (Bowmanston) which becomes turbid when heavy rain falls in the area. A subterranean lake (Sweet Vale) has lately been discovered about 150 feet below ground level and 590 feet above the sea. If $1\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons per day could be extracted from this lake, the turbidity of the Bowmanston stream could be circumvented, as Sweet Vale is not affected.

During the period under review, an endeavour was made to supply even the highest points of the Island with water where it had not been enjoyed before. The pressure now covers the northern half of the land

up to 840 feet above the sea, supplying schools, villages, etc. that had had to cart water long distances in the past.

New services are being fixed to residences at the rate of 100 per month and over 33 miles of 3" and 4" pipes have been laid. Fire protection is receiving extensive attention.

The plan for reorganisation of water supplies, on which nearly a million and a half dollars has been spent in the last six years, is drawing to a close. Its object, "to raise the water supply of the Island to such a state that few major additions and alterations will be necessary for a generation to come" has been approached and should be attained by the end of 1957.

The quality of the water, both from bacteriological and chemical points of view, remains all that can be desired, except that hardness is 300 parts per million due to percolation through the coral. Undoubtedly the supply is an asset to tourism.

Exploratory boring with two machines has produced a large volume of useful results. The determination of the limits of underground sweet and salt water has been a great asset to irrigation research and is still producing good results.

Before, during and after hurricane "Janet" in September 1955 Bridgetown and its suburbs received their normal water supply owing to the continued provision of electric power from the private generating station. No pumping stations, large mains or reservoirs were damaged and only one 3" and one 4" diameter pipes were broken, but a very large number of service connections to residences and other buildings suffered, owing to the uprooting of trees.

On the "round the Island" circuit, power was cut off early for safety's sake. Although all reservoirs were full at that time, and later every "make-shift" device was brought into operation (including a steam engine laid down in 1889), electric power was restored two days later only just in time to prevent large areas being deprived of water. The reservoirs were empty by this time but few folk went without water.

PUBLIC WORKS

THE Department of Public Works began a capital works programme at the beginning of 1954, but hurricane "Janet" caused a partial slowing down of work until the end of 1955 in order that the Department could undertake rehousing and rehabilitation. Some indication of the increase in work over previous years can be gained from the figures of actual expenditure on capital works for the financial year 1954-55—\$1,120,297, as against \$186,014 for 1952-53. All the new capital works were designed within the Department and carried out by direct labour employed by it.

Owing to hurricane "Janet" the Department was engaged on the repair of private houses (over 1,200 of which were rehabilitated within three weeks of the hurricane), and the construction of 500 (later increased to 750) pre-fabricated wooden houses, 271 of which had been sited and occupied at the close of 1955. The first of six blocks of per-

manent terraced houses, each containing 20 houses, constructed by the Department was also nearing completion at the end of 1955.

The Department is responsible for the maintenance and repair of all public buildings and schools, together with the control of all light-houses in the Island.

The main building works undertaken during the period under review are given in Appendix II. Among smaller works carried out for the Education Department during the period under review were extensions and additions to 10 schools. New flush toilets were also erected at eight schools.

Chapter 11: Communications

SHIPPING

THE major port is Bridgetown. There is an open anchorage in Carlisle Bay for all classes and sizes of vessels, and the Carenage provides berthing alongside wharves for vessels of a maximum length of 240 feet and a maximum draft of 14 feet 6 inches.

In June 1954 both Chambers of the Legislature approved the report of a local committee which had been set up in 1953 to make recommendations on the action to be taken to establish a deep-water harbour in Barbados. In consequence, arrangements were made for a visit in April 1955 by Sir Eric Millbourn, Adviser on Shipping in Port to the Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation in the United Kingdom, to make on the spot investigations, as the result of which he recommended a revised plan estimated to cost approximately \$17,500,000. In July 1955 the Legislature accepted the Millbourn Report and preliminary work in constructing the approaches to the harbour, which will be situated about one mile north of Bridgetown, had begun before the end of 1955. It was expected that the actual construction of the harbour would begin before the end of 1956.

Port services include one 200 h.p. tug waterboat with a water capacity of 106 tons, one 204 h.p. diesel tug for towing, and one dumb water barge with a capacity of 96 tons. Water can be delivered to ships at the rate of 100 tons per hour.

The major shipping lines calling at Barbados are:

Alcoa Steamship Co.

(i) Monthly service from New York and fortnightly service from New Orleans; the latter was reduced to a monthly service during 1955.

(ii) Regular fortnightly service sailing from Montreal and Halifax during the summer months, calling at Barbados via the Leeward Islands.

Booth Line

Monthly service from Liverpool, Oporto, Lisbon, Madeira to Barbados, Trinidad, Belem, up the Amazon to Manaus and return to Liverpool by the same route.

Canadian National West Indies Steamships Ltd.

Cargo and passengers from Halifax to Barbados and British Guiana, calling at other West Indian Islands as cargo offers.

Compagnie General

Passenger service every three weeks from Le Havre, Southampton, Vigo to Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guaira, Curaçao, Cartagena and return via these islands and Plymouth to Le Havre.

Elders and Fyffes Ltd.

This Company operated three ships which called at Barbados approximately every three weeks. One ship from Southampton to Barbados, Trinidad, Jamaica and return Southampton every five weeks. The others from Avonmouth to Barbados, Trinidad, Jamaica and return to Avonmouth approximately every six weeks.

The Harrison Line

(i) Three sailings from London and three sailings from Liverpool per month. Some vessels from London call at Trinidad before Barbados, other sailings are direct.

(ii) Monthly sailings from Glasgow calling at Barbados direct.

James Nourse Ltd.

Monthly service from India and Africa to Barbados via Trinidad.

The M.A.N.Z. Line

Three-monthly service from New Zealand to Barbados via Trinidad.

Moore MacCormack

Three-weekly passenger service from New York to Trinidad, Barbados, Bahia, Rio, Santor, Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and return by the same ports except Barbados and Bahia.

Royal Netherlands S.S. Co.

(i) One monthly combined cargo and passenger sailing from Amsterdam, Dover, Madeira to Barbados, Trinidad, Paramaribo and Demerara, and thence back to the United Kingdom and Europe via Paramaribo.

(ii) One monthly cargo and passenger sailing from Amsterdam, Dover to Madeira, Trinidad, La Guaira, Curaçao, La Guaira, Trinidad, Grenada, Barbados, and on to the United Kingdom with an optional call at Madeira.

(iii) Fortnightly cargo sailings from Europe to Barbados, Trinidad, La Guaira, Curaçao, Aruba and Venezuela and/or South American ports.

Saguenay Terminals Ltd.

(i) Fortnightly sailings from Montreal, Halifax, St. John, calling at San Juan, La Guaira, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Trinidad, Barbados and Demerara.

(ii) One sailing each month from Rotterdam, Antwerp, London, calling at Trinidad, Barbados and Demerara.

(iii) Two sailings each month from Newport, Swansea, Glasgow, Liverpool, calling at Trinidad, Barbados, Demerara.

Three Bays Line

Twice monthly from Miami, Jamaica, Antigua to Barbados, St. Lucia, Grenada, Trinidad, and return the same route. The calls at Antigua, St. Lucia, Grenada are as cargo offers.

West Indian Navigation Co.

This Company subsidized by West Indian Governments has, since the beginning of 1955, provided a regular service between Barbados, Trinidad, the Windward and Leeward Islands and Jamaica, calling at Barbados every three weeks.

In addition, a number of small chartered tankers under 240 feet in length called in 1955 to load molasses in bulk from installations in the Carenage.

Frequent communication is maintained by intercolonial vessels between Barbados and the Leeward and Windward Islands, Trinidad and British Guiana. These vessels consist of sailing schooners, auxiliary schooners and small motor vessels.

Merchant Shipping Entering Port

Class of Vessel	Nationality	No. of Vessels		Net Tonnage	
		1954	1955	1954	1955
Steam and Motor Vessels	British	378	419	914,947	967,145
	American	30	38	248,589	278,818
	Norwegian	73	82	217,649	222,064
	French	24	32	194,336	319,459
	Dutch	61	48	168,951	145,569
	Panamanian	11	11	42,631	39,346
	Italian	9	15	40,990	68,428
	Greek	7	6	30,787	36,138
	Swiss	10	6	26,600	15,846
	Finnish	3	—	14,892	—
	German	14	23	14,804	15,249
	Danish	5	4	8,272	10,453
	Swedish	2	4	7,901	14,760
	Liberian	4	9	5,204	34,023
	Argentine	1	—	3,563	—
	Costa Rican	12	4	2,840	920
	Colombian	12	2	2,246	938
	Cuban	3	—	1,665	—
	Honduran	11	23	1,430	2,919
	Venezuelan	1	2	277	404
		671	728	1,948,574	2,172,479

(continued on next page)

<i>Class of Vessel</i>	<i>Nationality</i>	<i>No. of Vessels</i>		<i>Net Tonnage</i>	
		<i>1954</i>	<i>1955</i>	<i>1954</i>	<i>1955</i>
Tankers	British	9	11	14,868	14,763
	Dutch	12	6	22,448	10,583
	Panamanian	—	2	—	4,130
	Cuban	—	5	—	3,559
	German	—	3	—	1,815
	Argentine	—	1	—	8,100
	Swedish	1	—	7,000	—
		22	28	44,316	42,950
Sailing Vessels	British	330	268	16,600	14,048
	French	4	2	307	102
Total Merchant Shipping		1,027	1,026	2,009,797	2,229,579

Other Shipping Entering Port

<i>Class of Vessel</i>	<i>Nationality</i>	<i>No. of Vessels</i>		<i>Net Tonnage</i>	
		<i>1954</i>	<i>1955</i>	<i>1954</i>	<i>1955</i>
Yachts	British	14	21	224	510
	American	8	10	486	524
	Swedish	1	—	26	—
	S. African	1	—	4	—
	German	—	2	—	37
	French	—	2	—	64
	Panamanian	—	1	—	47
	Swiss	—	1	—	14
		24	37	740	1,196
Warships	British	4	7	30,600	30,249
	Canadian	3	4	7,100	1,220
	Dutch	2	—	2,540	—
	French	2	3	470	2,358
	Venezuelan	1	—	2,200	—
	American	—	11	—	39,609
		12	25	42,910	73,436
Training Ships	Swedish	4	1	880	225
	American	1	—	2,200	—
Total		41	63	46,730	74,857

Vessels Entering Careenage

<i>Rig</i>	<i>Number</i>		<i>Tonnage</i>	
	<i>1954</i>	<i>1955</i>	<i>1954</i>	<i>1955</i>
Steam and Motor	209	214	70,877	58,314
Schooners	335	271	23,529	19,685
Droghers	4	2	161	46
Barges	1	1	95	95
Naval M V	2	5	470	1,500
Tugs	—	1	—	35
Total	551	494	95,132	79,675

During 1954, 4,944 passengers arrived and 4,936 departed by sea. During 1955 there were 5,512 and 7,432 respectively.

ROADS AND VEHICLES

THE Department of Highways and Transport maintains the main highways and controls all public transport and road traffic. There are 647 miles of road open to traffic of which 331 miles are main roads; 521 miles have a bituminous surface.

During the period, over sixty separate constructional schemes were undertaken, consisting, in the main, of the reconstruction of parish roads, general improvements to the main highways, reconstruction of tenantry roads, repair and reconstruction works at Seawell Airport, and works for other Government Departments.

Most of the reconstruction of and improvements to bridges have been in the northern districts, Newcastle, Lakes and Lancaster Bridges having been reconstructed while several of the bridges in the Spring Vale—Bruce Vale district have been repaired, and foundations, wing walls and piers protected from river erosion.

The parish roads are maintained by the Vestries of the parishes in which they are situated, with the exception of the parishes of St. Michael, St. Lucy, St. Andrew and St. Joseph where the Department is directly responsible for reconstruction.

The public transport services run at frequent intervals in the City of Bridgetown and its suburbs, and a daily service connects Bridgetown to the country districts and other parts of the Island. One hundred and sixty-three omnibuses operate on routes approved by the Director of Highways and Transport.

The numbers of motor and other vehicles were as follows:

	<i>1954</i>	<i>1955</i>
Private Cars	4,043	4,702
Taxis	378	368
Omnibuses	163	163
Motor Cycles	456	559
Other Motor Vehicles	1,639	1,849
Bicycles	23,663	25,636
Tractors	115	143
Trailers	34	75

The Department inspects all public service and commercial vehicles.

The Department is also responsible for the maintenance of the runway and roadways at Seawell Airport. Work on the runway has called for continuous bi-weekly night operations to meet the requirements of the Air Traffic schedules.

AIR

BARBADOS has one airfield at Seawell in the parish of Christ Church, about 11 miles from Bridgetown, and in 1955 the Government decided to extend its runway to 7,000 feet to accommodate the largest planes. Considerable improvements have been made to the terminal buildings, and runway lighting has been installed. Restaurant facilities are available.

There are no internal services but the following international services operate—

British Overseas Airways Corporation. Stratocruiser aircraft, London/Montreal/Bermuda/Barbados/Trinidad and return, weekly.

Trans-Canada Airlines. DC4M aircraft, Montreal/Bermuda/Barbados/Trinidad and return weekly.

Línea Aeropostal Venezolana (L.A.V.). Martin-202 aircraft, Caracas/Barbados and return, weekly.

British West Indian Airways. Viscount aircraft, Trinidad/Barbados, San Juan/Bermuda/New York and return, thrice weekly. Viking and DC-3 aircraft, British Guiana/Trinidad/Grenada/Barbados/St. Lucia/Martinique/Guadeloupe/Antigua/St. Kitts/St. Thomas/San Juan and return, weekly; and Barbados/Trinidad and return daily.

St. Vincent Government Air Service. A single Grumman Goose aircraft, St. Vincent/Barbados/Dominica/Martinique and return weekly; and St. Vincent/Barbados and return weekly.

Aircraft Movements, 1954 and 1955

	1954			1955		
	<i>In</i>	<i>Out</i>	<i>In Transit</i>	<i>In</i>	<i>Out</i>	<i>In Transit</i>
Aircraft . . .	1,739	1,738	—	1,791	1,792	—
Passengers . . .	15,993	16,352	6,119	18,184	20,698	7,410
Freight (kilos) . . .	90,483	55,641	—	104,410	57,079	—
Mail (kilos) . . .	62,768	17,060	—	67,714	37,369	—

The services provided by the Government at Seawell Airport are air traffic control and allied services, fire and crash services and meteorological services.

In 1955, Stratocruiser aircraft were introduced by the British Overseas Airways Corporation and Viscount turbo-prop aircraft by British West Indian Airways.

POSTS

THE General Post Office is in Bridgetown. In addition, there are 10 Parish Post Offices and three sub-offices, all of which transact full postal business. Delivery of all classes of mail, except parcel post, is made by postmen at the place of address daily, Monday to Friday (thrice in the city area, twice in suburban districts and once in rural areas); Saturday, once in all areas. There is no delivery on Sundays and public holidays.

The total revenue and expenditure over the past five financial years are shown in the following table, the difference between gross revenue and postal revenue comprising customs duties and package tax and stamp duties:

<i>Financial Year</i>	<i>Gross Revenue</i>	<i>Postal Revenue</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
1951-52	\$711,038	\$396,490	\$348,124
1952-53	\$772,325	\$479,537	\$407,983
1953-54	\$813,919	\$464,269	\$463,724
1954-55	\$882,679	\$509,048	\$467,538
1955-56(estimate)	\$871,695	\$515,400	\$466,105

Non-postal revenue collected during the above period was as follows:

<i>Financial Year</i>	<i>Customs Duties and Package Tax</i>	<i>Stamp Duties</i>
1951-52	\$257,932	\$56,616
1952-53	\$249,857	\$42,931
1953-54	\$301,871	\$47,779
1954-55	\$315,930	\$57,701
1955-56(estimate)	\$290,000	\$66,295

Postal revenue continued to rise mainly as a result of increasing volume of outgoing air mails and of money order and postal order business. There was a slight fluctuation in expenditure.

The following table shows the estimated number of postal packets, other than parcels, despatched and received by air and ocean mails during the years 1954 and 1955:

	<i>Despatched</i>		<i>Received</i>	
	<i>1954</i>	<i>1955</i>	<i>1954</i>	<i>1955</i>
<i>Air Mail</i>				
Unregistered . . .	1,107,549	1,369,005	961,908	1,909,024
Registered . . .	38,657	39,899	78,210	86,413
	1,146,206	1,408,904	1,040,118	1,995,437
<i>Ocean Mail</i>				
Unregistered . . .	242,810	282,323	437,319	977,840
Registered . . .	6,428	5,668	10,711	10,885
	249,238	287,991	448,030	988,725
GRAND TOTAL . . .	1,393,444	1,696,895	1,488,148	2,984,162

The number of internal postal packets, other than parcels, circulated in 1954 and 1955 was as follows:

	1954	1955
Unregistered letters and postcards	942,851	1,047,140
Registered letters	34,196	41,045
Official letters	232,882	318,368
	<hr/> 1,209,929	<hr/> 1,406,553
Book packets and newspapers	2,045,083	1,969,808
Total	<hr/> 3,255,012	<hr/> 3,376,361

Overseas parcel post traffic showed a decline in 1954 followed by an increase in 1955, the number of parcels handled being as follows:

	1953	1954	1955
Parcels—In	65,535	63,792	66,825
Parcels—Out	23,214	18,435	19,858
	<hr/> 88,749	<hr/> 82,227	<hr/> 86,683

Customs duty collected on inward parcels was:

1953	1954	1955
\$301,779	\$304,922	\$294,832

The charges (C.O.D.) collected on inward parcels showed an increase in 1955, the figures being as follows:

1953	1954	1955
\$92,966	\$92,339	\$105,669

There was a substantial increase in Money Order and Postal Order business as shown below:

	1953	1954	1955
Value of Money Orders and Postal Orders issued and paid	\$1,321,940	\$1,361,437	\$1,874,399

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH SERVICES

THESE services are provided by private companies, the Barbados Telephone Company Limited, and Cable & Wireless (West Indies) Limited.

At the end of 1955 the Telephone Company had 4,704 exchange lines, 6,151 exchange stations and an estimated 24,600 miles of wire.

Chapter 12: Press, Broadcasting, Films and Government Information Services

PRESS

Newspapers and Periodicals

Published

<i>Advocate</i>	Daily except Monday
<i>Evening Advocate</i>	Monday
<i>Recorder</i>	Monday, Wednesday and Saturday
<i>Observer</i>	Saturday
<i>Torch</i>	Saturday
<i>Beacon</i>	Saturday
<i>Truth</i>	Wednesday and Saturday
<i>Bajan</i>	Monthly
<i>Barbados Commercial Journal</i>	Monthly
<i>Annual Review</i>	

BROADCASTING

A wire broadcasting system operates in the built-up areas of the greater part of the Island. The system was started in 1935 by Radio Distribution (Barbados) Limited and was taken over by Broadcast Relay Services Limited in 1951 and was reconstituted as the Barbados Rediffusion Service Limited.

The Company operates under licence from the Government and at the end of 1955 had 13,274 subscribers and installations in hotels, hospitals, schools and public places.

Under the terms of the charter, programmes originated by the B.B.C. are relayed for a total of 21 hours a week. The hours of broadcasting are 102 each week. Many broadcasts of local and West Indian interest are made.

There is no local broadcasting service, but many events and sporting fixtures, such as race meetings and cricket tours, are transmitted by arrangement between Barbados Rediffusion Service Limited and Messrs. Cable and Wireless (West Indies) Limited on frequencies sanctioned by the Government.

FILMS

DURING 1954-55 the Mobile Cinema Unit, which plays an active part in mass education, gave 185 performances to approximately 90,000 people. The regular programmes were supplemented by lectures illustrated by appropriate films, by Government officials and other speakers, on such subjects as "Home Economics", "Aided Self-Help Housing", "Safety and Welfare in Factories", "Hurricane Precautions", and "Matters of Health Importance".

The production programme of the Visual Aids Section of the Department of Education for the period under review included:

- (i) *Safety and Welfare in Factories*, which is now in wide circulation at home and overseas;
- (ii) *The Visit to Barbados of H.R.H. The Princess Margaret*, in colour;
- (iii) *The Opening of the Pine Primary School*;
- (iv) *The Laying of the New Underwater Cable by Cable and Wireless*; and
- (v) 200 colour slides of local geographical and historical interest.

Other productions in this period included: The Test Match in Barbados between Australia and the West Indies, and a short documentary on Erdiston Teachers' Training College and the opening of the new dormitory. A filmstrip, *Precast Concrete Units for Latrines*, was made for the health centre, Speightstown, and 604 still photographs produced for Government Departments.

INFORMATION SERVICES

THERE is no separate Information Department. Public relations and press liaison work were undertaken by the Chief Secretary, who in addition to his other duties, held regular press conferences on matters affecting the public interest.

Material received from the Central Office of Information is distributed as widely as possible, particularly to schools.

Chapter 13: The Barbados Regiment

At the conclusion of the South African War, the Imperial Government decided to withdraw the regular troops stationed in Barbados. The Barbados Government therefore passed an Act to establish the Barbados Volunteer Force. This came into being on 2nd July 1902. The then Governor, Sir Frederick Hodgson, was its first Commanding Officer. The Inspector of Police was made *ex officio* Adjutant. At this time the Force consisted of an infantry company of 50 members, a detachment of artillery and another of cyclists.

The first public parade in which the Barbados Volunteer Force took part was the King's Birthday Parade in 1904, when they paraded with a Battalion of the Worcestershire Regiment.

In 1907 a detachment of the Force carried out certain defence duties within Barbados, many of its members obtaining leave to join active service units.

After the first World War, regular serving officers were appointed to carry out the duties of Staff Officer of the Local Forces and Adjutant to the Barbados Volunteer Force. For a short period in 1937 the Volunteers were embodied. They assisted the Police Force in restoring law and order after a civil disturbance.

At the outbreak of the 1939-45 War, the Force was again embodied, and additional United Kingdom officers were later attached to assist in training.

In October 1942 the War Office decided to absorb the Force into the Caribbean Regiment, the local Battalion being known as the Barbados Battalion and subsequently as the Islands Battalion.

Before demobilisation of the Battalion in 1947, the Governor, Sir Hilary Blood, appointed a committee to make recommendations on the reconstitution of the Barbados Volunteer Force. The recommendations were approved and the War Office handed over arms, ammunition, clothing, equipment, etc., to equip Headquarters, a Headquarters Company and two rifle companies.

Soon after recruiting started application was made to the local Government to have the name of the Force changed to the Barbados Regiment. The War Office raised no objection to this and the necessary Bill was passed through the Legislature on the 25th November 1948. In response to an application made in August 1948 the Barbados Regiment was affiliated to the Royal Leicestershire Regiment; this Regiment has old associations with the Island of Barbados.

In May 1949 a staff officer and a regimental sergeant major (instructor) were again seconded from the Regular Army to supervise the organisation and training of the Regiment. In addition there is a full-time permanent staff consisting of one captain quartermaster, one regimental sergeant major, seven sergeants and seven other ranks, who form a specialised nucleus on which the Regiment can be embodied. The strength of the Regiment at the 31st December 1955 was 24 officers and 258 other ranks.

In February 1953 the Regiment was given the honour and privilege of carrying the Queen's Colour together with a Regimental Colour. These Colours were presented, at an impressive ceremony, by Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal.

The Regiment was represented at the Coronation of Her Majesty The Queen. One captain, one warrant officer and two sergeants were sent to England to join the Colonial Contingent which marched in the Coronation Procession. At this time the Regiment was in camp at St. Ann's Fort and took part in the local ceremonies connected with the Coronation.

The Regiment is well known and popular within the Island. There is almost always a long waiting list of applicants to join the next recruits' squad. These squads are run for approximately six months at a time, with two training parades of one hour each per week. It is not until the recruit has successfully passed his course and a medical examination, that he is attested and taken on the strength of the Regiment.

All volunteers parade one evening per week throughout the year, except in December. For each parade attended all non-commissioned ranks are allowed to receive 60 cents (2s. 6d.) to meet out of pocket expenses.

Certain regimental officers who are school masters are seconded to the Barbados Cadet Corps which has three companies, one each at Harrison College and Lodge and Combermere Schools. There is a very strong affiliation between the Regiment and the Cadet Corps. Numbers of the cadets are also members of the Regiment.

Training Camps are held annually for both the Regiment and Cadets. These camps last for about 10 days and are either under canvas in the country districts or at St. Ann's Fort.

PART III

Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

BARBADOS, the most easterly of the West Indian islands, is situated between latitudes $13^{\circ} 2'$ and $13^{\circ} 20'$ North and longitudes $59^{\circ} 25'$ and $59^{\circ} 39'$ West. The Island is triangular in shape and is 21 miles long by 14 miles across the widest part; its area is approximately 166 square miles. It is approximately the size of the Isle of Wight.

Natural and climatic conditions justify the claim of Barbados to be the healthiest of all West Indian islands. There is little variation in temperature, the range being generally from 69° to 90° F. and in the cool months—December to May—as low occasionally as 64° . The Island during this time gets the full benefit of the cool north-east trade winds.

The geological structure of Barbados consists of a basement of much folded sandstones and shales (the Scotland series) covered unconformably by the soft, chalklike rocks of the Oceanic series. Except in the Scotland District, both of these geological series are covered unconformably with a layer of coral limestone which varies in thickness from a thin veneer to 240—260 feet. In May, 1812, Mount Soufriere on the island of St. Vincent, which is 95 miles to the west of Barbados, erupted, and thousands of tons of dust were deposited on the Colony. The dust is said to have improved the soil of the fields.

The Island lies almost out of the track of hurricanes, although these have swept over it at distant intervals, notably in 1780, 1831, 1898, and 1955, and done considerable damage. More information about the 1955 hurricane is given in Part I of this Report. Earth tremors have been occasionally felt, but severe earthquake shocks have not occurred.

In appearance Barbados is peculiarly English. It lacks entirely the restless luxuriance of other tropical islands. Its general aspect is green and undulating, and because the colour of the sugar cane is the same as that of grass, for many months of the year the Barbados landscape recalls the downs of Sussex or the weald of Kent. The plantation houses, set in copses of dark-foliaged trees, increase the similarity.

The Island has many attractions for tourists—yachting, golf, cricket, tennis and some of the finest sea-bathing in the world. The hotels are good, and most of the clubs are open to visitors. The Island produces fine thoroughbred horses which compete successfully in the race meetings of other islands. The Barbados Turf Club holds four meetings a year. Polo is played, and there are pleasant rides over the countryside, particularly along the “intervals” as the grassy bridle paths through the fields are called.

Chapter 2: History

As far as is known the original inhabitants of Barbados were the Arawak Indians who migrated from the mainland of South America. When they arrived is not known, but relics of their occupation down to the latter years of the sixteenth century have been discovered in various parts of the Island. By the time the English settlers came they had disappeared, partly through Carib raids from the neighbouring islands, and partly through the Spaniards who deported them to work in the mines of Hispaniola.

In spite of the belief to the contrary, there is no satisfactory evidence that the *Olive Branch* under Captain Catlin ever touched at Barbados when driven off its course from England to the River Wiapoco settlement in 1605. The first Englishman to visit Barbados may have been Captain Simon Gordon, who claimed that he had landed some time before the settlement of 1627 and had found the Island uninhabited. He may however have been on a ship under the command of Sir Thomas Warner that visited some time between 1620 and 1624, when the Island was suffering from such a severe drought that Sir Thomas preferred settlement of his colonists at St. Kitts. In 1624, or early 1625, a ship belonging to Sir William Courteen and under the command of Captain John Powell touched at Barbados when *en route* from Pernambuco to England; some men were landed who erected a cross and on a tree nearby inscribed "James K of E and of this Island". On receiving Powell's information about Barbados, Sir William Courteen fitted out an expedition to the Island under the command of his informant; but Powell, who carried letters of Marque, captured a Spanish or Portuguese prize and returned with it to Cowes in 1626. Courteen then fitted out a second expedition and in February, 1627, the *William and John* under the command of Captain Henry Powell—Captain John Powell's younger brother—landed 80 settlers. During 1627 and 1628 the colony grew rapidly and by the end of 1628 it was claimed that Courteen had planted 1,850 settlers.

When in 1627 Charles I issued Letters Patent to Lord Carlisle granting him proprietary rights over all the "Caribbee Islands", Barbados was apparently included. Lord Carlisle bought off an earlier option granted to Lord Marlborough by settling on him and his heirs an annuity of £300. Courteen thereupon induced yet another nobleman, the Earl of Montgomery and future Earl of Pembroke, to lay claim to Barbados, and Charles I in February, 1628, issued fresh Letters Patent this time granting Barbados and three other islands to Lord Montgomery. However, Lord Carlisle rapidly reasserted his claims which were substantiated by a further grant in April, 1628, and confirmed by an enquiry carried out by the Lord Keeper in 1629. He also took practical steps to secure his possession of the Island by sending out a party of new settlers who founded St. Michael's town, on the site of Bridgetown, the present capital. The new settlers were not favourably received by

their predecessors and for some time there was a state of internal dissension, first one and then the other gaining control.

In 1636 Lord Carlisle died, leaving his rights in Barbados and the Caribbee Islands in trust for the payment of his debts with remainder to his son, who in 1647 leased his rights to Lord Willoughby of Parham for 21 years. During the Civil War Barbados attempted to maintain a position of neutrality, but it gradually, not without some upheavals, inclined to the Royalist cause and in 1650 Lord Willoughby assumed the government of Barbados in the name of the King. Parliament reacted by sending out an expedition to subdue the Island which in January, 1652, capitulated on terms providing for government by a Governor appointed by the Commonwealth.

At the Restoration the various claims based or secured on the Carlisle Patent were revived, but a return to the proprietary system was strongly opposed by the planters whose titles to land were in many cases defective, and by the London merchants. After lengthy negotiations a settlement was arrived at in 1663, based on the surrender of the Carlisle Patent to the Crown and the compensation of the various claims out of a fixed revenue to be provided by the Colony in return for the confirmation of local land titles. The financial terms of the settlement were laid down by an Order in Council allocating the future revenue of the Caribbee Islands, that is to say, Barbados and the Leeward Islands, to the satisfaction of the claims, after which it was to revert to the Crown. The revenue was provided by a 4½ per cent duty on exports which was imposed by Acts passed by the Barbados Legislature in 1663, and by that of the Leeward Islands in 1664. This duty continued in force and was a constant source of grievance to the Colonies, until 1838 when it was abolished by an Act of the Imperial Parliament.

Barbados has never fallen into foreign hands since its first settlement, but it has had some narrow escapes. In 1665 the Dutch Admiral, de Ruyter, attempted to capture it with a fleet of 12 ships of the line, two fire ships and 2,500 men. When the news of his approach reached Barbados the British ships were brought in close under the batteries. The Dutch fleet attempted to follow them, but the fire from the English vessels and batteries was so destructive that the flagship was disabled and the expedition was forced to withdraw.

During the eighteenth century when the West Indies were involved in the French and American wars, as Barbados was liable to be attacked, the Island was ringed with forts, the crumbling stones and rusting guns of which still remain. In 1782 the threat of attack hung over the Island until Rodney's victory in the "Battle of the Saints" on 12th April. Again in 1805 the forts were manned when it was learned that the French and Spanish fleets had been sighted off St. Lucia, but the arrival of Nelson on board the *Victory* accompanied by his first fleet restored tranquility. Nelson's visit to the Island and the gratitude of the inhabitants for the delivery were commemorated by the erection in 1813 of a bronze statue in Trafalgar Square, overlooking the Bridgetown careenage.

The first settlers had raised tobacco and cotton. Sugarcane was introduced about 1640 probably from Brazil, and seems rapidly to have established itself as the principal crop, though it was not till about 1652 that with Dutch assistance the manufacture of sugar was brought to perfection. The first mills were worked by cattle, but in 1655 the wind-mill was introduced. In 1841 the first steam engines were at work and thereafter the windmills declined. The last of them ceased work in 1946.

During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries Barbados was an island of plenty and prosperity. Many English families settled there, as place names and memorials bear witness, for instance, Codrington College, Bulkeley and Lascelles plantations, Drax Hall, Edgecumbe and Frere Pilgrim estates. The Council Chamber possesses portraits of the First Baron and First Earl of Harewood. The planters were rich and displayed their wealth, as was customary at the time, by erecting ostentatious monuments by the finest British sculptors of the day. The interior of a Barbados parish church has, therefore, a particularly English look. Many of the memorials are the work of sculptors of Liverpool and Bristol from which so many of the settlers had come, but there are also examples of the work of Flaxman and Bacon; and the little church of St. George can boast of a memorial by Nollekens on its southern wall, one by Westmacott on its northern wall, and an altarpiece by Benjamin West. Other churches have their interest. The graveyard of St. John's Church contains a memorial to Ferdinando Paleologus "descended from the Imperial line of the last Christian Emperors of Greece".

Ever since the Island was first colonised, the connection between Barbados and Northern America has been very close. Many families in the Carolinas, and some even as far north as New England, reached America via Barbados.

The bond between Barbados and Britain has been maintained by a number of well-known names, down to our day. Warren Hastings' father, Penniston, was at one time Rector of Christ Church, though Warren himself was born in England. Leigh Hunt was of Barbadian parentage, his grandfather having been Rector of St. Michael, and his father a clergyman who flitted between Bridgetown and Philadelphia before settling down as a fashionable preacher in London. Thomas Chenerly, Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic at Oxford, reviser of the Old Testament, and Editor of the *The Times* from 1877 to 1884, was born in Barbados in 1826. In our own day, Sir Frank Newsam, Permanent Under-Secretary of State at the Home Office, is a Barbadian; and the Island takes pride in the fact that John Goddard captained the West Indies cricket team in two of the four test matches against the M.C.C. in the West Indies in 1947-48, and the teams which visited India in 1948-49, England in 1950 and Australia and New Zealand in 1951-52.

During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries a prosperous Sephardic Jewish community grew up in Barbados. It gradually declined through emigration and assimilation, until in the early years of this century the community disappeared. Their beautifully furnished synagogue was alienated—it is now the headquarters of the Barbados Turf Club and a Political Association—and the graveyard desecrated,

many of its memorials being broken. Of recent years a new Ashkenazi community of some sixteen families from Europe has grown up.

In 1751 George Washington, then a lad of nineteen, visited Barbados as the companion of his dying brother, Lawrence, who came to Barbados in the hope of recovering his health. Washington, as his diary records, was much taken with the Island. He enjoyed his rides in the cool of the day, and he met the best society in the Island, becoming a member of the Beefsteak and Tripe Club. He is known to have visited Christ Church and to have dined at Graeme Hall nearby. On leaving the Island he recorded in his diary: "Hospitality and genteel behaviour is shown to every Gentleman stranger by the gentleman inhabitants."

The devastating hurricane of 1831 put an end to these halcyon days, and the West Indies as a whole were already entering a trough of depression.

Emancipation of the slaves in 1834 caused a great change in the economy of the Island, despite the compensation of £1½ million which the planters received from the British Treasury. Emancipation did not for some time greatly amend the status of the slaves. The white minority, the old "plantocracy" still dominated the Island politically, socially and commercially. In 1876 matters came to a head in the so-called Confederation Riots.

A new Governor, John Pope Hennessy, was appointed with instructions to secure from the Legislature consent to certain measures of administrative unification in the Windward group of which Barbados was the headquarters. One purpose of these proposals, prematurely labelled as "Confederation," was to by-pass the consistent obstructiveness of a Legislature elected by 1,300 voters out of a population of over 160,000. Barbadian particularism, fearful for the independence of its Legislature, and even more of its treasury, was up in arms at once. A "Defence Association" was formed among the upper and middle classes to mobilise opposition to the plans of the Colonial Office, and this led to a counter-agitation among the labourers, who supposed that Confederation would benefit them. Hennessy, whose zeal and energy were not supported by good political judgment, had given some encouragement to this belief: and in April, 1876, the astonishing spectacle was seen of widespread rioting by Negroes who understood that in robbing provision fields, sacking plantation houses, and destroying livestock, they were carrying out the wishes of the representative of the Queen. Hennessy showed promptness, firmness and temperance in suppressing the disturbances, and the casualties were not large—eight killed and thirty-odd injured, figures very similar to those in the 1937 disturbances which preceded the appointment of the Moyne Commission. In neither case was any white person killed.

After Hennessy had been diplomatically transferred to another Government, the extreme political tension in the Island was eased. The Barbadian political system appeared to have emerged from the crisis intact; but, after an attempt by the Government to secure official representation in the House of Assembly had failed, a compromise was reached in the Executive Committee Act of 1881. Under this Act

an Executive Committee was set up composed of the Executive Council, four members of the Assembly and one of the Legislative Council, for the discussion and transaction of financial business and the consideration of legislative measures at large.

In the absence of further acute conflict between the two branches of the Government the plan worked fairly well, until, in quite recent times, an enlarged franchise and a more widely diffused political consciousness exposed its weaknesses. During the late war the failure of the Executive Committee to keep the confidence of the House of Assembly produced a virtual legislative deadlock. The experiment inaugurated in 1946 by which the Governor asked the person best able to command a majority in the House of Assembly to suggest which members of the House should sit in the Executive Committee, was an attempt to resolve this. The introduction of a Ministerial system in February, 1954, carries the experiment a stage further and has, with the minimum of legal amendments to the constitution, conferred a substantial additional measure of responsible government.

The eighties were a period of depression in world trade. From 1885 onwards, mainly owing to competition from bounty-fed sugar, Barbados was in the grip of an agricultural crisis. In 1894 the price of sugar fell to 9s. a hundredweight, and the next year the Bourbon cane, for so long the planters' standby, succumbed to the drought and moth borer. In such circumstances men were less inclined to favour constitutional than economic and social reform. Two measures of constitutional interest—a private member's Bill to retrench by amalgamating the offices of Governor and Colonial Secretary, and a similar Bill to exclude the Auditor-General from the House of Assembly and the Executive Committee—caused a little stir, but did not reach the Statute Book.

In 1896 a Royal Commission was appointed to investigate conditions in the West Indies. It had many important results although some of these were long delayed. An Imperial Department of Agriculture was set up with headquarters in Barbados in 1898; John R. Bovell, of the local Department of Agriculture, was stimulated in his search for new varieties of cane. The disappearance of the Bourbon cane might have proved a permanent disaster, not only for Barbados, but for the whole West Indies, had it not been for Bovell's demonstrating that cane "arrows" or flowers produce fertile seed, and that by cross-breeding many varieties of improved cane could be propagated from seed. The British West Indies Cane Breeding Station is now established in Barbados and is a memorial to Bovell's genius. In 1902 the sugar bounties were abolished and the Imperial Government made a gift of £250,000 to the West Indies, of which £80,000 fell to Barbados. This amount was at first administered by Commissioners as a loan fund for the benefit of sugar estates, and became in 1907, the nucleus of the capital of the Sugar Industry Agricultural Bank.

Meanwhile, the Court of Chancery was working at full pressure. Very few estates were abandoned or cut up and sold in lots, but on all the number of workers and the level of wages were necessarily reduced.

With the population at 182,000 or 1,000 to the square mile, and a one-crop economy, this meant not only increased unemployment, but destitution. On the top of this came the hurricane of 1898, not causing much loss of life it is true, but adding greatly to the prevailing distress, especially among the labouring classes. The price of sugar fell below a dollar a hundredweight. In 1902 there was an epidemic of smallpox. In 1905-6 the Imperial troops were withdrawn, which meant an annual loss of nearly £80,000.

Under this economic pressure the absentee proprietors who, at the time of the visit of the Royal Commission owned one-third of the acreage of the Island, dropped out of the race. They were succeeded by a set of new men who brought a new spirit and new methods of rehabilitation for the sugar industry. The need for economy and efficiency led to the creation of a number of factories controlling groups of estates. Moreover, after 1900 there was a great wave of emigration from among the lower-middle and the labouring classes to the United States and the Panama Canal works. Between 1906 and 1910 the remittances of these emigrants averaged well over £65,000. Several estates were cut up in lots and sold to the returned emigrants or their relatives. By 1913 there were 13,000 peasants who owned lots of five acres and under.

In 1913 the exodus to Panama ceased, but during the 1914-18 war and for some time after there was a boom in sugar and the prosperity it brought continued until about 1930, when economic distress again made itself felt. In 1937 Barbados had its share of those disturbances which occurred throughout the West Indies. In that year a Royal Commission was sent to the West Indies, and from its labours, and the reforms produced, dates yet another period in the social and political development of the Colony.

Chapter 3: Administration

BARBADOS possesses representative institutions and a large measure of responsible Government. The Crown has only a veto on legislation, but the Secretary of State retains his power of appointment and control of Public Officers.

The legislature consists of the Governor, the Legislative Council, consisting of a maximum of 15 members appointed by Her Majesty, and the House of Assembly, consisting of 24 members (two for each parish and two for the city of Bridgetown) elected for a period of five years. The House of Assembly was constituted in 1639 and is the oldest colonial legislative body after the Bermuda House of Assembly. In 1944 the income qualification for voters was reduced from £50 to £20 per year, and the franchise was given to females, who also became eligible for election as members. In 1950 the income qualification was abolished and adult suffrage introduced.

The executive part of the Government is vested in the Governor and the Executive Council and, in respect of certain matters, an Executive Committee. In actual practice, apart from advising the Governor with regard to the exercise of the Royal prerogative of mercy, nearly all the Executive Council's functions are discharged by the Executive Committee. The Executive Council consists of the Chief Secretary and the Attorney-General *ex officio*, and of such other persons as Her Majesty may appoint. The Executive Committee, which is created by local statute, consists of the Executive Council *ex officio* and of one member of the Legislative Council and four members of the House of Assembly appointed by the Governor. The Executive Committee introduces all money votes, prepares the estimates and initiates all Government measures; it is also responsible for the conduct of public works, and the control and management of Government property.

The names of members of the Executive Council, Executive Committee, Legislative Council and House of Assembly are given in Appendix VII.

Until 1946 the Attorney-General, who is a full-time Government officer, was expected to stand for election for the House of Assembly and to take charge of Government business in the House of Assembly. In his speech when proroguing the Legislature at the end of 1946 the Governor stated that in future the Officer administering the Government would at the beginning of each session send for the member of the House who in his opinion was best able to command a majority in the House and would invite him to submit the names of four members of the House of Assembly for appointment to Executive Committee. At the same time the permission granted to the Attorney-General to seek election was withdrawn and the responsibility for the conduct of public business in the House of Assembly placed in the hands of those members of the Executive Committee appointed from the House.

Under the Ministerial system introduced on 1st February 1954, five Ministers become responsible for most departments of Government. The Governor appoints as Premier the person who appears best able to command a majority in the House of Assembly, and appoints four other Ministers on his recommendation. The Premier becomes a member of Executive Council, while he holds office, and the other Ministers replace the four "House Members" of Executive Committee.

The Governor has the right to address the Legislature at any time, but this right is usually exercised only at the opening or close of the session. On other occasions the Governor communicates with either Chamber by Message which is presented to the Chamber by a member of the Executive Committee. Communications from either Chamber to the Governor take the form of an Address which must be approved by a majority vote. The House of Assembly has no standing committee of finance and any application by the Governor-in-Executive Committee to approve expenditure, which is not authorised by an Act or in the annual Estimates of the Colony, must be approved by resolution of the Legislature before expenditure can be incurred.

The Island is administered as one unit except in respect of local government matters, which are in the hands of the Vestries and Parochial Boards of the 11 parishes. The Vestries are elected annually, and each Vestry appoints Commissioners of Highways, Commissioners of Health and Poor Law Guardians for the parish. The two last-named bodies rely for revenue upon grants from the Vestry, but the Commissioners of Highways, who are responsible for the up-keep of all public highways in the parish which are not maintained by the Central Government, collect all vehicle and highway taxes and, in addition, receive grants-in-aid from the Central Government. The Vestries derive their revenue mainly from taxes on ownership and occupancy of land and houses and trade tax; the rates for these are fixed annually so as to bring in sufficient revenue to meet the estimated expenditure for the year. The Vestries undertake the repair and maintenance of churches and church buildings and the rector of each parish is chairman of the Vestry *ex officio*.

However, a radical re-organisation of the whole system of local government is provided for in the Local Government Act which passed the Legislature in mid-1954. This Act, which is not yet in operation, includes provision for the replacement of the 11 Vestries by modern municipal district councils elected by adult suffrage (see also Part I).

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

THE standard of weights and superficial measure is the same as in the United Kingdom, but the local standard measure of capacity is 231 cubic inches to the gallon (known as the wine gallon).

Chapter 5: Reading List

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- SAVAGE, RAYMOND *Barbados, British West Indies*. London, Barker, 1936.
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*Official Gazette**Minutes of Proceedings of the Legislative Council**Legislative Council Debates**Proceedings of the House of Assembly**House of Assembly Debates**Colonial Estimates**Annual Departmental Reports*

Agricultural Development in Barbados; Despatches from the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies to his Excellency the Governor of Barbados. 1942.

Report of the Committee appointed to enquire into all aspects of the Fancy Molasses Industry in Barbados. 1952.

Census of the Colony of Barbados, 9th April 1946 (West Indian Census, 1946, Part C).

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Report of the Cost of Living Index Committee. 1953.

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A Ten-Year Development Plan for Barbados: Sketch Plan, 1946-56.

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A Fiscal Survey of Barbados. By C. G. BEASLEY. 1952.

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APPENDIX I

*Speech by His Excellency Brigadier Sir Robert Arundell,
K.C.M.G., O.B.E., on the occasion of the inauguration
of Ministerial Government, 1st February, 1954.*

*Mr. President and Honourable Members of the Legislative Council:
Mr. Speaker and Members of the House of Assembly:*

When I took the oaths of my office in this Chamber last May, I said that the name of Barbados had already become associated in my mind with the loyalty and stability of her people. To-day, as we usher in what is, perhaps, the most advanced system of government to be found in any British Colony, one wonders if such a development can ever have been preceded or accompanied by so little fuss.

Even this ceremony, which in most other countries would have occasioned the greatest public interest, if not excitement, had to be fixed at this early hour so as not to interfere with the cricket. The presence in the Island of the visiting M.C.C. team is a happy augury, for no game can have had so much influence upon the character of our peoples. Indeed, Viscount Hailsham once used the game of cricket to illustrate his arguments on the subject of Cabinet responsibility, when he wrote:

“ Like the rules of cricket, the correct interpretation of the conventions of Cabinet government has always been open to argument.

“ This is because the institution, like the game, depends as much for its efficient working upon sentiments of honour and considerations of practical convenience, as upon formal rules and regulations, and has evolved slowly and naturally through the centuries, remaining still in a state of development to-day.”

As in the United Kingdom, so here, there has been a steady development within the framework of an ancient, but very flexible constitution. No amendment of the constitution was needed in order to introduce a ministerial system of government. It was only necessary to settle the principles upon which the system should be based in agreement with Her Majesty's Government. As an Englishman, perhaps I may be permitted to say that it is a source of pride and happiness to me that Barbados has chosen of her own free will to model the development of her institutions upon the English parliamentary system. It is on that system that the British Commonwealth has been built, and I believe it is the best system that the world has ever seen.

The nature of the changes we are making has been expounded and debated at length, both in this Chamber and in the Other Place, and it is not necessary for me to advocate what has already been agreed, or to explain what is already understood. I shall, therefore, confine my remarks to what strikes me as the most important features of the changes.

Ever since the Settlement in the 17th Century, Barbados has enjoyed the uninterrupted possession of a large measure of self-government so far as the Legislature is concerned. The General Assembly of the Island is composed entirely of Elected Members. The Queen has no power to legislate for the Island by Order-in-Council; Her Majesty's Representative in Barbados has no positive reserve powers, only the power of veto. A few years ago the Island took in its stride the grant of the franchise to every adult. The life of a parliament has recently been extended from two to three and again to five years.

On the executive side progress has been slower but equally sure. Executive power is vested by the Constitutional Instruments in the Governor-in-Executive Council. In 1881 the first step towards a ministerial system of government was taken, albeit unknowingly, when the Legislature created a new executive body, the Executive Committee, consisting of the Executive Council, one member of the upper House and four members of the lower House appointed by the Governor. Executive Committee then became the Government's principal instrument of policy, Executive Council retiring into the position of a Privy Council.

The next, and this time a conscious step towards a ministerial system of government, was taken in 1946, when Sir Grattan Bushe introduced the experiment which bears his name. This innovation was so important that I think it necessary to quote briefly from his speech in this Chamber:

"On the assembling of the new House, therefore, the Officer Administering the Government will send for the person who appears to him to be best able to command a majority in the House of Assembly and will ask him to submit to him names from the House for membership of the Executive Committee, and Members of the Executive Committee will be asked respectively to take charge of the general policy relating to particular departments of government for the purpose of dealing with the affairs of those departments in Executive Committee and in the House of Assembly.

"The Executive Committee will then in practice cease to be merely a collection of individuals nominated by the Governor for the purpose of advising him and will become an effective organ of government accepting collective responsibility for policy, though the Governor must under the constitution as at present existing retain ultimate responsibility."

Two years later Sir Hilary Blood made it known to the Legislature that his practice in Executive Committee, as a general though not as an absolute rule, was to accept the unanimous advice of the House of Assembly members.

Thus the stage was set, not suddenly as a result of popular clamour, but gradually, with dignity and assurance over the years, for full-time Ministers of the Crown, responsible collectively to the Legislature and so to the people of the Island, to take up the reins of Government.

This morning, the Honourable G. H. Adams, C.M.G., Q.C., M.C.P., became the first Premier of Barbados. He has also been ap-

pointed a Member of Executive Council by Her Majesty's direction for such period as he holds office. Four other Ministers have been appointed by me on the Premier's recommendation:

Minister of Trade,	The Honourable
Industry and Labour	R. G. Mapp, M.C.P.
Minister of Agriculture,	The Honourable
Lands and Fisheries	C. E. Talma, M.C.P.
Minister of Social Services	The Honourable
	Dr. H. G. H. Cummins, M.C.P.
Minister of Communications,	The Honourable
Works and Housing	M. E. Cox, M.C.P.

You will note that I have used the title "Honourable" in each case, and I should explain that the Secretary of State has approved the use locally of this title by all members of Executive Committee for so long as they remain members of that Body.

The Ministers will be responsible for operating a ministerial system of government in accordance with the several conventions set out or referred to in the despatches that were laid before the Legislature with my message No. 25 of 1953. In so doing it will be incumbent upon them, and upon me as Governor, to follow the constitutional conventions observed in the United Kingdom, so far as these are applicable to our local circumstances and to the constitutional position in Barbados as it will be under the new system.

This means, *inter alia*, that the Ministers will be expected to conform to the code of ethics that governs Ministerial conduct in the United Kingdom. And I should like to say publicly that it took no prompting from me or from London to induce Mr. Adams and the party he represents to accept the need for such rules of obligation, among which I might mention the rules that a Minister must vacate any official post in a trade union or the directorship of a public company.

Now what do the changes amount to in practice? To understand this, it is necessary to examine the administrative machinery of government. We have seen that the Bushe Experiment initiated a rudimentary ministerial system in that the House of Assembly members of Executive Committee became, in practice, not merely advisory, but also collectively responsible for policy over a wide field, though the Governor retained ultimate responsibility. But while the House of Assembly members have generally had the power of decision in Executive Committee, the obligation and responsibility for working up matters to the point of decision and for translating decisions into action, in consultation with and through the various departments of government, have rested on the Colonial Secretary and his staff.

This was the only workable arrangement so long as the House of Assembly Members were only expected to give a portion of their time to public affairs, but it has obvious shortcomings and I fancy it must have led to a good deal of frustration on both sides. It has also placed an almost intolerable burden on the Colonial Secretary.

In Britain the outstanding feature of constitutional progress over the centuries has been the growing power of the people in their own

Government. This was developed, first, through an expanding suffrage for election to the House of Commons, and, secondly, through the gradual transfer over the centuries of executive power from the Crown to elected members of that House. In Barbados, the introduction of universal suffrage completed progress in the first respect. The new ministerial system is a momentous step along the second line of progress, namely, the gradual transfer of executive power to elected members of the House, and will, I feel sure, sweep away many of the shortcomings and frustrations of the old system.

How great this step is, can be seen when one analyses the far-reaching changes that are being made in the methods of conducting Government business on the executive side. The old central Secretariat has disappeared and in its place five Ministries have been set up, each in charge of an elected member of the House. These Ministers thus assume the general control and direction of the affairs of most of the departments of Government. It becomes their responsibility to make the decisions and to give the directions that up to this morning rested with the Colonial Secretary. It becomes their task to make recommendations on matters which require reference to higher authority—Executive Committee, the Governor or the Secretary of State. In Executive Committee they become individually responsible for propounding all business connected with their Ministries, and in the House of Assembly, they become collectively responsible for supporting all decisions of Executive Committee.

To enable the Ministers to discharge these heavy administrative responsibilities, it has been necessary to provide some additional staff. The efficiency of a ministerial system of government anywhere depends very largely on the calibre of the civil servants who man the Ministries. Realising this, I feel sure that Permanent Secretaries and their staffs will rise to their new responsibilities and will help to convince the doubters that the extra cost has been well worth-while.

In accordance with well-proved British traditions certain aspects of government are removed from ministerial control. First of all, the Judicature remains independent of all political control. The independence of the Bench is a vital principle of the British democratic system.

Secondly, the Attorney General will retain complete freedom of action in regard to the control and institution of prosecutions and those other matters which are traditionally the functions of his Office.

Thirdly, the control of the Public Service remains outside the political arena in order that public servants may do their duty uninfluenced by fear or favour. The political neutrality of the Public Service is another cardinal feature of British democratic government.

Fourthly, the special arrangements for Police, detailed in the enclosures to my Message No. 25 of 1953, while entrusting the Premier with certain responsibilities in relation to Police administration, will preserve the essential independence of the Police Force, who exist under the British system, not to carry out the instructions of the Government of the day, but to preserve the peace and to enforce the law.

The special responsibilities of the Colonial Secretary, under his new title of Chief Secretary, were referred to in my Message No. 25 of 1953. He will be responsible under the Governor for all matters relating to the establishment and personnel of the Public Service, for defence and security matters, external affairs, ceremonial, and for the administrative work of Executive Committee. Besides these particular responsibilities the Chief Secretary, as deputy to the Governor, will share with me the general duty of co-operating impartially and constructively with the elected representatives of the people and of maintaining the basic constitutional conventions.

Executive Committee will continue to be the Government's principal instrument of policy. The Governor will continue to preside and decisions will continue to be reached in the light of the advice freely and frankly tendered by the Governor and by all members, including the Executive Council members and the Legislative Council member, and by the Financial Secretary, who, by convention, attends all meetings of Executive Committee. I have seen this arrangement described as illogical, but it is workable, thanks to the abundant goodwill that exists between all concerned, and I am sure it is in the best interests both of the party in power and of good government.

One of the basic conventions that we have accepted is that in arriving at his decision in Executive Committee the Governor will, except where it appears to him that grave or exceptional circumstances compel him to act otherwise, accept in legislative matters the advice of the Ministers. It can thus be seen where responsibility lies.

I should perhaps mention that it is proposed to relieve Executive Committee of some of the administrative routine which has tended to clog the machine of government.

There is one other feature of the changes to which I must refer. A salary is provided for the Leader of the Opposition. This provision recognises how vital it is for the healthy development of parliamentary government that there should always exist a well organised opposition party. The Secretary of State's comment that "the feasibility of such a provision would depend on whether such a person could be readily identified" reflects the state of the parties to-day.

That brings me to the end of my general review of the changes we are making in our system of government. I believe they are sound and workable. They certainly represent a great advance towards self-government and they will, I believe, help Barbados to fulfil her destiny in the Caribbean.

*Mr. President and Honourable Members of the Legislative Council:
Mr. Speaker and Members of the House of Assembly:*

The first Ministers of the Crown in Barbados, who, let it be remembered, are sacrificing their private interests in order to serve their country, have a heavy and difficult task before them. They must be made to feel that they have the sympathy and goodwill of all classes, not necessarily for their party programme, but certainly for the success of the system of government, which it is their privilege and their duty to inaugurate.

For my part I should like to assure them of the wholehearted co-operation of the Public Service and of myself.

His Excellency the Governor then read the following telegram which had been received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies:

“ The introduction of ministerial status is a most important step forward in the Island’s steady constitutional progress. On this notable occasion I am glad to express to the Government and people of Barbados the most sincere good wishes of Her Majesty’s Government in the United Kingdom and I should like to add my own personal congratulations to the Premier and the other Ministers. It is in keeping with the long history and cherished traditions of Barbados that the system found acceptable to the people is one which, like the system in the United Kingdom, depends on constitutional conventions rather than on written instruments. I feel confident that all the people of Barbados will rise to their new responsibilities and that stable democratic Government will always flourish in the Island.”

APPENDIX II

Completed Public Works Department Buildings

(The cost of the major items is indicated)

<i>Medical</i>	\$
Enmore Health Centre	32,000
New fever block, General Hospital (40 beds)	58,000
Mechanical laundry, General Hospital	130,000
2 Residences for Medical Officers	42,000
Male and female isolation block and residence for Farm Manager, Mental Hospital	
<i>Education</i>	
Erdiston College—new dormitory block, house for Vice-Principal, alterations to main building to provide Domestic Science room and Lecture room	70,370
Pine Primary School (480 children)	
Princess Margaret School, St Philip, (secondary modern school) .	162,000
Technical Institute—main teaching block	60,746
St Lawrence Infants' School—new block of classrooms	30,000
St Joseph (Western) Secondary Modern School—conversion from country house	30,000
Eagle Hall Infants' School (320 pupils)	40,000
Coleridge and Parry School—residence for Headmaster	
Lodge School—building containing school library and bookshop, two classrooms and masters' common room	33,000
<i>Post Offices</i>	
New Post Office and Library, Oistins	
New Post Office and Library, St Philip	
New Post Office, St Lawrence	
New Post Office, St John	
New Post Office, Holetown	
<i>Police</i>	
Hastings—new Police Station	50,000
Holetown—new living quarters and Sergeant's house	
Regional Police Training School, Seawell	273,600
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	
New Government Headquarters, Bay Street	395,000
New judicial buildings (Phase I)	
Fire Station, Bridgetown	202,000
New Offices for P.W.D. and Highways and Transport Dept, Pine .	330,000
Offices for Veterinary Officer, cattle shed and animal pens at Central Livestock Station	
Fish Markets at Speightstown, St Lucy and Bayne's Bay	
<i>In Course of Construction</i>	
New Nurses' Home, General Hospital	
Christ Church Foundation Schools	
New judicial buildings, Phase II	
Mechanical workshop, Highways and Transport Department	
Bay Primary School	

APPENDIX III

List of Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes completed, in progress or initiated during the period 1st January 1954 to 31st December 1955

<i>Scheme No.</i>	<i>Grant £</i>	<i>Title</i>
<i>Completed</i>		
D 1108(159)	7,080-00	Training of personnel
D 1503	28,800-00	Development of water resources
D 13D(S)	240-00	Furnishing of library at Codrington College
D 201B(M)	3,456-00	Colonial nursing scheme (visit of Miss Houghton)
D 1108	11,105-00	Training of personnel
D 1742	24,000-00	Trade union training courses
D 2092	69,120-00	Pine Primary School
D 201C(g)	816-00	Dr Lloyd-Still's visit to St Kitts
D 201C(n)	864-00	Visit of Senior Veterinary Officer to Jamaica
D 2229	55,200-00	Extension of Erdiston Training College
D 2156	22,800-00	Erdiston Teachers' Training College
<i>In Progress</i>		
D 2009 & 2009A B	924,000-00	Hospital development
R 275A	32,304-00	Sugar cane research
D 2315	273,600-00	Police Training School
D 2578	864-00	Conference of representative employers
D 13D(a f)	1,440-00	Study and demonstration of intensive poultry keeping
<i>Initiated</i>		
D 1108	15,412-80	Training of personnel
D 13D(u)	1,920-00	Establishment of rural school libraries
D 13D(w)	240-00	Expenses in connection with exhibits of handicrafts for schools
D 13E(a)	2,400-00	Establishment of libraries at secondary modern schools
D 2388	240,000-00	Christ Church combined secondary school

APPENDIX IV
Index of Retail Prices,—January 1954 to December 1955. June, 1953—Basis—100

<i>Month</i>	<i>Housing</i>	<i>Fuel and Light</i>	<i>Food</i>	<i>Clothing</i>	<i>Household Supplies, etc</i>	<i>Miscellaneous Services</i>	<i>All Items</i>
1954							
January	98.6	100.0	98.0	99.3	100.7	100.3	98.8
February	98.6	100.0	97.7	99.2	100.6	99.9	98.8
March	98.3	100.0	98.0	98.9	101.3	99.6	98.7
April	99.4	100.0	98.2	99.0	102.0	99.6	98.9
May	99.4	100.0	97.7	99.5	101.6	99.6	98.7
June	99.0	100.0	98.3	98.4	101.7	99.7	98.8
July	99.4	100.0	97.7	99.8	101.7	99.7	98.7
August	99.4	100.0	98.5	99.9	101.6	99.7	99.0
September	99.4	100.0	98.2	99.8	101.6	99.7	99.3
October	100.1	100.0	98.9	99.1	101.6	99.7	99.3
November	100.1	100.0	99.2	103.0	102.0	99.7	100.1
December	100.1	100.0	99.2	103.4	102.0	99.7	100.1
1955							
January	100.1	100.0	99.6	103.5	102.4	99.7	100.4
February	100.1	100.0	101.3	103.1	102.6	99.7	101.3
March	100.3	100.0	101.4	102.1	102.2	99.7	101.1
April	100.5	100.0	100.9	100.6	102.4	99.7	100.7
May	100.5	99.9	100.9	100.5	102.0	99.7	100.6
June	99.8	99.9	100.5	102.2	102.5	99.7	100.6
July	100.5	99.9	100.3	102.1	102.6	99.7	100.6
August	100.5	99.9	99.8	101.6	103.0	99.6	100.2
September	100.9	99.9	100.2	99.5	103.0	99.6	100.2
October	100.9	99.9	99.3	99.9	103.0	99.6	99.8
November	100.9	99.9	99.5	100.3	103.1	100.2	100.0
December	102.5	99.9	99.9	101.6	102.7	99.6	100.4

APPENDIX V

Prices of Principal Foodstuffs included in Index of Retail Prices 1954

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Prices 1954</i>	
		<i>June</i>	<i>December</i>
		\$ c	\$ c
Fresh Beef	lb.	·55	·55
Fresh Pork	"	·48	·48
Fresh Mutton	"	·52	·52
Salt Beef	"	·52	·52
Salt Pork	"	·30	·30
Flying Fish	ea.	·07	·07
Pot Fish	lb.	·22	·22
Salt Fish	"	·34	·34
Canned Salmon	7½ oz. tin	·42	·42
Flour	lb.	·125	·125
Corn Meal	"	·11	·11
Biscuits	"	·26	·26
Bread	ea.	·03	·03
Rice	pt.	·10	·10
Green Whole Peas	"	·16	·16
Split Peas	"	·16	·16
Sweet Potatoes	lb.	·04	·04
English Potatoes	"	·07	·08
Onions	"	·16	·12
Sugar	"	·11	·11
Milk—Fresh	pt.	·15	·15
Condensed	14 oz. tin	·24	·26
Cooking Butter	1 lb. tin	·98	·98
Cooking Oil	pt.	·33	·33
Cocoa	½ lb. tin	·51	·59
Green Tea	¼ lb. pkg	·43	·46
Ju-C (fruit drink)	bottle	·07	·07
Coca-Cola	"	·06	·06
Cow and Gate	1 lb. tin	1·30	1·30

APPENDIX VI

Prices of Principal Foodstuffs included in Index of Retail Prices 1955

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Prices 1955</i>	
		<i>June</i>	<i>December</i>
		\$ c	\$ c
Fresh Beef	lb.	·55	·55
Fresh Pork	"	·48	·48
Fresh Mutton	"	·52	·52
Salt Beef	"	·52	·48
Salt Pork	"	·34	·34
Flying Fish	ea.	·07	·07
Pot Fish	lb.	·22	·22
Salt Fish	"	·34	·34
Canned Salmon	7½ oz. tin	·41	·45
Flour	lb.	·11	·11
Corn Meal	"	·11	·11
Biscuits	"	·26	·26
Bread	ea.	·03	·03
Rice	pt.	·10	·10
Green Whole Peas	"	·17	·17
Split Peas	"	·16	·16
Sweet Potatoes	lb.	·04	·04
English Potatoes	"	·10	·08
Onions	"	·16	·13
Sugar	"	·11	·11
Milk—Fresh	pt.	·15	·15
Condensed	14 oz. tin	·25	·26
Cooking Butter	1 lb. tin	·98	·98
Cooking Oil	pt.	·33	·33
Cocoa	½ lb. tin	·59	·60
Green Tea	½ lb. pkg	·55	·52
Ju-C (fruit drink)	bottle	·07	·07
Coca-Cola	"	·06	·06
Cow and Gate	1 lb. tin	1·30	1·30

APPENDIX VII

THE following is a list of members of the Executive Council, Executive Committee, Legislative Council and House of Assembly as at 31st December, 1955.

The Executive Council

The Governor
The Chief Secretary
The Attorney-General
Sir S. J. Saint, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Sir J. D. Chandler
G. H. Adams, C.M.G., Q.C. (Premier)
Sir H. A. Cuke, C.B.E.
F. M. Blackman, Clerk.

The Executive Committee

The Executive Council
Dr. A. S. Cato
H. G. H. Cummins, C.B.E. (Minister for Social Services)
M. E. Cox (Minister for Communications, Works and Housing)
R. G. Mapp (Minister for Trade, Industry and Labour)
C. E. Talma (Minister for Agriculture, Lands and Fisheries)
F. M. Blackman, Clerk.

The Legislative Council

Sir H. A. Cuke, C.B.E. (President)
Dr. H. G. Massiah
G. D. L. Pile, O.B.E.
Dr. C. H. St. John
F. C. Hutson
V. C. Gale
J. A. Mahon
R. N. Turner, C.M.G. (Chief Secretary)
Dr. A. S. Cato
K. R. Hunte
E. S. Robinson
Mrs. N. G. Daysh
F. E. Field (Acting Attorney-General)
D. H. L. Ward
C. R. E. D. Edwards, Clerk.

THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

<i>Constituency</i>	<i>Member</i>
Bridgetown	E. D. Mottley A. E. S. Lewis (Deputy Speaker)
St. Michael	M. E. Cox T. O. Bryan
Christ Church	C. E. Talma F. C. Goddard
St. George	E. W. Barrow F. E. Miller
St. Philip	W. A. Crawford J. C. Mottley
St. Joseph	G. H. Adams, C.M.G., Q.C. L. E. Smith
St. John	O. T. Alder V. B. Vaughan
St. James	E. St. A. Holder E. K. Walcott, Q.C.
St. Thomas	R. G. Mapp H. G. H. Cummins
St. Andrew	E. E. Bourne J. A. Haynes
St. Peter	K. N. R. Husbands (Speaker) F. L. Walcott, O.B.E.
St. Lucy	J. E. T. Brancier J. C. Tudor H. O. St. C. Cumberbatch, Clerk H. L. Thomas, Deputy Clerk

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PART I

General Review of 1956 and 1957

CONSTITUTIONAL ADVANCE

THE ministerial system of Government which was inaugurated on the 1st February, 1954, continued to work extremely well, due in no small measure to the enthusiasm of the Ministers, the support of the Civil Service and the good will of the public. Thus towards the middle of the period under review it was considered that the next step in the constitutional advance of the island should be taken, and 1957 saw much activity behind the scenes working towards the establishment of Cabinet Government. The proposals with this end in view were agreed with the Secretary of State for the Colonies by an exchange of despatches. These despatches were then laid before both Houses of the Legislature and accepted by them towards the end of 1957, so that it was possible to introduce a Cabinet system of Government in 1958.

As in the past the constitutional changes were effected as far as possible by convention rather than by legislative enactment. Thus, the power of delegation provided by the Interpretation Act was used to enable the Governor-in-Executive Committee to delegate his duties and functions under the Executive Committee Act to a Cabinet of Ministers, all of whom were members of Executive Committee. By this arrangement the Governor and the official and nominated members of Executive Council will no longer attend meetings of the policy-making body, namely the Cabinet, though the official members and the Financial Secretary may be invited to the meetings of the Cabinet to advise on particular issues. A further change was brought about by the appointment of a member of the Legislative Council as a Minister without Portfolio, whose main duty will be to take charge of Government business in the Council, a responsibility formerly discharged by the Chief Secretary. This means that in future Government business will be conducted in both Houses of the Legislature by persons owing allegiance to the party in power.

The opportunity was also taken to effect some administrative changes. For example, while the Chief Secretary remains responsible for the personnel matters of the Civil Service, Establishment was transferred to the Finance Branch of the Premier's Office. The Premier also assumed responsibility for the maintenance of law and order and internal security.

By the end of the period under review, therefore, it may be said that Barbados had virtually achieved internal self-government.

BARBADOS AND THE FEDERATION OF THE WEST INDIES

IN February, 1956, delegates from Barbados, Jamaica, the Leeward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago, and the Windward Islands met in London to discuss the establishment of a British Caribbean Federation in accordance with the plan drawn up by the London Conference of 1953 and subsequently approved, with certain reservations, by the legislatures concerned. The Report signed on the 23rd February, 1956, committed Barbados and the islands of Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Antigua, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Grenada, Dominica, St. Lucia and St. Vincent to join in a Federation of the West Indies early in 1958. A Standing Federation Committee under the chairmanship of Sir Stephen Luke, K.C.M.G., the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies, was appointed to carry out the preparatory work, and, as a matter of administrative convenience, established itself in Barbados where the Development and Welfare Organisation already had its headquarters.

The Commission appointed to recommend a site for the federal capital visited Barbados in June, 1956, and later reported in favour of a site in the island. The Standing Federation Committee, however, eventually decided to establish the capital in Trinidad. After this decision the headquarters of the pre-Federal staff moved to Trinidad in the latter half of 1957. Towards the close of the period there was a general realisation that Federation would shortly be an accomplished fact, and the appointment of the Governor General and the approach of the Federal elections stimulated public interest.

GENERAL ELECTIONS

THE House of Assembly was prorogued in November, 1956, after completing a life of five years, and the General Elections were held on the 6th of December. The elections were preceded by a vigorous campaign by the political parties and a number of independents. In all 63 candidates contested the 24 seats. The results showed remarkably little change; all but two members of the previous House contested their seats, and only four were defeated at the polls. The composition of the new House was:

- 15 Barbados Labour Party
- 4 Democratic Labour Party
- 3 Progressive Conservative Party
- 2 Independents

As a result, the Barbados Labour Party again formed the Government, and Sir Grantley Adams continued in office as Premier. In the new House of Assembly Dr. Cummins gave up his portfolio as Minister of Social Services and was elected Speaker. Mr. F. E. Miller became Minister of Social Services, and Mr. D. D. Garner became Minister of Agriculture, Lands and Fisheries in the place of Mr. C. E. Talma who contested the election as an Independent. Mr. J. E. T. Brancker of the Democratic Labour Party became Leader of the Opposition.

The names of members of the Executive Council, the Executive Committee, the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly are given in Appendix IX.

PRODUCTION AND FINANCE

THE sugar crop for 1956 which was adversely affected by hurricane "Janet" just reached the average annual crop of 150,000 tons, which was the figure adopted for the Government's five-year plan of development, 1951-56. But 1957 was a record year, when for the first time in its history the island produced over 200,000 tons of sugar. There was also a steady increase of revenue from the expanding tourist industry.

The total revenue and current expenditure for the years 1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58 were as follows:

(\$B.W.I. = 4s. 2d.)

	\$	\$
1955-56 . . .	17,281,545	14,128,972
1956-57 . . .	19,124,815	16,216,542
1957-58* . . .	20,132,191	19,303,149

* Revised estimate

Revenue continued to rise steadily during the period and the sharp increase in expenditure for 1957-58 is in no small measure due to the revision of salaries in the Civil Service and increased rates of wages for the unestablished staff.

A new five-year plan was introduced early in 1957 which was intended to cover the period 1955-60. The change was made so that the period should coincide with that covered by the new Colonial Development and Welfare Act. The new development plan is accordingly a revision of the outstanding items of the old plan on which expenditure had been incurred in 1955 and 1956, and the addition of a programme of new schemes. The new plan contemplates an expenditure of \$50 million, of which two-fifths will be spent on the deep-water harbour project. The programme is to be financed as follows:

	\$ million
Loans—External	17·63
Internal	11·45
C.D. & W. Grants	3·47
Surplus balances	5·94
Revenue contribution	2·25
Labour Welfare Funds	7·37
Price Stabilisation Fund (bulk sugar installation)	1·92

At the 31st March, 1955, the general revenue balance and the Revenue Equalisation Fund stood at \$6,468,553 and \$5,321,229, respectively. The figures for the 31st March, 1957, were: general revenue balance—\$3,597,230 and Revenue Equalisation Fund—\$8,475,660. The fall in the general revenue balance largely resulted from expenditure amounting to about \$3,000,000 on hurricane rehabilitation. It is a credit to the island's economy that it was in a position so largely to finance its own recovery. During 1957 an Act was passed by which the Governor-in-Executive Committee could

vary or even suspend payments from the surplus balances to the Revenue Equalisation Fund as it was felt that this Fund had built up a sufficient reserve.

PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS

THE increased activity of the Public Works Department recorded in the Review of 1954 and 1955 was maintained and intensified during 1956 and 1957. This was reflected in a capital expenditure of \$1,377,944 during the financial year 1955-56 and \$1,965,557 during 1956-57. A list of the main building works undertaken by the Department during 1956 and 1957 is contained in Appendix II.

In the latter part of 1957 a Town Planning Advisory Panel under the chairmanship of the Building Adviser to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies was set up to advise the Government on planning problems pending the appointment of a qualified town planner, for whom provision was made in the 1956-57 estimates.

In 1956-57 capital expenditure on the development of the island's water resources amounted to \$423,753. Of this amount the sum of \$225,000 was spent on additional mains and standposts to make piped water available to areas which did not enjoy this amenity before. New wells have been sunk to tap further the natural underground resources.

The Housing Authority which came into being on the 1st April, 1956, completed or had under construction 310 new houses by 31st December of that year and an additional 325 houses were completed or were under construction in 1957. These houses, which are constructed of concrete blocks, have been built in nine of the eleven parishes. In addition the Housing Authority administered loans to sugar workers from the Labour Welfare Housing Loans Account.

In March, 1956, Air France started a scheduled service to Barbados thus providing an additional link with Europe via the French West Indies. In May, 1957, Pan American World Airways began a scheduled service between New York and Barbados, and in June, 1957, the all-concrete 1,000 feet extension to the 6,000 feet runway at Seawell Airport was put into use. Plans for the extension of the terminal building at the airport were finalised in 1957.

In 1957 the contract for the construction of the deep-water harbour at Bridgetown was awarded to Messrs. Richard Costain Limited. The contract was deemed to commence on the 20th June, 1957, and it is expected that the project will be completed in 50 months. The contract price is \$17,670,976 (£3,681,453). During the same year plans for a store and off-loading equipment to handle sugar in bulk at the deep-water harbour were finalised. It is planned to have this installation in operation by the middle of 1960. By the end of the year good progress had been made with the southern limit of the area to be included in the harbour. In December Pelican Island was joined to the mainland and Barbados lost one of its "Dependencies".

LABOUR RELATIONS AND MIGRATION

THE building of a deep-water harbour raises grave problems of labour displacement even though it will provide some employment. The Shipping and Mercantile Association representing the employers, and the Barbados Workers' Union representing the workers have been considering proposals for creating a provident fund for workers, especially lightermen, who will be redundant when the new harbour comes into use. In addition, negotiations have started for the establishment of a temporary fund to provide severance benefits for workers engaged in the construction of the harbour whose employment will come to an end when the harbour is completed.

Discussions have also taken place between the Barbados Workers' Union and the Barbados Sugar Producers Association with a view to establishing a Provident Fund for workers in the sugar industry.

Attempts to find employment in the United Kingdom for coopers displaced by the bulk shipment of fancy molasses have not been successful. These workers continue to receive payments by way of compensation from the Fancy Molasses Industry Fund, but it is expected that the problem of their rehabilitation will be solved as a result of the construction of the deep-water harbour.

There was one serious industrial dispute which occurred in March, 1956—a strike which involved the employees of the Advocate Printing Company. This lasted for nearly three months, and led to a stoppage of work in the port. The matter was finally settled by agreement between the Company and the Barbados Workers' Union. Minor disputes which arose during the period under review were all settled by negotiation.

Labour legislation has been reviewed and is being amended and consolidated in the light of a report received from Mr. C. O. J. Matthews of the Non-Metropolitan Territories Division of the International Labour Office, who visited the island in 1954.

In 1956 a new Factories Act was passed consolidating and amending earlier legislation.

A report on the nature and extent of unemployment in Barbados undertaken by Mr. George Cumper, Research Fellow of the Institute of Social and Economic Research, University College of the West Indies, became available during this period. Some of its recommendations have already been implemented.

The Employment Exchange now deals with applicants for employment both locally and overseas. Eight hundred and nineteen persons were placed in local employment by the exchange in 1956 and 2,064 in 1957, as compared with 138 persons in 1954 and 196 in 1955.

Part of the unemployment problem continues to be solved by permanent and temporary emigration. In the two years under review no less than 9,363 persons left the island in search of work. Emigration continued to be directed almost entirely towards the United Kingdom (5,778 persons), but 1,846 persons went to the United States under the Farm Labour Programme, a scheme for temporary migration to

the U.S.A. under contract, in which Barbados participates together with other territories of the British Caribbean. In the same period 80 women left the island under a scheme inaugurated at the end of 1955 for the emigration of domestic servants to Canada.

The Barbadian Immigrants' Liaison Service in the United Kingdom has proved of great value both in the investigation of employment opportunities and in assisting with the problems faced by emigrants on their arrival in the United Kingdom. In the period under review employment and accommodation were found for 1,485 emigrants through this Agency. The Government continued to assist emigrants by way of loans. Amounts totalling \$502,809 were advanced to 1,562 persons in 1956 and \$311,665 to 967 persons in 1957.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES

THE most important development in this field in 1956 and 1957 was the expansion of the tourist industry. The number of tourists increased from 17,829 in 1956 to 23,773 in 1957. The gross hard currency earnings of the tourist industry are estimated at \$4.6 million (B.W.I.) for 1956 and \$5.8 million (B.W.I.) for 1957.

In 1956 the Hotels Aid Act was passed to encourage the development and expansion of hotels in the island by means of concessions in respect of income tax and customs duties. As part of its effort to stimulate the development of the tourist industry the Government substantially increased its grant to the Publicity Committee to assist them in undertaking a more vigorous overseas advertising campaign.

The annual meeting of the Caribbean Tourist Association was held in Barbados in 1957.

The Barbados Development Board, set up under an Act of 1955, started operations in March, 1957. It has made loans totalling nearly \$200,000 to small industries engaged in fish processing, printing, quarrying, furniture-making, the manufacture of chemical products and shoe-making.

The search for oil continued, and in February, 1957, the prospecting licence granted to the Barbados Gulf Oil Company was amended to include that part of the island formerly under licence to the British Union Oil Company, which relinquished its licence in September, 1956. During the period under review another test well was drilled bringing the total number to five, but oil has not yet been found in commercial quantities.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

DURING the period under review there were two appeals to the Law Courts from decisions of the Public Utilities Board—one from the Telephone Company and the other from the Light and Power Company in regard to their rates of charge. In both cases the Board's decision was reversed.

The Natural Gas Corporation raised the first instalment of its million dollar loan and made important progress in the renovation

of its distribution system. This has substantially reduced the amount of gas lost from leakages. In 1957 an Act was passed exempting from customs duty goods imported by the Corporation.

SUBSIDIES, PRICE CONTROL AND IMPORTS

SUBSIDIZATION of rice and pickled pork was continued in 1956 and 1957, though the subsidy on rice was slightly reduced in November, 1957. Price controls were removed from a large number of items ranging from agricultural implements to shirts and cigarettes and a few items of food.

Import licensing policy was further liberalised as regards imports from hard currency areas, especially those calculated to assist the development of industry. Commodities placed on Open General Licence included leaf tobacco, fresh apples, chemical fertilizers and calcium carbide.

AGRICULTURE, FISHING AND LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT

THE island produced 151,171 tons of sugar in 1956 and a record crop of 204,505 tons in 1957. In 1956 the Negotiated Price under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement was £40 15s. 0d. per ton, and in 1957 this was increased to £42 3s. 4d. Agreement was also reached on the extension of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement to 1965.

Legislation (Cultivation of Trees (Amendment) Act, 1957) has recently been enacted to encourage the growing of fruit trees. Growers will qualify for a subsidy payment on individual trees on the fulfilment of certain planting and growth conditions.

The Peasant Agricultural Instructors continue to run discussion groups which have been very effective in transmitting new ideas to farmers with the result that better agricultural practices by peasant farmers are already noticeable. Members of the groups have also toured some of the District Agricultural Stations. Plans have been made to provide Senior Peasant Agricultural Instructors with residences in the area for which they are responsible. This is designed to bring the Senior Instructors in closer contact with the farmers in their district and to encourage the farmers to place more confidence in their Instructors. One residence was started in 1957.

The Government has been fortunate in obtaining the services of an experienced soil conservationist for work in the Scotland District. This officer visited Italy in 1956 to observe conservation measures under conditions somewhat similar to those in the Scotland District. Work on conservation measures in a pilot area (about 175 acres at Morgan Lewis) in the Scotland District is proceeding satisfactorily, while the acquisition of equipment and erection of buildings at the Conservation Headquarters in St. Andrew have almost been completed. The preparation of legislation to provide for better control of the use of the land in that district is nearing completion.

Research by the Department of Science and Agriculture has continued in several fields. A new method of breeding new sugar

cane varieties is being investigated by the British West Indies Central Cane Breeding Station, while other field research has been carried out at Codrington Experimental Station, Pine Plantation, and on fields loaned by estates for the purpose.

A grant from Colonial Development and Welfare funds has been made for a programme of research on the habits and biology of the flying fish. This will be carried out by the Bellairs Research Institute of McGill University with the co-operation of the local Fisheries Division of the Department of Science and Agriculture.

The Security of Tenure of Small Holdings Act, 1955, and the Landlord and Tenant (Amendment) Act, 1955, were proclaimed on the 15th November, 1957.

The first stage of internal marketing development, i.e. the provision of market buildings, is well on the way. A new central market, which is to be the headquarters of the marketing system, is almost complete. A rural market is being constructed at Six Cross Roads in the parish of St. Philip, while plans for two more are nearing completion. In view of this development, new markets legislation and revised market charges have been prepared, and will come into operation with the opening of the new central market.

Animal breeding at the Central Livestock Station has continued. A young Jamaica Hope Bull, a gift from the Jamaica Government, has been added to the Station's herd. Investigational work, particularly on dairy animals, is also being carried out at the Mental Hospital Farm.

An amount of \$380,782 has so far been loaned by the Government to assist with the purchase of engines for fishing boats. About 229 new launches went into operation during the past two years, making a total of 310 now in the industry. Of these, 200 have been built with the assistance of loans from Government. A marine mechanic service was instituted in 1956 to provide fishing boat owners with inspection and advisory services in connection with the care and maintenance of marine diesel engines.

Increased mechanisation has resulted in greater quantities of fish being landed. For example, during 1957, 1,230,172 lbs. of fish passed through the fish markets at Bridgetown, Speightstown and Oistins, an increase of 402,684 lbs. over the 1956 figure.

A new Colonial Development and Welfare scheme providing grants to smallholders for irrigation equipment came into effect in April, 1956. The grant is available for holdings up to 25 acres and may not exceed \$720. At 31st December, 1957, six persons had benefited from the new scheme. The scheme replaces a former scheme, D.217, for Agricultural Development.

EDUCATION

UNDER the Education (Amendment) Act, 1956, the Board of Education was reconstituted to provide for an increase in its membership and for the appointment of five constituent committees dealing

with Primary Education; Secondary Education; Further Education; Finance; and General Purposes.

The second phase of the work on the Technical Institute—the construction and equipping of five workshops—was completed. Training has been established for indentured apprentices on the day release system; secondary school pupils who will pursue a course leading to the Certificates (at Ordinary and Advanced Levels) of the Associated Examining Board for the General Certificate of Education; and evening students.

Early in 1956 Mr. G. S. V. Petter, Educational Adviser to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies, was invited by Government to undertake a survey of secondary education in Barbados. Among his recommendations Mr. Petter advocated the establishment of an alternative course in the second grade schools for boys and girls whose ability is practical rather than academic. During 1957 the Acting Director of Education held discussions with Governing Bodies with a view to introducing a bilateral course.

Mr. Petter also recommended that secondary schools should accept pupils at ten and a half years, and that there should be no entrance examination before this age. The Board of Education appointed a committee consisting of Heads of secondary schools and representatives of various fields of education to prepare a scheme of admission to secondary schools. A sub-committee under the chairmanship of Mr. W. H. L. Medford, Deputy Headmaster of Harrison College, has suggested that a common entrance examination be introduced in 1959.

The new buildings of the Christ Church Boys' and Girls' Foundation School were completed in January, 1957. Accommodation is provided for 390 boys and 390 girls.

In December, 1956, work began on the new buildings for the Combermere School at Waterford. In addition to providing accommodation for 800 boys the buildings will include a concert hall.

In May, 1957, the Secondary Modern Schools Regulations were made. Provision has been made for the appointment of Governing Bodies to advise the Director of Education. On the recommendation of the Governing Body selected pupils of secondary modern schools may be retained at school until they reach the age of 16.

In December, 1957, the erection of an additional dormitory block at Erdiston Teachers Training College was completed, thus providing residential accommodation for the entire student body.

POPULATION PROBLEMS, HEALTH AND RURAL WELFARE

CONSIDERABLE progress has been made in fostering the idea of family planning, and Government has co-operated with voluntary organisations to this end. Through the agency of the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration, early in 1956 Dr. Margaret Hagood, a population expert, carried out a four-week survey of over-population and allied problems in Barbados. A year later, as a

follow-up to Dr. Hagood's investigation, the U.N.T.A.A. made available to Barbados the services of Dr. Christopher Tietze, *inter alia*, to evaluate the cost and effectiveness of the family planning programme, and the relation of family planning records to local demographic statistics. Towards the end of 1957 the Barbados Family Planning Association secured the services, on secondment from the Government of Jamaica, of Miss Thelma Thomas who is expected to spend about three months in Barbados. Advice on family planning has been given at the various Health Centres.

Towards the end of 1957 the Government of Barbados engaged a firm of Hospital Architects—Messrs. Devereux and Davies of London—to work in consultation with the Director of Public Works on a master plan, with estimates of cost, for the proposed new General Hospital.

The third Health Centre in the island was opened at Six Cross Roads, St. Philip, in March, 1957. By the end of 1957 also, the new Public Health Laboratory at Enmore Health Centre was in full operation. The work of this Laboratory was organised by Major J. Cebel, Public Health Consultant, whose services were provided by the World Health Organisation. The B.C.G. Campaign came to an end in March, 1957, and by the end of that year the *Aedes Aegypti* Mosquito Eradication Campaign was entering its final and most difficult phase. Both these projects were generously assisted by the World Health Organisation.

During 1956 and 1957 minor works continued to improve amenities in the rural areas, including branch libraries, community centres and playing fields, public baths, and centres for domestic science training.

OTHER EVENTS

THE Report for 1954 and 1955 gave an account of hurricane "Janet" which struck the island on the 22nd of September, 1955, and indicated that by the end of the year a remarkable recovery had been made. During the period under review the Barbados Central Hurricane Relief Fund Committee which had been set up by the Governor to administer and distribute relief funds steadily examined the various claims of those who suffered severe loss and damage. The report of the Committee has been included as Appendix I.

As from the 1st April, 1956, revised salaries of the Civil Service came into force together with new wage rates for public employees. This resulted from a revision of salaries undertaken by Mr. W. D. Godsall, C.M.G., who was appointed to review the remuneration of all Public Officers and Public Employees. The average increase awarded was about 20 per cent.

Considerable satisfaction was expressed on all sides when a Knighthood was conferred on Sir Grantley Adams in the Birthday Honours of 1957.

The Archbishop of the West Indies and the other Bishops of the Diocese of the West Indies attended a Synod in June, 1956. The

Bishop of Stepney was also present. In December, 1956, the Caribbean Commission held its Twenty-third meeting, and there was a meeting of the Caribbean Tourist Association in April, 1957. Twentieth Century Fox visited the Island for the purpose of filming part of *Island in the Sun*, and a number of Barbadians took part as "extras".

The Trade and Tariffs Commission sat for many months in the island in 1957. The Commission which comprises Sir William Croft, Mr. F. Christopherson and Mr. Hugh Springer, U.C.W.I. Registrar, was appointed to study the "Economic, Fiscal and other Technical Problems involved in the establishment of a Customs Union for the Federal Area".

In 1956 legislative sanction was given to the setting up at Harrison Point of the United States Oceanographic Research Station "to be used in association with the Government of the United Kingdom for the purpose of continuing a joint naval programme of oceanographic research". U.S. ships *Mineral Country*, *Salish*, *Thor* and *Sagamore*—with helicopter—spent over six weeks in November and December on an operational visit connected with the research. Among the many other U.S. ships which visited the island was the Maritime Administration Training Ship, *State of Maine*.

A trio of Canadian warships, H.M.C.S. *Magnificent*, *Micmac* and *Iroquois* paid a visit in mid-March, 1956, in company with Her Majesty's submarine *Alderney*, and the *Ontario* visited in April. The French Minesweeper *Dahlia* spent two days in October of the same year.

In 1956 there were visits from H.M.S. *Kenya*, *Bigbury Bay*, *Morecambe Bay* and *Veryan Bay* and from H.M.S. *Ulster* and H.M.S. *Vidal* in August and October 1957.

In December 1957 the s.s. *West Indian*, left Barbados waters at the end of her charter on her last voyage through the islands. The vessel had been a tangible sign of regional co-operation and had eased some of the difficulties resulting from inadequate sea communication in the area.

Inter-territorial sports meetings in various forms have become more frequent. In 1956 the first triangular swimming series was held between Jamaica, Trinidad and Barbados. The event was won by Jamaica. In the following year Jamaica did not compete and Barbados obtained a narrow victory over Trinidad, but Trinidad in the same year won a series of water polo matches. In August, 1957, Barbados beat Trinidad at table tennis but lost at hockey.

There was the usual measure of important cricket. A West Indian team toured New Zealand in 1956 and England in 1957, and the inter-colonial matches took place in British Guiana. In 1956 the island was visited by Mr. E. W. Swanton's XI and an enjoyable series of matches was played.

On the whole 1956 and 1957 were years of recovery from the hurricane setback, of consolidation and economic and constitutional progress.

PART II

Chapter 1: Population

IN 1931, the total population of Barbados was 156,312, made up of 62,978 males and 93,334 females. In April, 1946, the West Indian census placed the population at 192,800, of whom 85,727 were males and 107,073 were females. A comparison of the figures for 1931 and 1946 shows an increase of 36,488 persons in the span of 15 years. That trend has continued.

On the 31st December, 1956, the estimated population of the island was 229,579 and, on the 31st December, 1957, it was 232,227, comprising 107,227 males and 125,000 females. Since the census of April, 1946, there has been an increase of 39,427 persons.

Barbados has a high density of population—1,399 persons per square mile according to the latest calculation.

Early in 1956, by arrangement with the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration, Dr. Margaret Hagood, a population expert, carried out a four-week survey of over-population and allied problems in Barbados. In 1957 the U.N.T.A.A made available the services of Dr. Christopher Tietze who investigated the cost and effectiveness of the family planning programme, which had been initiated in March, 1955, with a vote of \$5,000 from the Legislature. Dr. Tietze also investigated the relation of family planning records to local demographic statistics. Towards the end of 1957, the Barbados Family Planning Association secured the services, on secondment from the Government of Jamaica, of Miss Thelma Thomas who had worked on the staff of the Jamaica Family Life Project sponsored by the Jamaica Population Research Foundation.

There were 1,112 marriages in 1956, and 1,108 in 1957, compared with 1,063 in 1955. These figures include marriages performed by religious denominations as well as by Civil Magistrates. The marriage rate per 1,000 was 9·7 in 1956 and 9·5 in 1957.

VITAL STATISTICS

THERE was a slight drop in the rate of births per 1,000 persons in the years 1956 and 1957; the number of deaths showed a noticeable decline. The figures for the last five years are:

Year	Births			Deaths	
	No.	Rate per 1,000	% of Illegitimate	No.	Rate per 1,000
1953	7,304	33·1	61·0	2,997	13·6
1954	7,576	33·6	60·9	2,544	11·3
1955	7,593	33·3	61·5	2,887	12·7
1956	7,082	30·9	62·3	2,430	10·6
1957	7,314	31·7	62·3	2,469	10·7

The infant mortality rates of children under one year per 1,000 live births for the past five years are as follows:

1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
139	109	134	97	87

The maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live births was 3·39 in 1956, and 2·32 in 1957.

Migration

	Arrivals		Departures	
	1956	1957	1956	1957
By sea	5,179	5,806	8,082	7,703
By air	20,579	27,317	21,862	27,617
Total	25,758	33,123	29,944	35,320

Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

OCCUPATIONS

BARBADOS continues to be essentially an agricultural community dependent for the most part upon sugar production which occupies approximately four-sevenths of the island's cultivable acreage. Moreover, the cultivation and harvesting of sugar cane and the processing of the cane into sugar and fancy molasses remains the greatest single source of employment. The export trade is dominated by sugar and its by-products; for example, excluding the value of re-exports, the value of sugar and molasses exported in 1956 amounted to 86 per cent of the value of all exports, while the value of sugar, molasses, rum and sugar confectionery amounted to 94 per cent. In 1957 the proportions were 91 per cent and 97 per cent respectively.

There was no change during 1956 or 1957 in the general employment pattern of the island. Approximately 23,000 workers were employed on the 233 sugar estates during the reaping season, while about 3,200 persons found work in the sugar and syrup factories, which numbered 29 in 1956 and 28 in 1957.

In addition to the above, there were about 10,000 small holdings of less than 10 acres which provided gainful occupation for their owners for at least part of the year. No figures are available with respect to the number of workers employed by such owners on their holdings.

Sugar cane, like most plantation crops, is seasonal, and employment on sugar plantations fluctuates between the "in-crop" period (generally mid-January to mid-June) and the "out-of-crop" period. For example in 1956 employment reached its zenith in the crop

season in the month of May and was at its lowest ebb at the beginning of the "out-of-crop" season. It has been estimated that plantations employed some 18,000 persons during the "out-of-crop" period while the sugar and syrup factories employed some 2,000.

The distribution of workers among the main occupations was estimated to be as follows:

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Sugar Plantations	12,000	11,000
Sugar Factories	2,950	250
Domestic and other Personal Services	2,500	11,500
Retail and Wholesale Trades	5,000	7,000
Transport and Communications	3,000	100
Manufacturing and Repairing (Machinery and Vehicles)	2,000	Nil
Minor Industries	1,000	500

There is no unemployment registration in Barbados, a factor which makes it difficult to assess the extent of unemployment, underemployment or seasonal fluctuations in employment. However, from estimates of employment on the sugar plantations and in the sugar and syrup factories it is estimated that during 1956 seasonal unemployment in these undertakings during the inter-crop period was about 8,000. No similar figures are available for 1957.

With a view to an appraisal of the incidence of employment, unemployment and underemployment a survey was begun in 1955 by the Institute of Social and Economic Research of the University College of the West Indies. The report on the survey has been submitted to the Government but it had not been released at the end of the period under review.

The engagement of farm workers for agricultural work on contract in the U.S.A. continued. At the beginning of 1956 there were 980 workers under contract. During that year 907 workers were engaged while 489 were repatriated. At the end of 1956 there were, out of a total of 7,502 British West Indians, 1,360 Barbadian workers in the U.S.A. During 1957, a further 939 Barbadians were engaged and 656 were repatriated, leaving 1,564 Barbadian workers in the U.S.A. on contract, out of the total of 8,640 British West Indians.

The Regional Labour Board, a regional government agency, continued to maintain a liaison service for all British West Indian workers engaged in employment in the U.S.A.

During the years 1956 and 1957, eighty trained domestics left the colony for Canada under a scheme which has been implemented under the aegis of the Canadian Government. These women were admitted to permanent residence in Canada for employment in domestic service. They were all selected through the employment exchange.

During recent years there has been no recruitment of Barbadian labour for employment in Curacao and Aruba. There are, however, a number of workers still engaged in employment in those islands.

During the period under review a number of persons left the island to work in the United Kingdom. One thousand four hundred

and eighty-five of these were selected by the department. The remainder, some 4,293 persons, were not sponsored by Government. Those selected by the department included 308 hotel workers, 926 transport workers, 38 canteen workers, and 38 domestic workers, as well as a number of student nurses and other hospital workers.

The Barbadian Immigrants' Liaison Service, which was set up in the United Kingdom in November, 1955, continued to operate but its functions were affected by the setting up on the 1st June, 1956, of the British Caribbean Welfare Service. Up to that time the Barbadian Immigrants' Liaison Service was known as the "Barbadian Immigrants' Welfare and Liaison Service" and assisted with the welfare of all Barbadian workers arriving in England, albeit with considerable help from the Jamaican Welfare Officer in the Colonial Office. From the 1st June, 1956, the name was changed to Barbadian Immigrants' Liaison Service and matters of welfare in respect of Barbadian workers not placed in employment through the local government were referred to the British Caribbean Welfare Service.

NURSING SELECTION COMMITTEE

As a result of recommendations made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Governor-in-Executive Committee directed in April, 1956, that a Nursing Selection Committee comprised of a Secretary-Member, a nurse nominated by the Barbados Nurses' Association and a representative from the Department of Education, be set up with the following terms of reference:

- (i) to keep in touch with and advise
 - (a) local applicants for nursing training, and
 - (b) the authorities in the United Kingdom responsible for placing candidates in hospitals;
- (ii) to answer inquiries from individual hospital matrons;
- (iii) when required, to check references, supply details of education and previous nursing training, and to arrange medical examinations; and
- (iv) to process applicants for assistance under the nurses' emigration scheme.

Up to the end of 1957, 175 persons were selected by the Committee for work in hospitals in the United Kingdom.

The Government continued to grant loans under specified conditions to Barbadians wishing to emigrate permanently. From the inception of the scheme in 1954 up to the end of 1957, 3,049 persons had availed themselves of this assistance, the majority having gone to the United Kingdom. The amount of loans so far granted is \$964,807, of which \$475,076 has been repaid.

WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

As a result of an increase in the price of sugar under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement workers engaged in the sugar industry received an increase of 4·3 per cent on the 1954 basic wage rate. This increase, operative from 1st January, 1956, was given under a

section of the local domestic sugar agreement which provides automatically for increases at the same rate as those in the wage index of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement.

Workers engaged in occupations allied to the sugar industry also received the same increase with effect from the beginning of the 1956 reaping season. Other categories of workers engaged in cigarette manufacturing, the supply of electricity and the distilling of rum, as well as launchmen, also received increases during 1956.

In 1957 additional price increases granted under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement resulted in a further rise of 17½ per cent in the 1954 basic wages of sugar and allied workers. Other workers receiving increases in 1957 were ships' watchmen, tally clerks, steamer warehouse porters, garage mechanics, foundry and laundry workers. Details of wage rates and normal hours of work in the principal industries, occupations and services, in respect of 1956-57, are shown in Appendices VI and VII respectively.

As in past years a cash bonus based on the production of sugar for the crop was also paid to all field and factory workers on their earnings during the reaping seasons of 1956 and 1957 respectively. The percentage of bonus was as follows:

	1956	1957
	%	%
Scotland Area . . .	5.25	18.20
Elsewhere . . .	7.00	24.27

As a result of an investigation into the remuneration of all public officers and Government employees by a Salaries Revision Commissioner, the salaries of all Civil Servants were revised in 1956 and 1957 with retrospective effect from 1st April, 1956. The cost of living allowance, mentioned in previous reports was therefore discontinued at the end of March, 1956.

The Holidays with Pay Act, 1951, provides for an annual holiday with pay of at least two weeks for every employee who has completed 150 days' work (in the case of daily workers) and 250 days' work (in the case of weekly, fortnightly, monthly or yearly workers) with one employer, within a period of 12 months. The employer determines the date on which the holiday begins, but he must give the workers at least seven days' notice. The quantum of holiday pay is one-twentysixth of the total remuneration for the period of employment in respect of which the holiday is given.

In general, workers engaged in industrial and commercial undertakings are granted a rest period of at least 24 hours in every week. Night work is performed in sugar factories and syrup plants during the crop season (mid-January to mid-June) and also in certain minor industries and public utilities.

COST OF LIVING

THE index of retail prices (June 1953=100) which stood at 100.4 at the end of December, 1955, dropped to 100.1 in January, 1956 and to 99.6 in March. In April, however, the index rose to 100.5 and

continued its rise with a slight fluctuation until it reached 101·7 in December. Throughout 1957, the index continued to rise and reached 105·4 in December. This rise was mainly due to increases in the cost of fuel and light, food and miscellaneous services.

The fluctuations of the various group indices are shown in Appendix III, and the prices of the principal foodstuffs are given in Appendices IV and V.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

STAFF at the head office includes a Labour Commissioner, an Assistant Labour Commissioner, five Labour Officers, a Senior Clerk, three Long Grade Clerks, one secretary, three typists and a messenger.

The Nursing Selection Committee employs a Nursing Secretary and a clerk-typist. The Employment Exchange staff includes a Manager, a Youth Employment Officer and eight clerical workers. Seven people are employed in the Emigration Loans Section, and eight in the United States Workers' Savings Organisation.

The functions of the Department include the fostering of good industrial relations, including the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes, and assistance to industry in the establishment of voluntary negotiating machinery; the collection, preparation and publication of labour statistics which include wages, hours and work and conditions of employment, and an index of retail prices; the operation of a Bureau of Employment and Emigration; the supervision of the weighing of sugar cane; the inspection of factories, quarries, shops and workplaces in general; assistance in the selection of workers for employment overseas; the keeping of the accounts of the savings of workers temporarily employed in the United States of America, and the administration of labour legislation.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

AT the end of 1955 there were nine trade unions on the register. During the period under review two of these, the Barbados Clerks Union (a workers' organisation) and the Barbados Bus Owners' Association (an employers' association), withdrew their registration. On 20th December, 1957, registration of two more trade unions—the Caribbean Workers Union and the Barbados Hackney and Livery Car Owners Association—was withdrawn by the Registrar of Trade Unions on the grounds that they had ceased to exist.

The Barbados Workers' Union is composed mainly of agricultural and factory workers in the sugar industry, and port workers, but includes workers of various other occupations. The Union is organised into divisions, each composed of workers of a particular category. Each division is run by a committee of management, and enjoys a certain measure of autonomy. Matters which cannot be settled at the divisional level are referred to the Executive Council.

The Association of Assistant Teachers in Secondary Schools is managed by an Executive Committee the size of which is determined by the membership of the Association, i.e. one representative from a school is appointed to the committee for every ten members from that school.

The Sugar Producers Federation of Barbados consists of the owners of sugar factories and sugar plantations, who together control about 70 per cent of the industry. The Federation is organised as a single body under a committee of management, but there is also a Factory Wages Committee and a Plantation Wages Committee. Representatives of this Federation meet representatives of the Barbados Workers Union annually in order to negotiate wages and conditions in the industry.

The Shipping and Mercantile Association and the Barbados Workers' Union use the facilities of the Labour Department also for the purpose of discussing wages and other matters affecting the employment of port workers. A Joint Committee, and eight Divisional Port Committees, corresponding to the eight categories of port labour, provide the chief machinery for joint consultation and collective bargaining between port employers and port workers. Each committee is composed of five representatives from the Barbados Workers' Union, and a Secretary from the Labour Department. A committee may appoint its chairman from among its own members or may request an officer of the Labour Department to be chairman.

Negotiations between the Barbados Workers' Union and other private undertakings affecting wage rates, hours of work and other conditions of employment of various categories of workers were also conducted under the auspices of the Labour Department.

The General Workers' Union continued to direct its efforts towards the organisation of government employees, namely artisans and labourers. Steps are being taken towards changing the name of this union to that of "Transport and General Workers' Union", with the object of affiliating workers on the island's transport services.

Three new trade unions representing employers were registered during the period under review:

- (i) the Manufacturing and Allied Industries Association, representing manufacturing concerns in the island, other than sugar, viz: foundries, garment manufacturing and rum manufacturing;
- (ii) the Hotel and Catering Trade Association, representing the larger hotels;
- (iii) the United Taxi Owners Association representing the small taxi concerns.

There is also a Civil Service Association.

The names of the registered trade unions, the dates on which they were registered, and their membership up to the end of 1957 is given below:

<i>Employers' Organisations</i>	<i>Date Registered</i>	<i>Membership</i>
Manufacturing and Allied Industries Association	30. 8.56	29
Hotel and Catering Trade Association	24. 8.56	29
United Taxi Owners' Association	18.11.57	35
Shipping and Mercantile Association of Barbados	11. 5.45	37
Sugar Producers Federation of Barbados	8. 12.45	198*

<i>Workers' Unions</i>		
Association of Assistant Teachers in Secondary Schools	31. 9.49	94
Barbados Workers' Union	4.10.41	11,700
General Workers' Union	27.10.53	700

Trade Disputes 1956-1957

DURING 1956 the normally good industrial relations with which Barbados has been associated for a number of years were marred by two prolonged stoppages of work, the first one for approximately 13 weeks and the second, which arose out of the first, for 11 days. In addition there were seven minor stoppages of work all of which were resolved satisfactorily. During the first part of 1957 the spirit of industrial unrest still prevailed and resulted in 21 minor stoppages of work in the sugar industry and two in the port. The longest strike during this period lasted ten days. These strikes which generally arose out of misunderstandings on the interpretation of a new wage increase in the sugar industry were all resolved amicably. During the latter half of the year labour conditions were once more normal.

LABOUR LEGISLATION

THE Factories Act, 1956 (1956-58) enacted on 14th November, 1956, consolidates and amends the Factories Act of 1947, and the Factories (Amendment) Act of 1951. Provision has been made, *inter alia*, for safety, health and welfare of workers, special applications and extensions, administrations and penalties and legal proceedings. The Act is to come into operation on a day which the Governor may appoint by proclamation.

Two amendments to labour legislation were enacted during 1957. The first, the Shop Amendment Act of 1957, empowered the Governor-in-Executive Committee to fix a day in each week as early closing day for all shops, or shops of specific classes either throughout the island or any specified area. The Shops Order, 1957, was then enacted to provide for early closing days in respect of various classes of shops.

SAFETY, HEALTH, AND WELFARE

DURING 1956, 85 factory accidents, four less than in 1955, were reported to the Labour Department. Two of the accidents were fatal. Three hundred and thirteen accidents to non-factory workers,

* Membership is calculated on the basis of the percentage of the island's acreage falling under the control of the members.

254 of which occurred in agriculture, were also reported. Two were fatal. There were also three accidents to workers in quarries, one proving fatal.

During 1957, there were 104 factory accidents of which one was fatal. The other accidents, the majority of which occurred in agriculture, numbered 468, four of these being fatal.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

THE Board of Industrial Training which has been in operation since 1924, and which functions under the Consolidated Apprenticeship Bursaries Act, 1928 (1928-9) and the Apprenticeship Bursaries Amendment Act, 1951 (No. 58 of 1951) is authorised to award annually a number of bursaries to candidates who have been resident in the island for at least five consecutive years and who have attained the age of 14 years, and possess the necessary ability and aptitude for the trade which they desire to pursue. Apprentices are generally drawn from the handicraft classes in the elementary schools on the recommendation of the Head-Teacher and two referees, and are selected by means of tests conducted by the Department of Education. Apprentices receive a five-year training in building, electricity, engineering, printing, and other trades. At the end of 1956, 170 persons were undergoing courses of training while 31 had completed their course. At the end of 1957, 169 were undergoing courses of training and 38 had completed their course.

The Barbados Technical Institute which was formally opened on 26th April, 1956, provides day and evening classes in technical subjects. Apprentices attend the Institute on the day release system and pupils from the secondary school technical streams attend one day a week. Further details about the courses provided by the Institute are given in Chapter 7.

During 1956 and 1957, the Government House Craft Centre, under the direction of the Education Department, continued to train girls and young women in practical domestic science. Six hundred and six persons were trained and 120 certificates presented during 1956. In 1957, 806 persons were trained and 140 certificates presented.

The Girls' Industrial Union (established in 1912) continued, among its other activities, to train girls in a variety of subjects, including butlering, basket work, cake making, and cooking.

Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

TOTAL revenue and expenditure for the years 1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58 were as follows (the financial year ends on 31st March):

Year	Revenue \$	Expenditure \$
1955-56 .	17,281,545	14,128,972
1956-57 .	19,124,815	16,216,542
1957-58* .	20,132,191	19,,303149

The main heads of revenue for these years were as follows:

Head	1955-56 \$	1956-57 \$	1957-58* \$
Customs and Excise Duties	7,668,853	8,288,348	9,400,000
Taxation	7,052,767	7,593,522	7,892,000
Licences	156,575	152,499	210,834
Fines	9,970	12,065	12,740
Rents and Royalties	88,439	55,384	57,750
Interest and Redemption	133,887	131,596	31,653
Net Revenue from Government Commercial undertakings	181,829	165,497	65,403
Revenue from Government Depart- ments and Services	1,625,031	1,913,295	2,280,591
Special Receipts	364,194	812,609	181,220
	<u>\$17,281,545</u>	<u>\$19,124,815</u>	<u>\$20,132,191</u>

The main heads of expenditure for the three years were as follows:

Head	1955-56 \$	1956-57 \$	1957-58* \$
Governor	43,912	42,973	72,652
Secretariat	150,546	246,467	248,622
Accountant General	41,126	48,463	82,827
Auditor General	42,568	49,987	60,168
Harbour and Shipping	127,026	122,807	145,934
Customs	246,932	276,317	337,407
Powder Magazine	937	960	—
Printing Office	—	—	85,080
Legal	28,075	34,460	35,433
Markets	49,002	51,334	56,765
Fire Brigade	66,545	106,535	125,728
Lighthouses	16,385	19,216	21,633
Registration Office	33,318	43,323	45,350
Legislature	126,758	123,548	181,167
Judiciary	188,775	217,792	256,466
Police	994,655	1,234,206	1,253,344
Prisons	125,447	149,379	166,543
Industrial Schools	67,342	74,889	83,453
Federation	—	35,648	194,697
Ecclesiastical	111,117	110,196	123,528

* Revised Estimate

Barbados: 1956 and 1957

	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58*
	\$	\$	\$
Education	2,379,002	2,478,668	3,295,150
Science and Agriculture	658,260	732,163	778,264
Public Library	42,471	57,831	59,942
Medical Departments	1,734,012	2,040,820	2,215,061
Barbados Regiment	68,436	86,106	91,911
Public Works	234,334	294,344	423,251
Pensions	700,853	824,036	1,003,255
Charges of Debt	278,140	311,835	461,457
Subsidies and Grants	459,329	510,821	599,115
Miscellaneous Services	935,314	1,064,654	952,106
Inland Revenue	261,330	302,615	440,781
Labour Department	417,975	692,523	591,621
Highways and Transport	1,006,766	1,102,002	1,223,616
Civil Aviation	114,583	115,295	133,077
Electrical Inspection	30,094	38,892	44,806
Housing	37,445	150,000	141,000
Transport Service	—	121,550	452,200
Peasants Loan Bank	102,102	19,000	26,407
Old Age Pensions	773,181	819,208	857,905
Statistical Service	—	—	58,641
Waterworks Department	767,472	828,815	964,928
Social Welfare Office	22,351	27,394	30,618
Controls, Subsidies, etc.	395,056	359,470	381,240
Contributions from Revenue	250,000	250,000	500,000
	<u>\$14,128,972</u>	<u>\$16,216,542</u>	<u>\$19,303,149</u>

The Development Plan 1955-60 was laid in the Legislature in January, 1957, and subsequently approval was given to the programme of development expenditure contained in the Plan. The total development expenditure in the period 1955-60 will be about \$50 million, two-fifths of which will be spent on the construction of a deep-water harbour and ancillary works. Expenditure in 1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58 was as follows:

Head	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58*
	\$	\$	\$
Deep Water Harbour	5,814	344,575	3,000,000
Housing	2,364,358	690,131	525,041
Development Board	—	58,000	442,000
Water Supplies	240,258	388,728	417,960
Medical Services	310,905	263,280	89,400
Education	305,843	814,002	476,018
Agriculture	201,990	315,194	635,711
Communications	393,122	1,058,683	842,327
Miscellaneous	864,252	376,784	365,747
Road Transport	—	100,500	174,000
	<u>\$4,686,542</u>	<u>\$4,409,877</u>	<u>\$6,968,204</u>

PUBLIC DEBT

THE public debt at 31st December, 1957, was \$9,655,728, the sinking funds on that date being \$2,250,336, leaving a net public debt of \$7,405,392, compared with a public debt of \$4,905,728, sinking

* Revised Estimate

funds of \$1,910,180 and a net public debt of \$2,995,548 on 31st December, 1955. Details of loans are as follows:

<i>Loan and Amount</i>	<i>Amount outstanding \$</i>	<i>Sinking fund at 31st December, 1957, at cost \$</i>	<i>Date Redeemable</i>	<i>Rate of Interest per annum</i>
Public Loan Act, 1914, and the Reimburse- ment Act, 1914— \$1,195,200	177,600	201,344.48	\$148,800—1961 \$28,800—1963	\$52,800 at 4% \$28,800 at 4% \$96,000 at 5%
General Local Loan Act, 1933, and Public Loans (Redemption) Act, 1933—\$676,416	676,416	555,202.30	1964	3½%
Waterworks Loan Act, 1935—\$746,400	746,400	616,852.78	1961	3%
Education Loan Act, 1935—\$397,872	123,600 154,272 120,000 }	234,674.44	1966 1966 1967	\$123,600 at 3% \$154,272 at 3½% \$120,000 at 3%
Waterworks Loan Act, 1941—\$169,920	169,920	102,729.42	1966	3½%
Local Loan Act, 1941— \$326,400	326,400	196,041.58	1966	\$321,600 at 3½% \$4,800 at 3%
Public Loans (Redem- ption) Act, 1942— \$411,120	411,120	188,933.96	1978	3½%
Local Loan Act, 1953— \$2,000,000	2,000,000	122,046.60	1988	4½%
Local Loan Act, 1955— \$6,720,000	4,750,000	32,510.18	1990 1972 1972	\$750,000 at 4½% \$2,000,000 at 5% \$2,000,000 at 5½%
	\$9,655,728	\$2,250,335.74		

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

ASSETS and Liabilities at 31st March, 1957 were:

<i>Liabilities</i>	\$
Special Funds	1,998,106
Miscellaneous Funds not applicable to General Revenue but included in Treasury Cash	4,668,021
Revenue Equalisation Fund	\$8,740,751
Less Depreciation	\$265,090
	8,475,661
General Revenue Balance	3,597,230
	<u>\$18,739,018</u>
<i>Assets</i>	\$
Cash in Treasury	167,783
Cash in Banks	3,686,866
Due by Crown Agents	2,768,652
Advances	748,483
Other Accounts Receivable	893,468
Investments (market value at 31st March, 1957)	10,473,766
	<u>\$18,739,018</u>

MAIN HEADS OF TAXATION

Customs Tariff

Specific rates of duty are imposed whenever practicable though, in view of the Island's dependence upon imported food, the duty on foodstuffs is low, especially on the main commodities, and exemption is granted to cattle and animal foods, flour and salted pork imported from British Commonwealth countries.

Ad valorem duties range from 1 per cent preferential to 32 per cent general, but on most articles the rates are 10 per cent preferential and 20 per cent general. All rates, both specific and *ad valorem*, are subject to a surtax of 20 per cent except those on articles named in the Trade Agreement of 1938 between the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Since 1952 the *ad valorem* duty has been assessed on the c.i.f. cost of the goods, i.e. the value at the time of importation, including insurance and freight.

Exemption from payment of customs' duties is allowed on machinery and apparatus imported for use in the manufacture of sugar, rum, cotton, tobacco, etc., and for irrigating agricultural lands. Exemption is also granted to fishing tackle, marine engines and spare parts, and machinery and apparatus for the manufacture of cotton yarn and cotton goods from cotton yarn. The 1947 Act enabling the importation free of duty of articles manufactured from Sea Island cotton grown in the British West Indies was given permanent effect by an amending Act in 1955. Fresh fruit, firewood, charcoal, coconuts, lemon and lime juice, which are imported mainly from neighbouring islands, are also exempted from duty.

The baggage, personal and household effects of consuls and consular officers and of public officers appointed or transferred in the service of the Crown are admitted duty free.

Household effects, not exceeding \$600 for any one family, which are imported for personal use and not for sale or exchange, and are proved to the satisfaction of the Comptroller of Customs to have been in the use of the passenger for at least one year prior to importation, are also admitted free of duty.

The Pioneer Industries (Encouragement) Act passed in 1951 seeks to encourage the establishment and development of new industries, and provides for the granting of certain relief from package tax, customs duty and income tax to persons establishing factories in connection with such industries.

The Hotel Aids Act enacted in 1956 for the purpose of encouraging the development of hotels within the island provides for similar concessions to the hotel industry.

*Yield from Customs Duties**

	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
	\$	\$	\$
Import Duty .	4,173,735	4,433,463	4,908,363
Surtax .	465,707	486,819	544,844

* Financial Year

Excise

The only items on which excise duty is paid are rum and beer. The excise duty on rum is \$3.90 per proof wine gallon. In addition there is a distiller's licence fee of 4 cents per gallon on all rum distilled. The excise duty on beer is 12 cents per gallon of wort of a specific gravity of 1050 degrees.

	<i>Yield from Excise Duties*</i>		
	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
	\$	\$	\$
On Rum . . .	1,425,317	1,508,656	1,498,534
On Beer . . .	151	223	185

Stamp Duties

Stamp duties are imposed under the Stamp Act, 1916. Duty is charged on specific instruments set out in a schedule to the Act. The Registrar is appointed adjudicator to decide the amount of any duty to be charged, with an appeal lying to the Chief Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. In certain cases unstamped or insufficiently stamped instruments may be stamped after execution on payment of the full duty and a penalty of \$24. The penalty may be remitted by the Governor-in-Executive Committee.

Stamp duty (12 cents) is required on any agreement or memorandum of agreement above a value of \$24 except for an agreement of wages or the purchase of goods, wares and merchandise. The rate of stamp duty for appraisements or valuation of property varies from 6 cents to \$4.80 depending on the value of the property. The stamp duty on cheques, receipts of \$9.60 or more, and bills of exchange payable on demand is 2 cents.

Other more important stamp duties are:

	\$	c
Bond for payment of money not exceeding \$240 . . .	.60	
Bond over \$240 and not exceeding \$480 . . .	1.20	
Bond for each additional \$480 or part . . .	.60	
Bond for indemnity . . .	2.40	
Transfer of real or personal property depending on value . . .	.60 per	\$120
Deeds not otherwise described depending on value . . .	1.20 to	2.40
Lease at \$48—\$96 . . .	.48	
rising to \$720—\$960 . . .	4.80	
and for each additional \$240 or part . . .	1.20	
Marriage Licence . . .	.48	
Mortgage, bond, debenture, covenant, bill of sale, judgement obtained or confessed . . .	.72 per	\$240
Affidavits and other notarial acts . . .	.24	
Life Insurance Policy . . .	.24 per	\$480
Power of Attorney not Under Seal . . .	.60	
Power of Attorney under Seal . . .	2.40	
Appointment or discharge of a trustee . . .	2.40	

Income Tax

The income charged is the income of the year preceding the year of assessment.

* Financial Year

The personal allowance for a married man is \$1,400 and for any individual \$800. An allowance not exceeding \$300 is granted in respect of the salary or wages of a married woman whose income is chargeable in the name of her husband. The allowance for each child is \$270. A maximum of \$240 is allowed for each dependent relative, not exceeding two. Deductions are allowed for life insurance premiums not exceeding one-sixth of the total income or 7 per cent of the capital sum assured on death, whichever is less. The limit of \$960 has been removed but the amount by which the tax may be reduced through the allowance is now limited to 24 per cent of the deductions. The taxpayer, however, is entitled to an allowance for premiums paid in respect of policies maintained prior to 1st January, 1953, not exceeding \$960 if the tax advantage is greater than that under the limit of 24 per cent of the premiums paid in respect of all policies. An allowance is granted in respect of medical expenses not exceeding \$150.

On 1st April, 1957, a Pay As You Earn system came into force providing for deduction of tax from salaries and wages on a non-cumulative basis.

The rate of tax on life assurance companies is the average rate applicable to an individual whose taxable income is \$4,800. The rate of tax on other companies is 40 per cent.

There are reciprocal agreements with certain countries for relief from double taxation.

Table I below shows the rates of tax payable by individuals, Table II shows the incidence of tax on individuals at varying income levels and Table III gives the yield of tax for the last four financial years.

Table I. Rate of Tax payable by Individuals

<i>Scale</i>	<i>Taxable Income</i>	<i>Total Tax</i>
On every complete dollar of taxable income up to \$500 3%	3% on \$ 500	\$ 15
On every complete dollar of taxable income for the next \$500 6%	6% to 1,000	45
On every complete dollar of taxable income for the next \$1,000 12%	12% to 2,000	165
On every complete dollar of taxable income for the next \$1,000 18%	18% to 3,000	345
On every complete dollar of taxable income for the next \$1,000 24%	24% to 4,000	585
On every complete dollar of taxable income for the next \$1,000 30%	30% to 5,000	885
On every complete dollar of taxable income for the next \$3,000 40%	40% to 8,000	2,085
On every complete dollar of taxable income for the next \$4,000 50%	50% to 12,000	4,085
On every complete dollar of taxable income for the next \$6,000 60%	60% to 18,000	7,685
On every complete dollar of taxable income for the next \$6,000 70%, thereafter 75%	70% to 24,000 75% thereafter	11,885

Table II. Incidence of Tax on Individuals at 1957 Rates and Allowances

Income \$	Single Person \$	Married Man \$	Married Man with 2 children \$
1,000	6	Nil	Nil
2,000	69	21	2
3,000	201	117	52
4,000	393	273	176
5,000	645	489	359
6,000	965	765	603
7,000	1,365	1,125	909
8,000	1,765	1,525	1,309
9,000	2,185	1,925	1,709
10,000	2,685	2,385	2,115
12,000	3,685	3,385	3,115
15,000	5,405	5,045	4,721
20,000	8,525	8,105	7,727
25,000	12,035	11,605	11,227
30,000	15,785	15,335	14,930
40,000	23,285	22,835	22,430
50,000	30,785	30,335	29,930

Table III. Yield of Income Tax

1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58 (Estimate)
\$ 5,891,259	\$ 6,369,002	\$ 6,835,401	\$ 7,200,000

Estate and Succession Duties

Estate and succession duties are payable upon property passing on death at the following rates:

Where the principal value of the Estate					Estate duty shall be payable at the rate per cent of
	\$			\$	
Exceeds	4,800 and does not exceed			14,400	1
	14,400	"	"	36,000	2
	36,000	"	"	60,000	3
	60,000	"	"	72,000	4
	72,000	"	"	96,000	5
	96,000	"	"	120,000	6
	120,000	"	"	144,000	7
	144,000	"	"	168,000	8
	168,000	"	"	192,000	9
	192,000	"	"	216,000	10
	216,000	"	"	240,000	11
	240,000	"	"	288,000	12
	288,000	"	"	336,000	13
	336,000	"	"	360,000	14
	360,000	"	"	384,000	15
	384,000	"	"	432,000	16
	432,000	"	"	480,000	17
	480,000	"	"	600,000	18

Where the principal value of the Estate				Estate duty shall be payable at the rate per cent of
	\$		\$	
Exceeds	600,000	and does not exceed	720,000	19
	720,000	" " " "	840,000	20
	840,000	" " " "	960,000	21
	960,000	" " " "	1,080,000	22
	1,080,000	" " " "	1,200,000	23
	1,200,000	" " " "	1,320,000	24
	1,320,000	" " " "	1,440,000	25
	1,440,000	" " " "	1,560,000	26
	1,560,000	" " " "	1,680,000	27
	1,680,000	" " " "	1,800,000	28
	1,800,000	" " " "	1,920,000	29
	1,920,000	" " " "		30

Where the value of any Succession			Where the Successor is		
			(i) A husband, a descendant or ancestor of the predecessor	(ii) A brother or sister or their descendants of the predecessor	(iii) A person in any other degree or stranger in blood to the predecessor
Exceeds	\$ 96	but does not exceed \$2,400	$\frac{1}{2}\%$	1%	2%
	2,400	" " " "	1%	2%	3%
	4,800	" " " "	$1\frac{1}{2}\%$	3%	4%
	9,600	" " " "	2%	4%	5%
	14,400	" " " "	2%	4%	6%
	24,000	" " " "	2%	5%	8%
	33,600	" " " "	2%	5%	9%
	48,000	" " " "	2%	6%	10%

Relief in the case of quick successions to land or a business is allowed at the following rates:

Where the second death occurs within						Per Cent
				one year	of the first death	75
"	"	"	"	two years	" " " "	60
"	"	"	"	three	" " " "	45
"	"	"	"	four	" " " "	30
"	"	"	"	five	" " " "	15

The yields for the last four financial years were as follows:

Year	Estate Duty	Succession Duty	Interest	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1953-54	272,326	66,789	1,302	340,417
1954-55	179,254	40,852	1,275	221,381
1955-56	341,912	94,644	8,822	445,378
1956-57	404,979	74,598	8,583	488,160

Entertainment Tax

Entertainment tax was imposed in 1953 on the following forms of entertainment:

1. Cinematograph films, including inflammable and non-inflammable films, silent films and phono films.
2. Barbados Turf Club race meetings.
3. Intercolonial and Test cricket matches, and other cricket matches where one of the teams is from without the island.
4. Intercolonial football matches, and other football matches where one of the teams is from without the island.
5. Intercolonial tennis matches and other tennis matches where one of the teams is from without the island.
6. The Annual Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition.
7. Theatrical performances and stage plays.
8. Fetes, fairs, bazaars and circuses.
9. Professional boxing matches.
10. Intercolonial athletic and cycle sports.

The tax is charged at the rate of 10 per cent on payments for admission. Exemption is granted if the whole of the profits of the entertainment are to be devoted to charitable purposes. The yield for 1955-56 was \$50,410 and for 1956-57, \$43,088.

Other Taxation

The other principal taxes are the package tax and tax on motor spirit and diesel fuel used in road vehicles.

The yield from these taxes was as follows:

	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
	\$	\$	\$
Package Tax	179,025	193,966	202,873
Tax on Motor Spirit and Diesel Fuel	988,928	1,045,510	1,133,603

The package tax is levied under the Package Tax Act, 1941, by which a levy of 12 cents is made on every parcel of goods, wares and merchandise imported into the Island or taken out of bond for consumption in the Island. There are certain exemptions. Goods and merchandise arriving in bulk are also subject to package tax in accordance with a Schedule which sets out the amount of the article that is deemed to be a package, for example, every 5 cwt. of machinery is considered one package and every 500 superficial feet of one inch thickness or less of timber. This tax is collected by the Customs or, if the package arrives by post, by the Post Office.

The tax on motor spirit is 26½ cents per wine gallon and is collected from the importer.

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

CURRENCY

THE British Caribbean Currency notes were first issued on the 1st August, 1951, and from that date Barbados Government currency notes were gradually withdrawn and were finally demonetized on the 2nd January, 1955. Arrangements have been made for the encashment of Barbados Government currency notes through Barclays Bank D.C.O. as agents for the British Caribbean Currency Board.

During 1956, legislation was enacted to permit the Currency Board to invest, within prescribed limits, a part of the Currency Fund in locally issued securities of the Governments concerned.

The notes in circulation in the island at the 31st December, 1957, amounted to \$7,331,934, as follows:

<i>Denomination</i> \$	<i>Barbados Government Currency Notes</i>		<i>British Caribbean Currency Notes</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>Value \$</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Value \$</i>
1.00	40,109	40,109	1,011,289½	1,011,289½
2.00	3,020	6,040	127,866½	255,733
5.00	3,884	19,420	487,733½	2,438,667½
10.00	—	—	88,797½	887,975
20.00	102	2,040	51,863	1,037,260
100.00	27	2,700	16,307	1,630,700
		\$70,309		\$7,261,625

Under the authority of the Currency Act of 1950 new British Caribbean coins were first issued on the 15th November, 1955 and, as a result, United Kingdom coins are being gradually withdrawn and repatriated. Shipment of United Kingdom coins valued at \$41,250 was made during the period 1st January, 1957 to 31st December, 1957; coins awaiting shipment on 31st December, 1957, amounted to \$7,200.

The number of British Caribbean coins issued in the island up to the 31st December, 1957 was as follows:

<i>Denomination</i>	<i>Number of Coins</i>	<i>\$ Value</i>
½ cent	None issued	—
1 "	1,550,000	15,500
2 cents	1,006,250	20,125
5 "	1,130,000	56,500
10 "	940,000	94,000
25 "	856,000	214,000
50 "	228,000	114,000
		<u>\$514,125</u>

The West Indian dollar is fixed at 4s. 2d., that is \$4.80 to £1 sterling.

BANKING

Commercial Banks

There are four overseas banks operating in the colony—Barclays Bank D.C.O., the Royal Bank of Canada, the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and the Bank of Nova Scotia. Their liabilities and assets at the 31st December, 1957, were as follows:

<i>Liabilities</i>			<i>Assets</i>		
		\$'000			\$'000
Notes		24	Cash		2,583
Deposits			Balances due by other Banks		
(i) Demand	14,781		in Barbados		547
(ii) Time	8,564		Balances due by other Banks		
(iii) Savings	14,342	37,687	abroad		12,320
Balances due to			Loans and Advances		22,141
(a) Other Banks		26	Investments		102
(b) Abroad		193	Other Assets		1,215
Other Liabilities		978			
		<hr/>			<hr/>
		\$38,908			\$38,908

Commercial banks telegraphic transfer rates for buying and selling at 31st December, 1957, were as follows:

	<i>Sterling</i>	<i>U.S. dollars</i>	<i>Canadian dollars</i>
Selling	482·40	71·8% prem.	74·6% prem.
Buying	477·90	70·1% „	72·8% „

Government Savings Bank

In addition to the commercial banks there is a Government Savings Bank, in which, at the end of June, 1957, there were 47,298 accounts, an increase of 3,724 when compared with 1955; the total sum at their credit was \$17,334,267. 19 an increase of \$3,293,562. 68 over 1955. The market value of invested funds was \$15,226,327. 84 at 30th June, 1957. The rate of interest on deposits is 3 per cent a year. Since March, 1956, there has been a limit of \$10,000 on new deposits.

Peasants' Loan Bank

The Peasants' Loan Bank, established in 1937 with a capital of \$48,000 to be advanced from the Public Treasury as the Bank from time to time might require, makes loans for various agricultural purposes, such as irrigation and the purchase of livestock and manures, to enable peasant proprietors to acquire good and marketable titles to their holdings, and to bring back into cultivation holdings abandoned through lack of capital. A peasant proprietor is defined as one who owns 25 acres or less. As a result of the Peasants' Loan Bank (Amendment) Act 1952-57, loans can now be made to tenants of agricultural land. The Bank is a body corporate. It is controlled by a board of five directors appointed as follows: the Director of Agriculture appointed by the Governor, one member appointed sessionally by the Legislative Council, two members appointed sessionally by the House of Assembly and one member appointed by

the Agricultural Society of the island. During the period 1st June, 1955 to 31st May, 1956, loans were made amounting to \$149,226.68 to 1,728 persons, and for the same period in 1956-57, loans amounting to \$178,305.68 were made to 2,123 persons.

Sugar Industry Agricultural Bank

The Sugar Industry Agricultural Bank was established in 1907 with a grant of \$384,000 made by the Imperial Treasury in order to assist the sugar industry of the Colony. The Sugar Industry Agricultural Bank Act of 1907 was replaced by the Sugar Industry Agricultural Bank Act of 1943 in order that loans might be made to sugar factories in the same way that loans for sugar plantations and sugar cultivation were authorised by the previous Act.

The net profit for the financial year 1955-56 amounted to \$29,624 and for 1956-57 to \$28,700.

Barbados Co-operative Bank Limited

The Barbados Co-operative Bank Limited is a privately owned bank incorporated in 1938, with a registered capital of \$240,000. The number of depositors at the end of the financial year 1956-57 (28th February) was 22,010 and the balance at the credit of depositors was \$733,810 as compared with 21,207 depositors and credit balance of \$741,671 in 1954-55.

At the end of the financial year (28th February, 1957) the total amount advanced by the bank to assist persons in acquiring their own homes was \$1,543,170.

Chapter 5: Commerce

THE prosperity of the island depends on the sugar crop and the prices paid for sugar and its by-products. Under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement of 1951 Barbados shares in the guaranteed market in the United Kingdom for West Indian sugar, and normally disposes of some two-thirds of her crop in this way.

Large imports of foodstuffs and lumber are essential to an island which lacks the space for growing adequate food crops; although ground provisions are grown, it is not possible to produce the items which constitute the staple diet of the people—flour, rice and salted pork. The island has no timber so that lumber has to be imported for building. Machinery is necessary for the sugar industry. The visible adverse balance of trade was \$16,398,000 in 1955, \$25,111,000 in 1956 and \$18,642,000 in 1957.

	1955	1956	1957
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Total imports (c.i.f.)	55,245	61,315	68,312
Total exports (f.o.b.)	38,847	36,204	49,670
Re-exports	3,068	3,329	4,100

(All figures exclude the value of bullion and specie)

An adverse balance has been an invariable feature of the trade of the island and is in part offset by interest received on capital investments abroad, remittances from Barbadians who have settled overseas, and by tourist traffic.

Exchange control has been maintained during 1956 and 1957 as well as restrictions on imports and exports by a licensing system, but the island has been adequately supplied with its requirements, and trade and commerce have not been seriously hampered in any way.

There is a reasonable amount of entrepôt trade between Barbados and the Windward and Leeward Islands. This is carried on with commodities mainly of sterling origin and will no doubt increase substantially as the necessity for currency control diminishes.

The local practice for the distribution of imported goods has been traditionally through commission agents, wholesalers and retailers. The commission agents represent foreign exporters. They solicit orders from wholesalers for goods and finance the importation of these goods on behalf of the wholesalers who in turn distribute to retailers operating throughout the island. There is now no actual distribution of goods by the Government except in the case of certain categories of pickled pork. Price control is, however, maintained on a large number of items.

Until the end of 1955 rice was distributed to wholesalers under a quota system introduced during the second World War. This method has now been abolished and distribution is carried out by local agents appointed by the British Guiana Rice Marketing Board.

The island is represented in the United Kingdom by the Trade Commissioner for the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras.

IMPORTS

THE increase in the value of imports in 1956 and also in 1957 was largely due to the increase in the quantity and value of foodstuffs, fertilizers, machinery, textiles and motor vehicles.

The value of goods from the United Kingdom rose from \$22,307,258 in 1955 to \$23,182,294 in 1956 and to \$26,900,023 in 1957. These increases were largely due to a rise in imports of manufactured goods.

Imports from Canada rose from \$9,073,646 in 1955 to \$10,218,293 in 1956, but fell to \$9,812,445 in 1957.

Imports from other Commonwealth countries rose from \$11,409,966 in 1955 to \$12,256,771 in 1956 and to \$12,573,708 in 1957. The increase in 1957 resulted chiefly from larger imports of cement from Trinidad and animal foodstuffs and canned fish from South Africa.

Imports from the United States of America were worth \$4,176,054 in 1955, \$4,277,068 in 1956, and \$6,150,730 in 1957. The increase in 1957 was mainly due to larger imports of foodstuffs, lumber and chemicals.

MAIN IMPORTS, 1955-1957

Item	Unit	1955		1956		1957	
		Quantity	Value \$	Quantity	Value \$	Quantity	Value \$
Beer, Ale, etc.	gal.	280,188	531,292	378,336	722,308	514,428	999,139
Animal Foods	lb.	35,579,858	2,608,540	35,091,582	2,231,531	31,995,974	2,167,105
Rice	lb.	19,676,123	2,174,885	17,683,743	1,971,901	19,002,713	2,116,735
Flour	lb.	23,657,260	1,893,477	23,628,621	1,931,804	22,482,012	1,780,312
Pork, salted	lb.	3,843,000	919,026	4,060,455	1,040,333	3,986,950	1,059,501
Milk	lb.	5,433,225	1,355,630	5,527,902	1,443,111	5,679,299	1,699,476
Lumber	ft.	9,606,513	1,980,700	14,462,501	3,250,720	10,128,069	2,438,160
Bags and sacks, empty	no.	1,423,500	624,187	1,547,484	555,700	4,528,100	593,854
Cotton Piece Goods	sq. yd.	2,186,862	998,713	2,783,368	1,310,002	3,278,013	1,598,421
Cotton Manufactures—other kinds	value		1,218,180	—	1,256,023	—	1,207,323
Art Silk Piece Goods	sq. yd.	2,638,677	1,255,270	2,048,491	1,060,030	3,233,660	1,545,459
Electrical apparatus—all kinds	value	—	1,402,010	—	1,720,546	—	1,303,067
Hardware	value	—	889,144	—	886,096	—	980,073
Machinery	value	—	2,679,554	—	3,155,274	—	4,084,474
Manures and Fertilizers	tons	14,542	1,628,668	17,110	1,912,626	24,142	2,509,143
Motor Cars and Trucks	no.	705	1,607,788	854	2,025,157	1,164	3,542,050
Tyres and Tubes for Motor Vehicles	value	—	335,043	—	385,361	—	327,443
Boots and Shoes	pairs	335,568	1,052,024	402,936	1,291,253	415,716	1,306,819
Metal Manufactures	value	—	1,439,683	—	1,643,132	—	1,607,293
Paper Manufactures—all kinds	value	—	1,503,285	—	1,498,235	—	1,810,516

The following table shows the principal sources of imports by percentage of total value:

	1955	1956	1957
	%	%	%
United Kingdom	40·4	37·8	39·4
Canada	16·4	16·7	14·4
Other parts of the British Commonwealth	20·8	20·0	18·4
United States of America	7·6	7·0	9·0
Other foreign countries	14·8	18·5	18·8

EXPORTS

The quantities and values of the main exports in 1955, 1956 and 1957 were:

Item	Unit	1955		1956		1957	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Sugar	tons	140,068	\$ 26,524,509	126,247	\$ 24,175,614	180,733	\$ 36,649,270
Molasses*	gal.	8,591,541	4,469,463	8,463,442	4,207,466	9,103,049	4,832,348
Rum	gal.	845,366	2,217,449	896,981	2,063,324	779,962	2,084,059
Soap	lb.	1,072,280	210,065	1,075,940	206,677	947,596	183,182
Margarine	lb.	1,589,151	660,030	1,552,362	653,806	1,140,809	476,295
Edible oil	gal.	54,864	112,613	61,999	126,069	62,865	127,651
Confectionery	value	—	861,405	—	461,016	—	373,945

* In 1955 exports of molasses comprised choice molasses, 78,311 wine gallons; fancy molasses, 4,786,535 wine gallons; vacuum pan molasses, 3,714,307 wine gallons; and bottoms molasses, 12,388 wine gallons. In 1956 exports were: choice molasses, 40,650 wine gallons; fancy molasses, 4,207,982 wine gallons; vacuum pan molasses, 4,149,957 wine gallons; and bottoms molasses, 64,853 wine gallons. In 1957 exports were: choice molasses, 62,821 wine gallons; fancy molasses, 3,469,101 wine gallons; vacuum pan molasses, 5,530,414 wine gallons; and bottoms molasses, 40,713 wine gallons.

The following table shows the principal destinations of exports by percentage of the total value:

	1955	1956	1957
	%	%	%
United Kingdom	41·2	53·0	57·2
Canada	40·0	24·0	23·5
Other Parts of the British Commonwealth	14·5	16·1	11·8
United States of America	2·2	3·4	5·0
Other Foreign Countries	1·1	2·0	1·1
Bunkers and Stores	1·0	1·5	1·4

Chapter 6: Production

LAND UTILISATION AND TENURE

THE total area of Barbados is 166 square miles or 106,240 acres made up as follows:

Total arable land	68,875·40
Sour grass pasture (some of which is arable)	12,471·00
Rural areas, roads, coast land, house spots, etc.	} 24,891·75
Estate rab land and roads	
	<hr/> 106,238·15 <hr/>

All arable land has been farmed as plantations for generations and has been owned by the occupiers or worked by local attorneys on behalf of absentee proprietors. During the past half century several plantations have been cut up into small holdings and sold. It is estimated that 66,880 acres are devoted to agricultural production, estates and small holdings, and 27,466 acres to thin rocky pasture lands and gullies.

The system of agriculture in general practice has tended to conserve the soil in the coralline limestone areas and to prevent serious erosion. More effective soil conservation methods are being sought by trial. The soils of the Scotland District derived from marine deposits have been badly eroded, and measures for the protection of this area are under active investigation.

Natural storage of water is effected on a relatively large scale in the lower sections of the coralline rock cap as it rests on synclinal areas of the impervious geological beds beneath. This water is pumped to the surface for domestic use and, on a small scale, for crop irrigation. Investigations are proceeding into the further use of underground water resources for economic agricultural irrigation. Statutory powers have been given to a Water Board under the Underground Water Control Act 1951 to control the use of the natural water resources.

Almost all land is held by private freehold. A very small area is state-owned. Methods of tenure are by complete purchase, incomplete purchase, under will, heir-at-law, as agent for owner abroad, or for deceased owner or otherwise.

AGRICULTURE

Sugar

Sugar cane is grown as the principal crop on all plantations and on nearly all small holdings. In 1956, 36,987·48 acres of cane were reaped by plantations and an estimated 10,000 acres by small holders; in 1957, 37,157·91 acres of cane were reaped by plantations and an estimated 10,000 acres by small holders. The actual production of

sugar and fancy molasses expressed in tons of sugar was made up as follows:

	1956	1957
Vacuum pan sugar . . .	134,329·9	191,498·2
Muscovado . . .	1,030·3	476·7
Fancy Molasses . . .	15,811·0	12,550·1
	<hr/> 151,171·2	<hr/> 204,525·0

The yield of sugar per acre of cane reaped was 3·21 tons in 1956 and 4·33 tons in 1957. The average yield of cane per acre was 29·49 tons in 1956, and 37·22 tons in 1957. The low rate of production in 1956 was the result of the hurricane in 1955. Production in 1957 was a record resulting from a combination of factors such as improved tillage and sugar cane varieties and fairly well distributed rainfall.

Since 1939 no new vacuum pan factory for sugar has been built; on the contrary, ten of those operating have been closed. During 1957, twenty-one vacuum pan factories, one muscovado factory and six fancy molasses steam-driven plants manufactured sugar and molasses.

Agricultural Department

The policy of the Agricultural Department is the conservation of soil and the maintenance and improvement of soil fertility; the control of pests and diseases of crops; the improvement of crop yields by selection and breeding; the maintenance of a sound animal husbandry industry as an integral part of the farming system; the development and improvement of the fishing industry; the encouragement of the production of local food crops, especially green vegetables; the stimulation of co-operative ventures, particularly amongst small holders; and the development of irrigation in suitable areas.

The Agricultural Department embraces the British West Indies Central Sugar Cane Breeding Station, the Government Laboratory, a sugar plantation, a Central Livestock Station, several District Agricultural Stations, a Fisheries Section, a Co-operative Section and a Soil Conservation Section.

Investigation work on sugar cane includes the breeding of new varieties, cultivation and manuring, irrigation and the control of pests and diseases. The economics of small holdings are also being investigated as a basis for agricultural extension work. The extension staff for these small holdings is being trained at the Eastern Caribbean Farm Institute. Credit facilities to small farmers are available through the Peasants' Loan Bank.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

THE total number of livestock recorded in the 1946 census was: cattle 15,050, pigs 24,367, sheep 33,444, goats 16,099. There are also small numbers of mules and donkeys.

Since this census was taken, it is estimated that the cattle population has remained approximately the same, the pig population has increased and the sheep and goat population has decreased. The number of pigs born during 1957 for which there were applications for feed under a Pig Breeding Subsidy Scheme amounted to 39,179.

Livestock are owned principally by peasants, and livestock products are consumed locally. A few remaining dairies retail milk at 15 cents per pint delivered in capped bottles. Special efforts are being made by the Department of Agriculture to organise a central milk plant for the collection, processing and distribution of milk. In the absence of a central milk marketing organisation there is little likelihood of any further improvement in organised dairying.

Pigs are generally bought by butchers from the peasants at sight and a price approximately 32 cents per pound live weight is paid. Pork is retailed locally at 55 cents per pound, beef 60 cents, mutton 60 cents.

The Department of Agriculture is investigating the possibilities of developing an economic system of animal husbandry, and, as far as cattle and sheep are concerned, hopes have been encouraged by the preliminary observations on the growing habits and feeding value of pangola grass (*Digitaria procumbens*).

Stud centres are maintained at the Central Livestock Station, six District Agricultural Stations and the Mental Hospital Farm. The island-wide artificial insemination scheme for cattle has continued to expand and 3,975 inseminations were performed in 1957 as compared with 3,508 during 1956.

The Veterinary Department is a part of the Department of Science and Agriculture and consists of one Senior and one other Veterinary Officer. In addition there is one Government Veterinarian responsible for meat inspection and who is Superintendent of Markets. Legislation governing the importation of animals and animal products is strictly enforced with the object of preventing the introduction of animal diseases. At the same time efforts are being made to control the relatively few animal diseases already present in the colony.

FORESTRY

THERE are no forests and consequently there is no Forestry Department. The cultivation of trees is being encouraged by tax relief measures under the Cultivation of Trees Act 1950. Casuarina and mahogany trees are distributed free under this Act provided they are planted in accordance with specified conditions.

FISHERIES

Principal fishing areas

The capture of Flying Fish (*Hy. Affinis*) is approximately 60 per cent of the island's fishery, and the principal fishing area is located in the open seas around the island in a radius of approximately 25 to 35 miles off Barbados. Fishing takes place on the eastern coast

in the Atlantic and on the western side in the Caribbean Sea. Minor seine fishing operations are also carried out in the immediate coastal area for the capture of schooling fish. Deep sea fishing engages the attention of approximately 60 to 70 boats during the hurricane season of August—November for Breim, Snapper, Grouper and Amber Jack.

Principal fishing methods

The principal methods used for the capture of fish are:

- (i) Flying Fish are chummed to the surface, then hooked, dipped by hoop net from alongside and small gill net 20 to 25 yards attached to the drifting boat.
- (ii) Albacore, Dolphin, Marlin, Shark are all taken by heavy lines, while drifting for Flying Fish as well as by trolling to and from the Flying Fish areas.
- (iii) Coastal fisheries—seine nets are the principal methods used for the capture of large quantities of fish near the shore. Cast nets are also used for the capture of bait species.
- (iv) Deep sea—lines of 100 to 120 fathoms are used with 7 to 15 hooks to each line. Five men usually operate in a single boat in this fishery.

Number of fishermen, boats and gear

In 1956, the number of fishermen was approximately 1,400 to 1,500, but with the replacement of sail type fishing boats which had crews of three persons by powered boats which have crews of two persons, the number of fishermen in 1957 was approximately 900 to 1,000. Most of the displaced men have found employment in agriculture, on the roads, or on the deep-water harbour construction.

In 1956 there were 232 sail type boats and 157 powered fishing launches. In 1957 there were 103 sail type boats and 319 powered fishing launches.

All ocean going fishing boats use hemp and nylon lines for trolling to and from the fishing area, ranging from 60 lb. to 550 lb. test. Two hoop nets are used by each boat for dipping Flying Fish. Each boat carries at least one gill net for Flying Fish. There are five seine net operations. Approximately 50 cast nets are used, mostly for bait capture. Approximately 1,500 fish pots of mesh wire are used.

Estimated quantity and value of fish landed

1956: 4,182,400 lb.	\$1,045,600
1957: 5,541,600 lb.	\$1,385,400

Most of the catch is consumed locally, but in 1956 and 1957 small quantities of Flying Fish were exported.

Organisation of the fishing industry

The island's fishing industry is in the main a peasant industry in which the ownership of boats is divided between fishermen and other investors in the fishing industry. Since 1943 boat owners have been

able to obtain loans from Government through the Fisheries Division of the Department of Agriculture for building new boats, repairs or gear. In 1954 the first loan to mechanise a boat was made; the mechanisation of the fishing fleet has now been accepted throughout the island and over the last three years 319 powered boats have been built or converted from sail type boats. This has led to a much more steady supply of fish. All ocean going fishing launches are powered by in-board diesel engines ranging from $7\frac{1}{2}$ h.p. to 36 h.p.

The Fishing Industry Act provides for loans to cover 60 per cent of the cost of launches up to a maximum of \$2,160 (£450), repayable over five or six years. The owner is first required to establish the hull which is regarded as his contribution of 40 per cent of the cost, and the loan is made for the total or part payment of the engine and installation. By the end of 1957 loans had been made amounting to \$380,782.16

Processing plant

There is one fish processing plant in Barbados, the Blue Line Fish Company. There are also three ice-making plants which do not accept fish.

Marketing

Flying Fish, controlled at 7 cents each for the fishing year 1956-57, sometimes sold at one cent each. It is estimated that the producers obtained an average price of $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents each and that the consumer's average price was $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 cents each.

Dolphin, controlled at 30 cents per lb., sold at 16 cents on a number of occasions. The producer is estimated to have received 22 cents per lb. The price to consumers averaged 30 cents. This applies to most of the pound fish—Albacore, King fish, Marlin—except shark. Shark, controlled at 16 cents per lb., sometimes sold at 6 cents per lb.; producers received 12 cents per lb.

The Fisheries Division

The staff of the Fisheries Division includes a Fishery Officer, a Fishing Boat Inspector, an Assistant Accountant and four other office staff. The Fisheries Research Boat has a crew of five, and the Division also employs a marine mechanic, a tractor driver and eight part-time caretakers at beach shelters.

Efforts to improve the fishing industry

Three main fish markets have been developed by Fisheries Division and then handed over to the marketing authorities. Eight beach shelters, still under Fisheries control, have been established at points around the island. Daily tractor hauling-in facilities have been established at the difficult east coast of Tent Bay, St. Joseph.

The development of new fishing methods by the Research Boat has attracted new investors into the fishing industry. As the first powered fishing boat carrying out research in the island's commercial fishery, it also proved the extent to which power could improve the fishery.

The mechanisation of the island's fishing boats has been the greatest development in the industry over the last four years. Fisheries Division has played its part in this by designing many of the boats, and by giving instructions as to the conversion of some of the stronger sail type boats. Technical research carried out by the research boat over the last six years has included the development of the gill net for the capture of Flying Fish which is now in world-wide use. This method doubled the Flying Fish catch in each of the two years immediately following its introduction.

Experiments have been made in the use of long lines for bottom fishing as well as in depth recording.

MINERALS

ALL petroleum and natural gas within the island is vested in the Governor-in-Executive Committee. All other mineral rights belong to the owner of the surface rights, unless otherwise alienated. The exploration and exploitation of petroleum and natural gas is administered by the Department of Petroleum and Natural Gas, comprising a Director and a small office staff.

The British Union Oil Company, Limited, relinquished its prospecting licence in September, 1956, but exploration is being continued by the Barbados Gulf Oil Company whose licence was amended in February, 1957, to cover the whole island. Oil in commercial quantities has not yet been discovered, but natural gas has been found.

The Natural Gas Corporation, a statutory body, is responsible for the production and distribution of gas. The supply of gas is obtained from one well only, Turner Hall No. 19. The Barbados Gulf Oil Company has been drilling deep test wells in various parts of the island, and one well near Turner Hall No. 19, known as Gulf Turner Hall No. 1, was purchased from Gulf and tied into the main gas transmission lines. The well is now being tested.

SECONDARY INDUSTRIES

IN addition to the factories and plants producing sugar and rum, there are factories manufacturing biscuits, shirts, confectionery, lard and margarine, soap, and wax from sugar residue.

Government encouragement to industry

Income tax relief is granted to encourage pioneer industries. Every pioneer manufacturer is entitled in each of any five years during a period of eight years to set off capital expenditure against income arising from the manufacture of the pioneer product, and every pioneer enterprise which is a limited liability company is entitled within two years after the sum is set off to distribute it to the shareholders or debenture holders as capital monies free of income tax. The list of approved industries now covers 12 industries, including such diverse activities as the manufacture of shirts and confectionery, the canning of flying fish, and the re-treading of tyres.

The Government also encourages industrial activity through remission of import duties and customs drawbacks on certain materials and machinery. Loans are available through the Barbados Development Board which began operations in March, 1957, and by the end of the year had made loans totalling nearly \$200,000 to small industries engaged in fish-processing, printing, quarrying, furniture-making, the manufacture of chemical products and shoe-making.

New legislation providing industrial incentives is under consideration.

Tourism

With the increase in the number of tourists from 17,829 in 1956 to 23,773 in 1957 the gross hard currency earnings of the tourist industry are estimated to have risen from \$4.6 million (B.W.I.) in 1956 to \$5.8 million (B.W.I.) in 1957. The Government has sought to promote the expansion of the tourist industry both by increasing its grant to the Publicity Committee and by granting tax concessions for the provision of increased hotel accommodation and amenities. Under the Hotels Aid Act of 1956 approved capital expenditure may be set off against hotel profits during a period of eight years.

Handicrafts and Home Industries

In December, 1954, it was agreed that the scheme for development of minor handicrafts should proceed under the control of the Social Welfare Department and a sum of \$50,000 was earmarked up to 1960 in the island's Estimates for development of five minor crafts: basketry and straw work; turtle shell work; needlecraft; coral stone work and decorative pottery. At the same time a Handicrafts Development Officer was appointed.

By December, 1957, two Workshops were in operation: for straw work at Canefield, St. Thomas; and for turtle shell work at Black Rock. A number of young people were being taught at both workshops and production had been so organised—both in the workshops and in cottage homes—that it became possible to accept bulk orders for export.

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

Education Department

The central administration of education is vested in the Director of Education. The Education Board, composed of nine members appointed by the Governor and with the Director as Chairman, is an advisory body.

The established staff of the Department includes a Deputy Director of Education, a Senior Education Officer, a Chief Inspector and

three District Inspectors, specialist inspectors of handicrafts, domestic subjects, infant methods and nutrition, a supervisor and three assistant supervisors of visual education.

The Principal, Vice-Principal, a woman tutor and the Lecturer in Agriculture of Erdiston Training College, the Principal of the Technical Institute and twelve technical staff, and the organiser and assistant organiser of the Housecraft Centre are also officers of the Department.

Policy

During 1944-45 three important memoranda were prepared by the first Director of Education: A Policy for Education; The Provision for Secondary Education; and The Evaluation of Education in Barbados.

In 1949 his successor outlined plans for the integration of the elementary and secondary systems of education. Modifications, which include a limited number of large secondary modern schools, have been made in these plans. It is within the framework of these recommendations that educational policy has been developed.

Education at the primary stage in the elementary schools, is free, but in the preparatory departments of aided secondary schools and in independent schools fees are charged. Secondary education is provided in the senior departments of the elementary schools, in secondary modern schools and in the aided secondary grammar schools, and in some independent schools. No fees are charged in the elementary and secondary modern schools, but pupils of the secondary grammar schools pay tuition fees ranging from \$12 to \$72 per annum.

Elementary schools

Elementary schools cater for children between the ages of 5 and 14. There are 116 elementary schools which are entirely maintained by Government funds, supplemented by an annual grant of \$4,920 contributed by the eleven parochial vestries towards the upkeep and sanitation of school buildings, most of which are owned by Government although some remain vested in the Anglican, Methodist and Moravian denominations and in the vestries. Government expenditure on elementary schools for the financial year April, 1956, to March, 1957, was \$1,632,895.

Each elementary school has a Board of Managers of which the incumbent of the church of the district is Chairman. These Boards assist in the local supervision of the schools.

An Appointments, Promotions and Transfers Committee, comprising representatives of the Education Department and of the Anglican, Methodist and Moravian denominations, was appointed in 1953 to recommend appointments to His Excellency the Governor through the Public Service Commission.

At 31st December, 1957, there were 32 elementary schools for boys, 35 for girls and 49 co-educational schools (including six

infants schools. There were 34,200 pupils on roll (17,545 boys and 16,655 girls). The average attendance during the academic year 1956-57 was 27,762 (14,058 boys and 13,704 girls) or 77·3 per cent of pupils on roll.

The Government Elementary Teaching Service consists of 116 head teachers and 666 assistant teachers. These teachers are civil servants, subject to Colonial regulations.

There is a nutrition scheme which provides a daily snack of milk and food yeast biscuits for each elementary school child. It is estimated that about 98 per cent of the pupils in elementary schools take the full ration. There is no organised school medical service but the Department of Medical Services makes provision for limited medical, dental and optical treatment.

Secondary Modern Schools

The first two secondary modern schools were opened in September, 1952, in the parish of St. Michael. In May, 1955, two more were opened, one in the parish of St. Philip and one in the parish of St. Joseph. At 31st December, 1957, there were 2,535 pupils (1,345 boys and 1,190 girls) on the rolls of the four secondary modern schools. Practical courses include woodwork, metal-work, book-binding, domestic science, agriculture and animal husbandry. Commercial and academic classes are arranged for suitable pupils after they have left these schools.

There are four Head Teachers and 84 staff.

Each secondary modern school has its own Governing Body which advises the Director of Education.

Secondary Schools

There are 10 Government-aided Secondary Schools of which three are first grade and seven are second grade. Children are admitted to these schools at the age of eight plus and may remain up to the age of 19 in the first grade schools and 18 in the second grade schools.

At 31st December, 1957, the three first grade schools had an attendance of 1,368 (953 boys and 415 girls). Of these Harrison College (boys) and Queen's College (girls) are day schools situated in the Bridgetown area. The Lodge School (boys), in the parish of St. John, is a day school which also has a small boarding establishment. These schools prepare candidates for the General Certificate of Education of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board at Scholarship, Advanced and Ordinary levels in classics, mathematics, science and modern studies. Training in commercial subjects is also provided at Queen's College.

The seven second grade schools—three for boys three for girls, and one co-educational—are situated in St. Michael, Christ Church, St. Andrew, St. Lucy and St. Peter. During 1956-57 they had an attendance of 2,063 pupils (1,337 boys and 726 girls). They prepar_e

pupils mainly for the General Certificate of Education of the Oxford and Cambridge Board at Ordinary level. Training in commercial subjects is also provided at Combermere School (boys), the Boys' Foundation School, St. Michael's Girls' School, and in Agricultural Science at the Coleridge and Parry School.

A technical stream has been started at Harrison College, the Lodge School and Combermere School, and each class of this stream has one day's instruction a week at the Technical Institute.

Aided secondary schools are managed by governing bodies who are appointed by the Governor-in-Executive Committee and function under schemes formulated by the Director of Education and approved by the Legislature. Teachers in Government-aided secondary schools are not civil servants but are pensionable under the Teachers' Pension Act. Teachers in receipt of minimum salaries of \$2,520 for men and \$2,112 for women are eligible for the payment of leave passages.

The staff at the first grade schools consists of three heads, 69 assistants and four visiting tutors; in the second grade schools, there are seven heads, 92 assistants, and seven visiting tutors. The cost to Government for the maintenance of these schools during the financial year ended on March 31, 1957, was \$238,375 for the first grade schools and \$251,341 for the second grade schools.

Independent Schools

There are 11 private schools for boys and girls which have been inspected by this Department. Six have been approved for the examinations of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board, and five for the General Certificate Examination of the University of London. These schools have an attendance of 3,944 (1,291 boys and 2,653 girls) and a staff of 151 teachers.

The Codrington High School (147 girls) in the parish of St. John, and the Ursuline Convent (59 boys and 356 girls) in the parish of St. Michael are both boarding and day schools.

Exhibitions and Scholarships

Exhibitions and scholarships tenable at aided-secondary schools are provided from Government and vestry funds. The sum of \$5,072 was expended on Government exhibitions for the year ended 31st March, 1957, and \$8,826 on vestry exhibitions.

The Government Scholarships and Exhibitions Act, 1949, provides annually for five Barbados scholarships and two exhibitions tenable at the University College of the West Indies. The Governor-in-Executive Committee controls the award and tenure of all these scholarships.

Winners of the Barbados scholarships are required to attain a standard equal to that prescribed by the Oxford and Cambridge Colleges for the award of their open scholarships. The maximum value of these scholarships is \$2,880 (£600) per annum over a period

of three to six years. In addition the sum of \$576 (£120) is granted to each scholarship winner to meet travelling and other initial expenses. Barbados scholarships are awarded on the results of the General Certificate of Education at Advanced and Scholarship Levels of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board.

Government exhibitions at the University College of the West Indies are awarded on the results of the University College Entrance Examination.

Training of Teachers

Until the end of the academic year 1953-54, Erdiston Training College, which was opened in 1948, provided a one-year course of training in educational methods for teachers in elementary schools and non-graduate teachers in Government-aided secondary schools. During this period 180 elementary school teachers and 17 non-graduate teachers in Government-aided secondary schools gained certificates of training.

A two-year course was introduced at the beginning of the academic year 1954-55, and residential accommodation provided for 32 students from the Windward and Leeward Islands in addition to that already provided for 32 local first year students. In 1957, two new dormitories were added, one for men and one for women, so that all students are now in College for the entire two-year course.

The minimum qualification for entry into Erdiston College is a School Certificate or the London Matriculation Certificate. Students are selected each session by the Director of Education in consultation with the Principal of the College.

Additional training for teachers is provided during the Easter vacation when the Department of Education organises classes, in a wide variety of subjects. During school terms classes for teachers are conducted in art, science, and principles and methods of education.

Training for teachers both in elementary and secondary schools is also provided by the Barbados Evening Institute in academic courses leading to the General Certificate of Education of the University of London at Ordinary Levels and the Diploma of the College of Preceptors.

Women teachers are selected annually to attend training courses at the Housecraft Centre leading to the examination in Housecraft of the City and Guilds of London Institute.

The following scholarships have been awarded to teachers:

- 1956 One one-year course in the Education of Young Children at the Institute of Education, Durham.
- One one-year course at the Training College, Portsmouth.
- One one-year course at Saltley Training College, Birmingham.
- One one-year course in Domestic Science at Marquette College, U.S.A.

- 1956 One one-year course in Community Education at the *contd.* University of Puerto Rico.
Two one-year courses in Agriculture and Animal Husbandry at the Eastern Caribbean Farm Institute, Trinidad.
Two one-year courses in Home Economics at the University College of the West Indies.
Two arts degree courses at the University College of the West Indies.
- 1957 One one-year course at the Training College, Winchester.
One one-year course in Arts at Marquette College, U.S.A.
Four Mathematics and Science degree courses at the University College of the West Indies.
One one-year course at the London Institute of Education.

Supply of Teachers

Approximately 55 per cent of the head teachers and 42 per cent of the assistant teachers of elementary schools have attended a training college for at least one year. The shortage of specialist teachers for secondary schools, particularly for the teaching of mathematics and science continues. The implementation during 1956 of the Godsall report, resulting in the raising of salaries and the improvement of conditions of service, has helped in solving some staffing problems. To increase the number of graduates in the secondary schools, provision for the further training of serving non-graduates was included in the Government five-year Training Scheme, and bursaries totalling \$14,300 have been awarded to ten teachers in Government-aided secondary schools for training at the University College of the West Indies. There is a further Government scheme to provide sixteen loan scholarships in mathematics and science subjects during the next four years for young men and women who will undertake to return to Barbados to teach for a number of years.

In addition, four scholarships have been granted to students who will read mathematics or science at the University College of the West Indies and have undertaken to join the teaching service in Barbados on their return.

Vocational training

Vocational training is provided by a number of agencies which are either controlled or aided by Government departments.

The Board of Industrial Training under the chairmanship of the Director of Public Works awards annual bursaries to 48 suitable young men so that they may receive training in various industrial trades. Apprentices are generally drawn from the handicraft classes in the elementary schools. They are placed under control of master workmen who give them a five-year course and present them for examination at the end of each year. Since the inception of the scheme in 1924, 365 apprentices have completed journeymen courses at a

cost of \$108,753. Further information about the scheme is given in Chapter 2.

The Department of Science and Agriculture trains peasant agricultural instructors, and the Department of Medical Services undertakes the training of nurses, sanitary inspectors, and public health visitors, some of whom are trained at overseas centres.

The Housecraft Centre under the supervision of the Director of Education continues to run a year's course for teachers and club leaders preparing them for the examination of the City and Guilds of London Institute. During the year 1956-57, forty students completed this day course which included cookery, methods and practice, nutrition, laundry, house management, baby care, home nursing and first aid, family relations, economics and budgeting, group organisation, needlework and handicrafts. Ten tutors assisted with the work of this course. There were also evening classes, five evenings a week, covering various branches of cookery, needlework and handicrafts. The aggregate roll of the classes was 916 with 507 individual students. Eight tutors were employed in this work.

During 1956-57 there were night classes at two domestic science centres in Bridgetown, to train students who wanted to go to Canada and the United Kingdom under the Overseas Domestic Service Scheme.

In 1957, two new centres were opened, one in the parish of St. George and the other in the parish of St. Peter, to give the same training to young women in rural areas. The money for these two centres was provided from the Rural Amenities Fund.

Classes are also provided for teachers in training at Erdiston Training College who attend classes in the various branches of housecraft.

Vacation refresher courses in home economics were provided for 20 elementary school teachers, at St. Leonard's Girls' School.

Elementary housecraft courses continue to be organised in most of the girls' schools and in some of the rural centres of the Barbados Evening Institute.

Technical Institute

The Barbados Technical Institute was formally opened in April, 1956. There are no full-time pupils, but day classes are provided for apprentices on the day release system and for pupils in the technical stream at secondary schools. Enrolment for the 1956-57 session included 163 trade apprentices, 42 pupils from secondary schools and 138 evening class pupils.

Apprentices attending day classes do so on the day release system, and are required to enter into a five-year Apprenticeship Agreement with their employers and the Apprenticeship Board. The syllabuses followed are those of the City and Guilds of London Institute in machine shop engineering, electric-arc and oxy-acetylene welding, carpentry and joinery, electrical installation work, plumbers' work,

blacksmiths' and mechanics' work, and motor mechanics' and technicians' work.

The Secondary Technical Stream consists of selected pupils from the third forms of Harrison College, the Lodge School and Combermere School. These students are studying for the General Certificate of Education of the Associated Examining Board and they attend their respective schools on four days per week for tuition in English, mathematics, history, geography, science and a foreign language. On the fifth day they attend the Technical Institute for classes in carpentry and joinery, engineering workshop theory and practice, and geometrical drawing.

In the evening division of the Institute, classes are held in motor vehicle mechanics work, carpentry and joinery, and electrical installation work. Special classes are also held in building construction for foremen from the building industry.

University Education

Codrington College, founded in 1710 under the will of General Christopher Codrington who was born in Barbados, is administered by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. In 1875, Codrington College was affiliated to Durham University. In September, 1955, Codrington College came under the direction of the Community of the Resurrection and is now a Theological Seminary. Several scholarships are provided by the College.

Under the provisions of the Government Scholarships and Exhibitions Act 1949, facilities are available for eligible students to pursue university courses at overseas centres.

During the year 1956-57, 14 Barbados Scholars were in residence in the United Kingdom, two in Canada, and 10 at the University College of the West Indies. There were 9 Government Exhibitioners at the University College of the West Indies.

In 1953 a Higher Education (Loan Fund) Act was passed, providing for the setting up of a committee empowered to lend money to students pursuing higher studies. At 31st August, 1957, the sum of \$46,235 had been loaned to 25 students, of whom 15 were at the University College of the West Indies, seven in the United Kingdom, one at Codrington College and two in the United States of America.

Adult Education

The Barbados Evening Institute, run by the Department of Education, conducts evening classes in Bridgetown and at nine rural centres in academic, commercial and vocational subjects.

During the year 1956-57, the academic centre completed a two-year course for 33 students in four subjects leading to Advanced level of the General Certificate of Education and also held courses in eight subjects for 214 students leading to Ordinary level in two-year stages. Twenty-three lecturers were supplied for these courses.

Courses were held in Bridgetown and Speightstown preparing teachers for the Diploma of Associate of the College of Preceptors. Four lecturers were supplied and 34 students instructed.

Commercial English, shorthand, typing, and book-keeping courses prepared students for the examinations of the London Chamber of Commerce (Intermediate Stage), Pitman's Shorthand Certificates and the Royal Society of Arts Shorthand-Typist Certificates.

Evening classes in various branches of housecraft and domestic science were offered on a three-months basis to students instructed by seven lecturers.

Three-months evening courses in domestic science were started at four centres, two in Bridgetown and its environs and two at rural centres, where equipped domestic science rooms were made available. Eighteen instructors and supervisors were supplied and instruction arranged for a year for 240 women, between the ages of 17 and 35. These courses offer the training required for domestic immigration to Canada and have been arranged for three years in the first instance.

During 1957 the Institute had 16 centres conducting 134 different classes with an aggregate roll of 2,486 for 1,517 individual students. Ninety-six tutors were employed.

Visual Education

The Visual Aids Unit of the Department of Education organises daily visits to the elementary schools, for the purpose of instructing teachers in the use of audio-visual materials. Classes in visual education are also conducted at the Erdiston Teachers' Training College, Teachers' Vacation courses and Saturday classes. One hundred and forty-four teachers in training and 231 in service received instruction during the years 1956 and 1957.

Visual material used includes models, collections, maps, charts, photographs, flannelgraphs, films and film-strips, some of which are produced by the Section. During the past year picture analysis has been introduced into the classroom and is proving a useful teaching technique.

During the period under review, 454 visits to schools were made by the Unit. Filmstrips were used on 142 occasions, and film on ten. Seventy-four demonstrations of picture analysis were given.

Two hundred and sixty-eight persons made use of the library services during 1956 and 1957. Material lent included 326 filmstrips, 68 films, 873 posters and photographs, and 119 magazines and pamphlets.

Extra-Mural Department of the University College of the West Indies

The classes and courses of the Extra-Mural Department deal with non-vocational, cultural and social studies supplementary to the work of the Evening Institute. A Resident Tutor is appointed by the University College.

The Residential Summer School at Codrington College in 1957 was organised in consultation with members of the Pre-Federal Staff and dealt with problems and aspects of the new Federation of The West Indies. In 1956 a short residential school was organised for an

Extra-Mural Youth Group, and in 1957 the group paid a fortnight's visit to Grenada. Much of the activity of the group has been musical and dramatic, and has included several concert performances and broadcasts.

Several courses of public lectures on West Indian affairs have been organised. A rural group has met regularly in St. Philip and another has been organised in Christ Church. French and Spanish conversation classes meet regularly through the year.

An important feature of the work is the voluntary Extra-Mural Association of students, which materially assisted the University College Guild of Graduates in the reception of the visiting undergraduates' tour in 1957.

The work in Barbados has been greatly strengthened by the University College Staff Tutor in Industrial Relations. Although his work is not confined to Barbados he has organised several activities for trade unionists. Visits from the Staff Tutor in Drama have also greatly stimulated dramatic activity.

The British Council

The work of the British Council, which was founded in Barbados in 1945 to strengthen the cultural ties between the United Kingdom and Barbados and the Windward and Leeward Islands, has continued.

A considerable number of Barbadian groups used the Council centre at "Wakefield" as their meeting-place. The Boy Scouts have had a permanent office there since hurricane "Janet"; groups of the Extra-Mural Department of the University College of the West Indies have regularly met there each week; and among a large list of societies which hold regular sessions at "Wakefield" should be mentioned the Barbados Women's Alliance, the Alliance Francaise, the Hispano-American Society, and the Barbados Natural History and Zoological Society. The policy of the Representative in this matter is to permit any group whose object can be included in a wide interpretation of the word "cultural", to hold discussions at "Wakefield" provided it does not meet merely to carry out denominational or commercial propaganda.

More specifically "cultural" groups also use "Wakefield" including the Barbados Festival Choir, the Barbados Orchestra, the Central Council for Drama, the Combined Players and the Civic Theatre. The constituent meetings of the new Arts Council were held here. For such groups the Pocket Theatre and the Open-air Theatre are useful for rehearsals and both, especially the latter, have been used for public performances. Films are regularly shown for school groups, societies and Government departments; concerts have been given by visiting artists, and exhibitions held not only of pictures and photographs supplied by Council headquarters but of visiting British or Commonwealth artists and of Barbadian artists who have been assisted in their studies by the Council, and, when no other venue was available, of Barbadian art groups.

All the remaining facilities offered at "Wakefield" have continued to be well used: the reference library, the periodicals reading-room, and the lending libraries of gramophone records, 16 mm. films, film-strips, play-reading sets and sheet music. There was a set-back in the concerts of recorded music and attendances became so poor that they were discontinued; the reason is perhaps to be found in the large number of private "Hi-Fi" sets now available.

Outside "Wakefield" the main activity of the Council has continued to be the showing of films to any interested group. These showings have been enriched during the period by films borrowed from the Central Library in London, and other Council representations in the area, and from organisations such as the Central Office of Information, the Caribbean Commission, the Canadian Trade Commissioner in Trinidad and on occasions, from commercial firms.

Perhaps equal to the film-showings in importance have been the lectures delivered by Council staff: these are now given as a regular weekly programme to the upper forms of the Lodge School, Harrison College, Queen's College, Codrington High School (girls), and Codrington College. In all these cases the lectures offer a "background" to current events; but general lectures on request have been given by Council staff to a wide variety of groups and associations. Parallel to the lectures is the weekly broadcast of the British Council now given as part of the Government programme (it is perhaps pertinent to mention that many of these broadcasts are taped and circulated to schools, together with tapes from Headquarters, not only in Barbados but in Trinidad, British Guiana and the Windward and Leeward Islands). This programme has been described as of "Third Programme" type.

Other loans beside tapes and films are made throughout the area: they include film-strips, records, books, play-reading sets, and study boxes. Outright presentation is also made of subscriptions to British periodicals, art materials, and a yearly British Council prize to all secondary schools. An annual subsidy is granted to the Barbados Museum and Historical Society. A system of book reviews is maintained in the local press.

A two-year scholarship was granted in 1956 to a master from Harrison College. The Council has also assisted a large number of students and officials to visit England and has sponsored the visit to this area of musicians, and experts in tuberculosis, Community Development and Local Government. During the period the participation by the Council in Barbadian life has much increased: a member of the Council has been privileged to sit on various committees selected by the Scouts, the Ministry of Social Services, the Police and the Public and Private Services.

Barbados Museum and Historical Society

The Barbados Museum and Historical Society was incorporated by a special Act of the Legislature in 1933. The Government gave the Society a lease for 90 years, of the old abandoned Military Prison.

The work began in 1933 with the aid of a grant of £1,500 from the Carnegie Corporation of New York, a grant from the Government of Barbados and donations. The Society is maintained by a Government grant, members' subscriptions and donations. The Society publishes a quarterly Journal which is now in its 25th volume.

The Museum houses specimens relating to the island's pre-history collections of pottery and tools derived from the original Arawak inhabitants, West Indian stone implements, specimens relating to the island's history, fish and other marine specimens, birds, insects and geological specimens. The members' library contains books and newspapers of much historical value.

The Children's Museum, started in 1946 with a grant from the Development and Welfare Organisation, holds classes for school children in natural history and allied subjects, and arranges an annual exhibition of school-children's art and handicrafts.

The Art Department holds exhibitions of the work of local and West Indian artists. A monthly exhibition is staged in the art gallery.

In 1955 the Coronation gallery was opened. Formerly a row of prison cells, the gallery was reconditioned as the result of donations during the Coronation year and houses a collection of furniture typical of the best specimens formerly found in homes in Barbados as well as collections of glass, china and silver. The bulk of these specimens was purchased by means of the Museum Collections Fund which was started in 1951.

The Public Library

The Public Library Service was established by the Public Library Act of 1847. The building in which the main library in Bridgetown is at present housed was given by Mr. Andrew Carnegie in 1904. It has been agreed that extension is necessary and \$40,000 has been included for this purpose in the New Five-Year Development Plan.

At 31st December, 1957, there were 47,458 adult and 12,173 juvenile books in stock. Total circulations for 1956-57 were over 365,000.

Four branch libraries are now in operation: at Speightstown (opened 1905), at Oistins, Christ Church (opened 1st March, 1954) at Six Cross Roads, St. Philip (opened 1st September, 1954), and at Holetown, St. James, near the site of the landing of the first settlers, (opened 27th February, 1956). There are in addition ten small library centres in rural areas whose collections are exchanged quarterly.

A school library service, inaugurated in August, 1949, served 47 primary schools during 1956-57 with a stock of 3,569 books. Circulations totalled 35,250.

Other activities include a radio programme, the instruction of school classes in the use of library facilities, story hours for children, a children's Christmas concert group and book displays.

The examinations of the Library Association (United Kingdom)

are taken by members of staff, assisted by courses from the Association of Assistant Librarians (U.K.) supplemented by tuition from the Deputy Librarian.

PUBLIC HEALTH

THE general health of the population was good during the period. In 1957, however, an extensive and rapidly spreading epidemic of influenza, which may be regarded as "Asian" in type—although there has been no attempt to confirm this diagnosis with laboratory tests—swept the whole island. It is estimated that one-third to one-half of the population suffered from mild to severe febrile illness during the period 14th September, 1957, to 5th October, 1957. Three thousand, four hundred and sixteen cases were notified by certain doctors who volunteered to send in notifications. The peak of the epidemic occurred in the week ending 28th September, 1957. The illness was generally mild in character and of short duration. Seventeen deaths were recorded as caused by influenza during this period. One interesting feature of the outbreak was the not infrequent complication of toxic psychoses. Admissions to the Mental Hospital during and immediately after the outbreak showed an increase of 60 per cent over those for the previous months.

No quarantinable diseases were reported.

Food production was well maintained and food imports showed an increase in 1957. The general level of nutrition was good. For vital statistics see Part II, Chapter 1.

The major causes of death were:

Classification	1956		1957	
	<i>No. of Deaths</i>	<i>% of Total Deaths</i>	<i>No. of Deaths</i>	<i>% of Total Deaths</i>
Diseases of Circulatory System . . .	441	18·15	563	22·80
Early Infancy	366	15·06	366	14·82
Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs	339	13·95	240	9·72
Diseases of Respiratory System . . .	255	10·49	300	12·15
Senility and ill-defined Conditions .	235	9·67	238	9·64
Neoplasms	209	8·60	207	8·38
Infective and Parasitic Diseases . .	172	7·08	116	4·70
Diseases of Digestive System . . .	141	5·80	144	5·83

The number of cases of communicable diseases notified in 1957 was:

Enteric Fever	88
Tuberculosis	88
Diphtheria	7

In cases of enteric fever and diphtheria the patient is isolated and all contacts inoculated. A Tuberculosis Officer follows up all contacts of notified cases and conducts an out-patient clinic. Infectious cases are isolated.

Enteric Fever. A survey of the sanitary accommodation available for individual households indicates that approximately 20,000 homes are not provided with sanitary accommodation of a satisfactory standard. A scheme has been prepared for assistance by the World Health Organisation with a rural sanitation programme, which will provide 2,000 precast concrete units per year, together with a similar number of good pits, over a five-year period.

Tuberculosis. The out-patient clinics at the Health Centres now offer free X-ray examination for all contacts and suspects, together with mass miniature X-ray examination of selected groups. The availability of modern chemo-therapy for these out-patient clinics, as well as for the patients in the special wards at the General Hospital and at the re-organised Chest Clinic at the St. Michael's Infirmary has given new hope to those who suffer from this once dreaded disease.

Venereal Diseases. Large clinics have been established at both Health Centres. As a result of efforts to stress the importance of screening for syphilis, large numbers of cases are now being discovered in the latent period, which previously would have been undiagnosed. A determined drive is being made to reduce the size of the reservoir which is represented by the 15-20 per cent positive blood tests for syphilis which are commonly encountered in samples of the population attending the Health Centre Clinics.

Administration, Staff and Institutions

The Central Authority consists of a General Board of Health and the Director of Medical Services who is a member of the Board. The Central Authority has a Senior Medical Officer of Health and nine sanitary inspectors for supervising work in the parishes.

Local Authorities are composed of 11 Boards known as Commissioners of Health appointed on a parochial basis from the vestries. Each local authority appoints sanitary inspectors varying in number with the size of the parish. The parish of St. Michael employs six public health nurses, while the parishes of Christ Church, St. Philip, St. John and St. Peter each employ a district midwife and St. Thomas and St. Andrew a district nurse.

<i>Medical and Sanitary Personnel</i>	<i>Central Government</i>	<i>Local Authority</i>
Nurses, General trained	312	63
Sanitary Inspectors	9	83
Midwives	30	20
Public Health Nurses	8	6
Doctors in private practice	47	
Nurses in private practice	70	

Expenditure on Public Health

	<i>Capital</i>		<i>Recurrent</i>	
	1956	1957	1956	1957
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Central Government .	75,129.56	263,280.46	1,734,011.95	2,040,819.84
Local Authority .	—	—	454,707.51	486,948.09

<i>Institutions</i>	<i>Number of beds</i>
1 General Hospital	416
1 Mental Hospital	790
1 Maternity Hospital	20
1 Leprosarium	20
2 Health Centres	Out-patients only
11 Almshouses (Infirmaries)	1,300

The central Government institutions are equipped to deal adequately with all general medical and surgical cases. The local authority institutions deal with minor illness and the care of the aged and infirm poor. Plans for a modern block hospital to be sited on lands adjoining the present hospital are being prepared.

Three health centres are now responsible for public health work, including health education, control of infectious diseases, maternal and child health services and supervision of the sanitation in the parishes.

An island-wide B.C.G. Campaign for the prevention of tuberculosis sponsored by the World Health Organisation and the United Nations Children Emergency Fund took place between April, 1956 and March, 1957. Negative reactors to the tuberculin test were offered vaccination, while positive reactors were advised to have free X-ray examinations. The response from the adult section of the population was poor. The school population, however, responded very well. Government has undertaken a follow-up for all new entries to schools in the island. The following tables will be of interest.

<i>Ages</i>	<i>Tested</i>	<i>Positives</i>	<i>Negative Vaccinated</i>	<i>Negative Not Vac- cinated</i>	<i>Read</i>	<i>Not Read</i>
0—6 . . .	17,167	1,694	13,452	33	15,179	1,988
7—14 . . .	31,112	9,545	19,835	49	29,429	1,683
15+ . . .	40,087	16,073	8,177	44	34,294	5,793
	<u>88,366</u>	<u>37,312</u>	<u>41,464</u>	<u>126</u>	<u>78,902</u>	<u>9,464</u>

The *Aedes Aegypti* Mosquito Eradication Campaign conducted with the help of the World Health Organisation was resumed in 1956 after being interrupted by the hurricane of 1955. At the end of the year, 39 of the 95 localities into which the island is divided were reported as negative. By the end of 1956 the index was 1.3 per cent. The campaign has therefore reached its most difficult stage and a determined effort at complete eradication is being made. At the end of 1957, 76 of the 95 localities were reported to be negative.

HOUSING

Review of Housing Needs and Problems

The census of Barbados, taken in 1946, showed the population of the island to be 192,800 and the number of houses to be 47,987—an average of four persons per house. In the parish of St. Michael (including the City of Bridgetown) alone there was a population of 76,437 and there were 20,546 homes, an average of 3·7 persons per house. In accordance with returns from the Parochial Sanitary Authorities, the number of houses and buildings in the island during 1957 was 61,015, as follows:

St. Michael	25,453
Christ Church	9,016
St. George	4,496
St. James	3,830
St. Thomas	3,108
St. Philip	3,010
St. Peter	2,935
St. John	2,591
St. Lucy	2,334
St. Joseph	2,135
St. Andrew	2,107
	<hr/>
	61,015

It is estimated that of this total, 58,000 are homes, of which 23,453 are in St. Michael. On the basis of 3·7 persons per house, the population of St. Michael (including the City of Bridgetown) has increased to 87,245; and on the basis of four persons per house, that of the island has reached 232,000.

A summary of analyses of tenantry areas, surveyed in the extended City of Bridgetown during 1946, showed that out of 7,984 houses of the lower income groups surveyed, it was found that 3,022 were unfit for human habitation, 2,710 were in need of repair, and 1,647 were overcrowded as well as in need of repair. Similar conditions existed throughout the island. Conditions have now improved somewhat, but a large amount of work is still to be done.

One of the chief problems is the fact that a large percentage of the houses owned and occupied by families of the lower income groups are built of timber and are subject to the ravages of termites and the weather. All the timber used for these houses is imported, chiefly from Canada. Efforts are being made to encourage the erection of houses of more permanent materials, such as stone and concrete blocks.

The Housing Authority

A White Paper published by the Minister of Communications, Works and Housing during 1954, proposed the setting up of a single Housing Authority for the island. Accordingly, the Housing Act, 1955 (1955-40), was approved by the Legislature on the 6th October, 1955, and the new Housing Authority came into being on the

1st April, 1956. The first members of the Authority were appointed by the Governor-in-Executive Committee to serve for a period of five years.

The Authority is empowered to acquire land for building, lay out new Housing Estates, erect houses and ancillary buildings, clear slums and re-develop overcrowded areas, lend money for repair or alteration of existing houses, purchase or erection of new houses, and let or lease land and buildings to persons of the working classes.

The Housing Authority carries an established staff of 43 and has an average annual expenditure of \$80,000 for "personal emoluments".

Income

The Authority is allocated funds by the Government and during the period 1st April, 1956, to December, 1957, received the sum of \$3,089,790 under the following heads:

	\$
Government Revenue	291,000
Labour Welfare Funds	1,900,000
Loan Funds	421,000
	<hr/>
	\$2,612,000
Repayments from Leases, rents, loans, etc.	477,790
	<hr/>
	\$3,089,790

Expenditure

Estates development (including roads, water, electric services, etc.)	161,754
Preparation of house spots and the removal, re-erection and repair of timber houses from unsuitable and congested areas	101,458
New houses including Aided Self-Help Schemes	1,439,465
Equipment (non-recurrent)	57,226
Labour Welfare Housing Loans (sugar workers)	951,928
Maintenance of houses and estates (including houses previously built by Housing Board and taken over by new Authority)	77,827
	<hr/>
	\$2,789,658
Working Capital (including personal emoluments)	300,132
	<hr/>
	\$3,089,790

Housing policy

Land is scarce in Barbados and to secure tenure of a building site is relatively costly. Consequently, many families with small incomes live in houses of timber which can easily be dismantled and moved to another site. There is little or no protection against termites.

The Authority's policy is to encourage more durable buildings by using long-life materials and giving security of tenure through long leases, but not freehold.

Execution and Expansion of Housing Programmes

Since the inception of the new Authority, the housing programme has been extended throughout the island. From 1st April, 1956, to 31st December, 1957, the Authority completed the construction of 565 houses built of coral stone and concrete blocks, and 94 others were under construction. In addition to one, two or three bedrooms, each house has a living room, kitchen with a sink and draining board, water closet and shower bath and is supplied with water and electricity. Approximately 50 per cent are of the two-bedroomed type. Overcrowding in houses is avoided wherever possible.

Considerable thought has been given to estate layout. For example, many of the houses are served by footpaths connecting parallel main roads, thus ensuring the safety of children playing near their homes. Some terrace houses, both single and two storey, have been built in the interests of land economy.

In addition to the erection of new houses, the Authority accommodated on its estates, over the same period, 251 timber houses which had been removed from congested and otherwise unsuitable areas. This involved the erection of groundsls, steps, sanitary accommodation, removal, re-erection, and repair of these houses.

The total amount put out on loan to sugar workers from the inception of the Labour Welfare (Housing Loans) Organisation, now operated by the Housing Authority, is \$4,322,302.00 of which \$1,000,056.00 had been repaid to the end of 1957.

Hurricane rehabilitation

After 1st April, 1956, the Housing Authority continued and completed the hurricane rehabilitation programme previously undertaken by the Bridgetown Housing Board.

SOCIAL WELFARE

Social Welfare Department

The Social Welfare Department advises the Government on all aspects of the social services which are not the purely professional concern of other departments. Its duties exclude responsibility at the central level for poor relief and old age pensions, but this omission was deliberate pending the coming into operation of the three major acts designed to re-organise the Local Government Services (the Local Government Act, the Public Health Act and the Public Assistance Act). The Department has therefore concentrated most of its work on group movements.

Community Development

There are several voluntary and church organisations dealing individually with child welfare, youth groups, homes for the elderly and the young, etc. and the co-ordinated women's organisations concern themselves with all these services.

In the rural areas, community activity is centred round the community halls and playing fields or the schools. By December, 1957, halls and playing fields were in operation in ten of the eleven parishes, having been financed from the Labour Welfare Fund, set up in 1949 to provide amenities for workers in the sugar industry. The halls are used for youth training days, exhibitions and lectures, drama and singing contests, baby welfare centres, mobile cinema shows and cricket club meetings, etc.

Youth Organisations

The emphasis in social welfare work has been on developing youth movements, because of the large numbers of young unemployed. In an over-populated, one-crop economy island it is usually several years before a boy or girl leaving school can find the right niche in life. By December, 1957, the Social Welfare Department was in direct contact with nine island-wide youth organisations having between them over 150 branches. The numerically strongest organisations are the Girl Guides, Boy Scouts, Old Scholars' Associations of the elementary schools, the Y.M.C.A. and the Girls' Industrial Union.

Rural Welfare

Rural needs must be considered against the background of a small island interlaced by good roads with frequent communication between outlying points and the centre, Bridgetown. This encourages a drift to the town but has certain advantages. Along the roads stretch water mains and telephone wires and over most of the southern area a network of electric cables. Little shops frequently restocked with consumer goods are thickly spread. The baker and even the ice-cream van call. Itinerant salesmen in cars visit the houses. Piped-water is supplied free from standpipes; a telephone is available at the shop. The district or village community, cut off from its centre and dependent for necessities on infrequent visits from outside, is not the picture. The people, although primarily agricultural producers, are more a semi-urban than a rural community.

As a result of these good communications, there is not the strong local feeling that develops in more isolated communities. People are Barbadians first. They belong only secondarily to the parish and little if at all to their immediate neighbourhood. Village and parish improvement schemes, crafts, cottage industries and rural activities consequently exist only in small pockets of population. Nevertheless there are districts which do not quite fit into this picture. St. Andrew's parish (the Scotland District) has a soil formation of clay and a clay working tradition which probably goes back to the original settlements. In St. Joseph and St. Thomas and parts of St. Lucy good baskets are made from locally grown fibres. Some skill in turtleshell carving exists among a small group of workers.

Poor relief

The responsibility for raising money (by rating) and administering grants-in-aid to destitute people rests on the vestries under the Poor Relief Act, 1892, and the Vestries Act, 1911. Each parish has a Board of Poor Law Guardians, under the chairmanship of its churchwarden, which is responsible for the administration of the alms-houses, for medical services as required and for any scheme of outdoor relief which the authority administers.

In the almshouses, medical and destitute cases are generally housed in the same wards (maternity cases are, however, usually separated). In three almshouses special wards have been provided for children, but in most there is segregation only on the basis of sex. St. Michael, the most heavily populated parish with the largest number of children, runs the Nightingale Children's Home where some 35 children aged between 8 and 16 are housed. Another parish, St. Philip has a special building where destitute children and mothers and young babies are housed. This was provided by a private benefactor.

The following figures summarise the poor relief services provided by the parishes in 1956:

	No.
Receiving any kind of poor relief	29,957
Receiving medical relief	18,416
Receiving cash relief	7,164
Receiving relief in kind	6,108
In almshouses (destitute)	935
Buried at parish expense	287

The total cost of these services was \$1,130,945.42 in 1956.

In addition to indoor relief all eleven parishes assist necessitous cases by outdoor relief which takes the form of money or assistance in kind. St. Michael's vestry has a well-organised system of breakfast tickets which enables destitute persons to get one good nutritious meal a day at a centre in the town.

The Physically Handicapped

No special provision for the physically handicapped can at present be made in the schools. The Barbados Association in Aid of the Blind and the Deaf is an active body and pursues a policy of giving training, not charity. This has necessarily meant starting with the youngest age groups. Four children were maintained throughout 1956 in the special school for deaf children in Trinidad and one blind child was also at school in Trinidad.

In addition the Association runs a small training centre for blind adults in Bridgetown where 14 students learn handicrafts.

The Aged

Old age pensions are given on a non-contributory basis and applicants are eligible at 68 years (or 40 if blind). The scheme amounts to a specialised form of poor relief since the maximum amount given

has been limited to \$1.80 per week or "such portion thereof as together with his weekly means shall amount to not more than \$3.00."

The amount voted for 1956-57 on old age pensions was \$817,888 being 5.2 per cent of total expenditure. Expenditure is controlled by 11 Old Age Pensions Claims Committees, the personnel of which are nominated. These Claims Committees control six Pensions Enquiry Officers, all appointed by Government. Payment to applicants, except in St. Michael's Parish where a special office has been opened, is made by branch post offices in the rural areas.

In addition to Government and parochial aid, a few voluntary homes are run for elderly indigent people. Between them, however, these cater for less than 100 individuals.

Juvenile Delinquency and Probation Service

Legislation dealing with young delinquents is contained mainly in the Juvenile Offenders Act, 1932, the Probation Offenders Act, 1945, and the Government Industrial Schools Act, 1926.

The incidence of juvenile delinquency is low and the offences reported are seldom serious. The delinquency rate in 1956 was less than 7 per 1,000 children in the age group 7 to 16 years.

The Juvenile Courts have jurisdiction over children of 7 to 16 years: 498 children and young persons, 263 of whom were found guilty, appeared before courts of this type during 1956. They were charged with the following offences:

Miscellaneous	. 130 (Breaches of Highways Act, etc.)
Against property	. 213 (including 170 larcenies and 23 cases of breaking and entering)
Against the person	. 155 (including 68 minor assault cases)

The larceny charges are usually in respect of small quantities of corn, sugar cane or coconuts, or for the theft of other property of low value.

Juvenile Courts are held in each of the six Police Districts, wherever possible in rooms distinct from the adult court rooms.

Probation is used by the Courts for juveniles and adults of both sexes, and during 1956 probationers dealt with numbered 380 (124 women, 187 boys, 23 women and 46 girls).

Chapter 8: Legislation

1956 was a year of considerable legislative activity during which 66 Acts were passed. These Acts reflect only one aspect of the work of the House of Assembly and the Legislative Council; in addition to a number of money Resolutions there were numerous Orders under the Civil Establishment Act, connected with the salaries revision, which required careful attention.

The more important Acts of 1956 included the Supreme Court of Judicature Act, the Magistrates' Jurisdiction and Procedure Act, the Factories Act and a comprehensive amendment to the Local Government Act.

The Supreme Court of Judicature Act and the Magistrates' Jurisdiction and Procedure Act taken together were designed to effect a complete reorganisation of the judicial system of the island*. The former establishes a Supreme Court for the island in which is vested the jurisdiction formerly vested in the Court of Common Pleas, the Court of Chancery, the Court of Ordinary, the Court of Vice Admiralty, the Courts of Grand Sessions, Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, the Court of Error, the Court of Escheat, the Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes and the Assistant Court of Appeal. All except the last have previously been presided over by the Chief Justice and the Act abolishes these Courts together with the Assistant Court of Appeal. The Act also confers appellate jurisdiction in the Full Court against decisions of a single Judge of the Supreme Court in certain instances, and against decisions from Magistrates. The Act also provides for the setting up of a Judicial Advisory Council, with powers to make rules for giving effect to the Act in regulating the procedures and practices of the Court. The main object of the Magistrates' Jurisdiction and Procedure Act is to consolidate the law concerning the magistrates courts and to confer greater jurisdiction. With the fall in the value of money the previous financial limits to jurisdiction had become unrealistic and threw an unnecessary burden on the superior courts. The Judicial and Legal Services Commission Act was also passed. This Act makes provision for the establishment of a statutory commission to deal with appointments to judicial and legal offices.

The Factories Act is a comprehensive Act which consolidates past enactments and brings many of the provisions up to date and in line with similar legislation in other parts of the Commonwealth, particularly as regards provisions for the safety and welfare of workers.

As was foreshadowed in Part I of the Report for 1954 and 1955, considerable amendments were made to the Local Government Act, 1954. These amendments followed the recommendations of the Local Government Adviser and dealt mainly with new methods of rating and valuation and the levying of trade tax; others in course of preparation deal with health and poor relief.

An amending Act was also passed in anticipation of the General Elections at the end of 1956 and it became apparent that an entirely new Act would be necessary to make provision for local government elections to be held in due course on a basis of adult suffrage. This consolidating Act was passed late in 1957 in time to provide the machinery for the Federal elections.

Another important measure of 1956 was an Act providing for a compulsory system of "pay as you earn" which came into force very smoothly on April 1st, 1957. Other measures passed during 1956 included a consolidation of the law relating to weights and measures, an Act making the local currency legal tender, and an Act to control advertisements on buildings and boardings. Government has long

* The changes did not take effect until 1958.

recognised the importance to the island of the tourist industry and the Hotel Aids Act was passed by which materials for the improvement or building of new hotels were exempted from customs duties and a measure of tax relief was allowed.

Two Acts were passed in connection with the setting up of the United States Oceanographic Research Station. The first was a procedural Act to enable the acquisition of the land required for the Station. The second, the United States (Oceanographic Research Station) Act, gave the legal sanction necessary to implement the details of the agreement between the United Kingdom and the United States for the establishment of the Station.

In 1957, 60 Acts were passed. The most important has already been mentioned, namely, the consolidation of the Representation of the People Act. Another Act of importance was the Liquor Licences Act, which had been under consideration for a number of years. This Act not only makes provision for licensing authorities and the procedure in respect of licensing, but also provides for different classes of licence, including general wholesale (i.e. including export), wholesale (excluding export), retail, hotel, restaurant, occasional, members club, proprietary club and druggists licences. There are also provisions, relating to the registration of clubs at which liquor is sold, designed to correct a number of abuses that had grown up and to provide more effective control.

The Public Loan Act, 1957, authorises the raising of a loan of \$22,500,000 and the establishment of a Sinking Fund. The loan may be raised either in the island or in the United Kingdom and the purpose is to finance the Development Programme 1955-60 generally and the deep-water harbour project in particular.

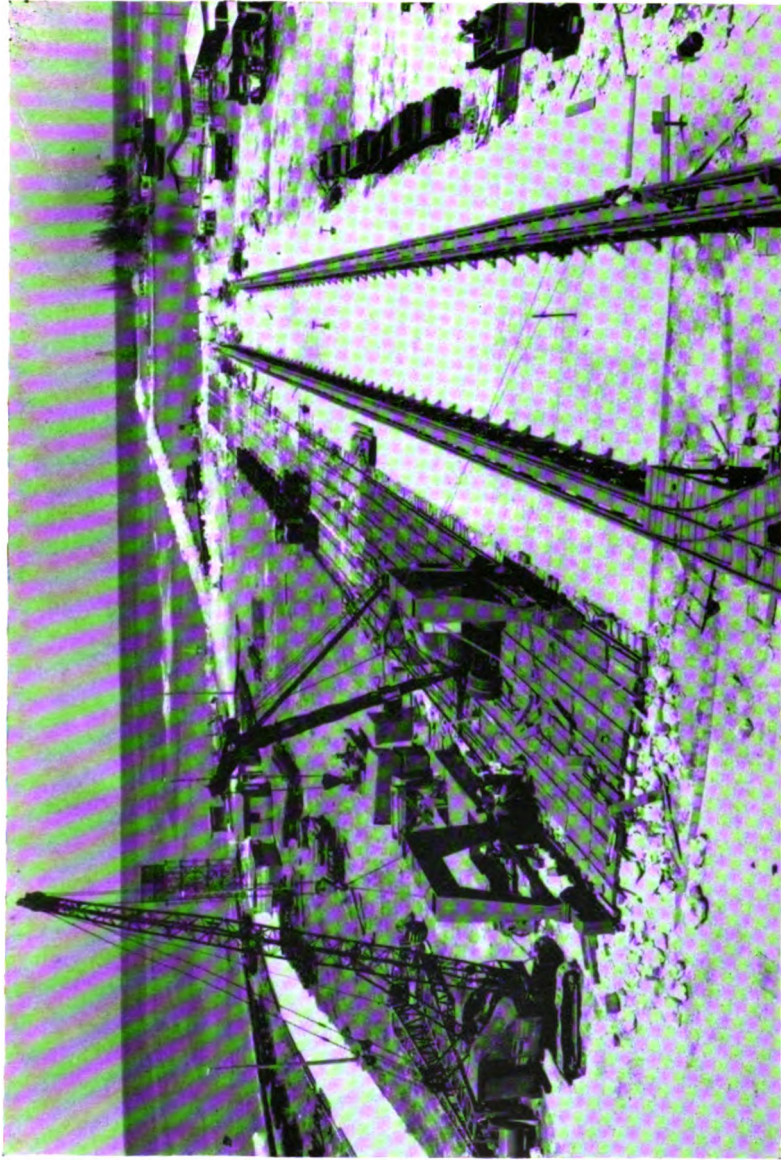
Finally, the Jurors Act has been amended so as to allow criminal trials to continue with ten jurors if two jurors are taken sick during the course of a trial. Provision has also been made for a trial judge to allow the jurors to separate at the end of the day, if the trial is unfinished, in cases of felony. Previously jurors could only separate in cases of misdemeanour. It was considered incongruous that the jurors should be kept together while the accused might be free to go home on bail.

Chapter 9: Justice, Police and Prisons

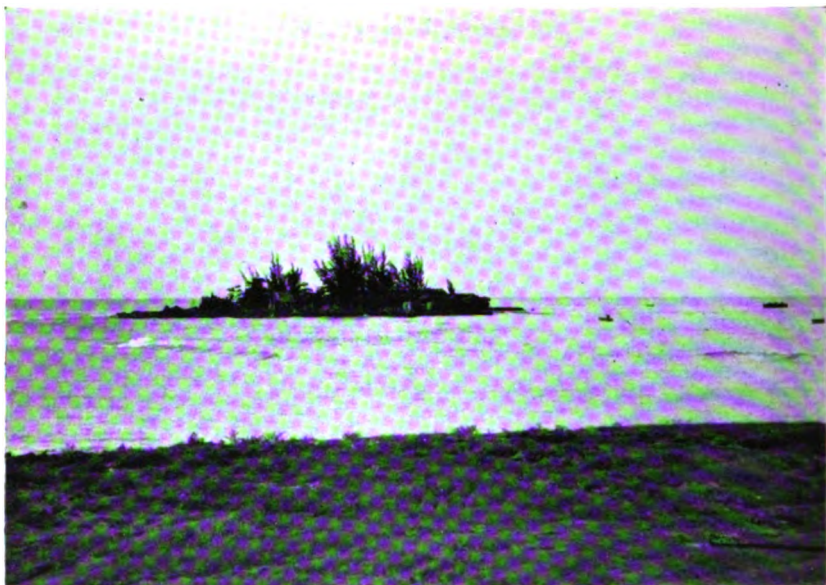
JUSTICE

THE Chief Justice of the island is appointed by Her Majesty the Queen and presides over the Superior Courts, that is to say, the Courts of Chancery, Common Pleas, Ordinary, Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, Grand Sessions, Admiralty, Bankruptcy, Escheat and Error. From November 1957 there have been two Puisne Judges who exercise the same jurisdiction as the Chief Justice.

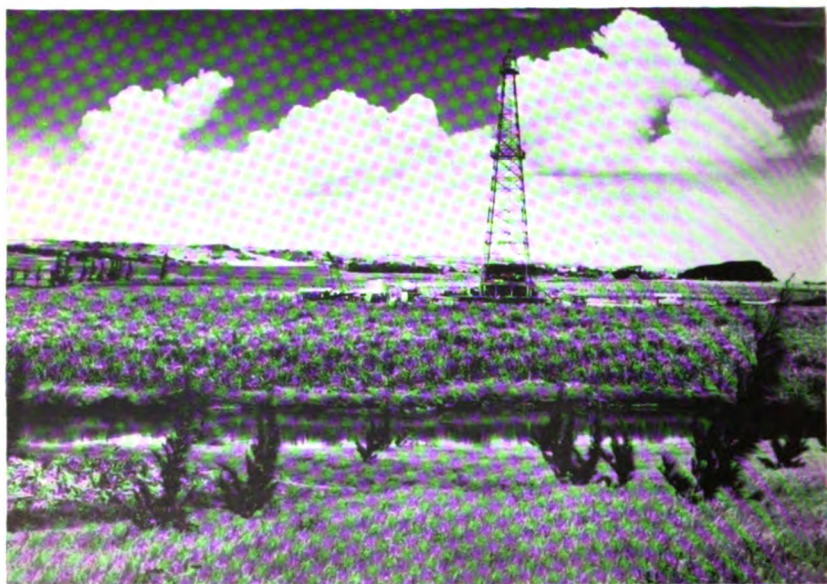
The Court of Errors hears appeals from the Assistant Court of Appeal when that Court has exercised both original and appellate



Deep Water Harbour: general view of the blockyard from the batching plant looking seaward.
Pelican Island linked to the mainland.



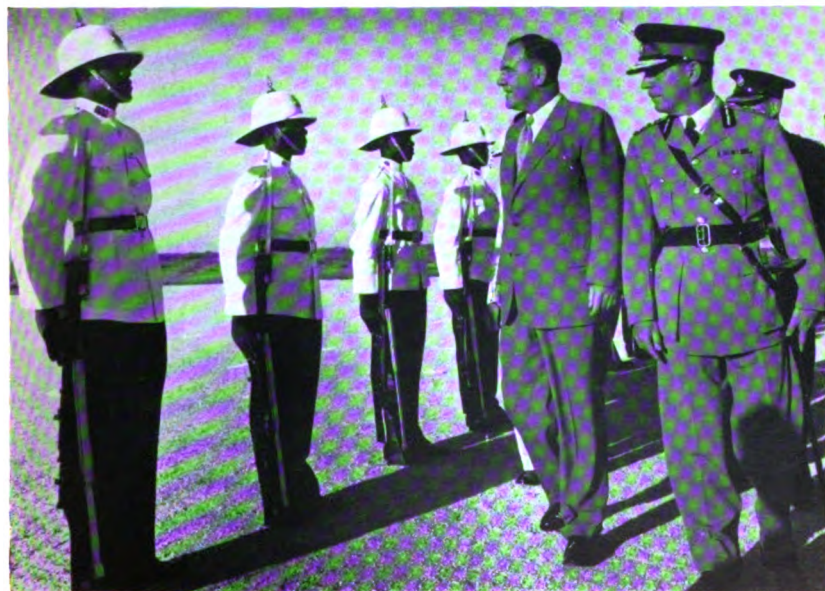
Pelican Island which will be joined to the mainland with the building of the new Deep Water Harbour.



Drilling for oil in the parish of St. Lucy.



The Six Cross Roads Health Centre, St. Philip.



His Excellency The Governor, Sir Robert Arundell, inspects the first batch of recruits at the Regional Police Training School at Paragon.



Quarry at Bagatelle from which stone is being taken to build the Deep Water Harbour. The quarry face is 40 feet deep.

jurisdiction. However, appeals to the Court of Error from the Assistant Court of Appeal on a finding made in its appellate capacity are limited to points of law, though appeals from its original jurisdiction may be made on both points of law and points of fact.

Appeals lie from the Superior Courts mentioned above, except the Court of Grand Sessions, to the West Indian Court of Appeal. In the case of the Court of Grand Sessions the Chief Justice may in his own discretion reserve any question of law arising during the hearing of any matter before the Court of Grand Sessions for the consideration of the West Indian Court of Appeal. The right of appeal to Her Majesty in Council is preserved by section 14 of the West Indian Court of Appeal Act, 1920.

The Court of Grand Sessions sits three times a year in March, July and November. Before a person is brought before the Court for trial on a criminal charge a preliminary investigation is conducted by a Magistrate.

The Assistant Court of Appeal has original and appellate jurisdiction. Two Judges sit together when the Court is in its appellate sessions, but only one Judge sits when it is exercising its original jurisdiction.

In its original jurisdiction the Court has powers to determine cases of debt in which the value of the claim exceeds \$96 but does not exceed \$240, and in all pleas of personal action where the claim is over \$48 but does not exceed \$240. The Court also possesses powers to deal with limited cases of equity and probate. In its appellate jurisdiction the Court hears appeals from the decisions of the Magistrates and from the Court of the Petty Debt Judge for Bridgetown.

The Magistrates preside over the District Police Courts, three hearing the criminal cases that arise in Bridgetown and four hearing those in the other districts of the island. In Bridgetown there is, in addition to the Magistrates dealing with criminal cases, a Petty Debt Court Judge who presides over the civil cases. The four District Magistrates outside Bridgetown deal with both criminal and civil cases. The Magistrates also deal with cases involving juvenile offenders; complaints against children and young persons are heard at special times and in different buildings from the main court and the Magistrates are assisted by the Probation Officer, appointed in 1947.

The numbers of cases heard by the various courts were:

Superior Courts	1956	1957
<i>Criminal</i>		
Court of Grand Sessions	112	97
<i>Civil</i>		
Court of Common Pleas	54	44
" " Chancery	23	10
" " Ordinary (Non-contentious) Wills	224	181
" " Petitions	82	71
" " Ordinary (Contentious)	4	6
" " Divorce and Matrimonial Causes	62	45
" " Error	10	47
" " Admiralty	16	—

	1956	1957
Assistant Court of Appeal		
Original Jurisdiction (Civil)	681	586
Appellate Jurisdiction (Civil)	114	114
" (Criminal)	670	630
Bridgetown Petty Debt Court (Civil)	4,353	4,456
Rural Petty Debt Courts (Civil)	2,224	1,960
Police Magistrates' Courts, District " A " (St. Michael and part of Christ Church) (Criminal)	16,664	16,854
Rural Police Magistrates' Courts (Criminal)	9,957	10,763

POLICE

LAW and order was maintained throughout the island, and the relations between police and public continued to be excellent. There were no major disasters or disturbances.

The establishment of the Police Force is one Commissioner, one Deputy Commissioner, five Superintendents, one Director of Music, one Chief Inspector, seven Inspectors, 17 Station Sergeants, 22 Sergeants, 78 Corporals (including a Policewoman), 431 Constables (including ten Policewomen), and 47 Writ Servers.

There is a Mounted Troop consisting of 22 n.c.o.'s and men who are stationed at the six larger police stations and patrol sugar estates and rural areas. The troop performed ceremonial escort duties, and together with the Police Band put on several musical rides for the entertainment of the public. The horses are all Canadian half-breeds and are in excellent condition.

The Police Band, which is recognised as one of the best in the West Indies, plays regularly in Bridgetown and country districts.

The number of police dogs was increased during 1957 to three. In addition to being used at the scenes of crime, they have performed regular nightly patrols with great success. In particular they contribute largely to the suppression of petty crime and molestation on the beaches of the island during the evenings.

The island is divided into five police areas, each commanded by a Superintendent. There are twenty-two police stations, each connected with Headquarters by telephone, most through the police private exchange. In addition six stations maintain wireless communication with the Headquarters control room. A 999 emergency system also is maintained by two wireless vans.

The Regional Police Training Centre at Seawell, which serves the Windward Islands, the Leeward Islands, and Barbados, was opened on the 19th November, 1956. Two hundred and seven recruits and 17 n.c.o.'s on refresher courses joined the Centre during the period. Of these, 69 recruits and eight n.c.o.'s were from Barbados.

The initial training course for recruits lasts six months, and includes instruction in law, police duties, first aid, life saving, physical training, self defence, foot and arms drill, and musketry.

A total of 10,387 cases (including traffic) was reported to the police in 1956, and 12,446 in 1957, as compared with 9,358 in 1954, and 10,325 in 1955. The crime figures for 1956 and 1957 are as follows:

Type of Offence	Cases reported to Police		Cases taken to Court		Cases under investigation	
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
Offences against persons	836	791	735	666	2	18
Offences against property	1,963	1,842	878	856	123	133
Other offences	1,483	1,503	1,480	1,455	—	2
Total	4,282	4,136	3,093	2,977	125	153

The Immigration Branch deals with the issuing of passports, travel permits and certificates of identity. In 1956, 5,162 passports were issued, and 3,586 in 1957. There was a decrease in the number of persons going to the United Kingdom.

FIRE SERVICE

THE establishment of the Fire Service is a Chief Fire Officer, Deputy Chief Officer, three Station Officers, four Sub-Officers, six Leading Firemen, 43 Firemen, one typist and two cleaners. The Headquarters is in Bridgetown, and there is a station at Seawell, adjacent to the airport. Eight fire appliances are in commission and three are on order.

In April, 1956, the responsibility for the fire and rescue service at Seawell Airport was placed under the control of the Chief Fire Officer. Financial approval was obtained in 1957 for two new Fire Stations, each with a new fire appliance, sited four and eight miles respectively from the Headquarters' Station.

Twenty-six recruits were enrolled during the period under review. All recruits undertake a three-months basic training course at the Headquarters Training School which includes theoretical and practical instruction in fire prevention and extinction, first aid, rescue work, resuscitation, physical training and swimming. Training at station level continues daily throughout the year, other than on public holidays.

The numbers of calls received were as follows:

	1956	1957
Fires	266	502
False alarms (good intent)	4	14
False alarms (malicious)	40	21
Special Services	129	186
	<u>439</u>	<u>723</u>

The fire and special service calls for 1957 constitute a record. Of the 768 fires, only one was classed as large. Six fires in small timber houses caused the death of three adults and ten children.

Special services included supplying water for concrete mixing for airport runway extensions, pumping out water from flooded basements, and the rescue of adults, children, cattle and dogs who had fallen into wells. Services of this nature have resulted in an award of the Royal Humane Society on two occasions.

The approved estimates for maintaining the Fire Service, as well as Capital Expenditure, are as follows:

	1956	1957
	\$	\$
Recurrent Expenditure . . .	89,521	110,877
Non-Recurrent Expenditure . . .	35,840	22,000
Capital Expenditure . . .	116,000	90,000

PRISONS

CONTINUOUS effort is being made to establish a system which has as its main purpose, the rehabilitation of the prisoner and which seeks to encourage his self respect and develop his sense of responsibility.

There is one central prison, the Glendary Prison, which has accommodation for 275 men and 125 women. Unfortunately, there is no separate establishment for the treatment of first offenders or young people between the ages of 16 and 21, but every effort is made to keep the various categories in separate accommodation and working parties.

No special training is possible for the few men undergoing preventive detention, and they are employed in much the same way as the ordinary long-term recidivist. However, under the law they may be released on licence and placed under police supervision, providing their conduct merits it. A preventive detainee may also be released unconditionally.

The total number of prisoners was 235 in 1956 and 211 in 1957. The daily average was 112 males and three females in 1956 and 90 males and two females in 1957.

The Superintendent is responsible for the maintenance of good order and discipline, as well as general administration. He is assisted by an Assistant Superintendent, a Chief Officer and 49 other ranks, some of whom are Trade Instructors and Clerical Officers. In addition there is a Chaplain and a Medical Officer who are both part-time employees. The Superintendent is also responsible for the general supervision of the Female Prison and is assisted by a Chief Matron and seven other female officers.

Offences against prison discipline are dealt with by the Superintendent except in grave cases, when a visiting justice is employed. Punishments are mainly dietary or loss of privileges, earnings and remission. Under the Rules whipping can be resorted to only in cases of mutiny or gross personal violence to a Prison Officer.

The Prison Medical Officer is in attendance every day for about one hour and is always on call in event of an emergency. There is an infirmary for treating minor cases of illness, otherwise men are treated at the General Hospital and kept under supervision by a prison officer. During 1956 every prisoner was given the B.C.G. test and examined under X-ray and treated if necessary.

A schoolmaster on the staff is responsible, under the direction of the Chaplain, for teaching illiterates. Visual education is undertaken

by the Education Department once weekly and documentary films are shown once a month. Outdoor games are organised for younger prisoners.

There is a stage system by which men can earn privileges according to their length of sentence and conduct. These privileges vary from extra periods of recreation to extended periods of visits from relations. The period between promotion from one stage to another is nine months.

Prisoners are employed on farming, carpentry, tailoring, baking, shoemaking, cooking, building (minor works) and handicrafts and receive remuneration varying from 12c to 60c per week. One third of their earnings is retained as a compulsory saving. No payment is made to a prisoner until he has served the first six weeks of his sentence. A canteen is provided from which prisoners can make purchases of cigarettes, sweetmeats and other small articles. In addition there is a hobbies class where prisoners are encouraged to make small articles in their spare time which are sold, and two-thirds of the selling price is credited to the prisoner's savings, after deducting the cost of materials used.

Sentences of extra-mural labour are imposed with the consent of the prisoner, on persons under 21 years of age who, in the opinion of the Superintendent, can benefit from it. A sentence of extra-mural labour cannot exceed three months.

Provision is made in the Rules for remission of one quarter of all sentences in excess of one calendar month. Special remission may be granted by His Excellency the Governor, for any special service, on the recommendation of the Superintendent of Prisons.

There is a Committee whose functions are mainly to provide aid on discharge, but who also undertake to find employment for discharged prisoners whenever they can.

GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

THE school for boys was founded as a reformatory in 1883 and that for girls in 1912. Both are situated on sites of contiguous sugar plantations—Dodds and Summervale—of which they formed an integral part until 1947 when the administration of the plantations ceased to be the responsibility of the Superintendent and staff of the schools.

The average attendance was 88 boys and 7 girls in 1956 and 88 boys and 15 girls in 1957, classified by ages as follows:

Year	Under 14 years		14-16 years		Over 16 years		Total No.	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1956	26	3	31	1	31	3	88	7
1957	28	3	31	7	29	5	88	15

The maximum and minimum ages of the pupils were 18 years 11 months and nine years three months respectively; the average length of detention in the schools was 3·25 years.

Twenty boys and four girls were committed to the schools in 1956 and 24 boys and five girls in 1957. Committals were mainly for cases of petty larceny.

The curriculum approximates to that in primary schools with considerable emphasis, however, on vocational training. Crafts include carpentry, masonry, tailoring, shoemaking, handicrafts, gardening and animal husbandry, and, for the girls, gardening, poultry rearing, handicrafts, needlework and domestic science.

The standard of literacy in the schools ranges from Class 1 to Class VII and although about 45 per cent of the pupils show a mental retardation of from three to six years on admission, most of them make commendable progress and not a few show marked specific ability during their term of residence.

A healthy *esprit de corps* is being fostered through cricket and football and a variety of organised indoor games.

Educational and sightseeing tours to places of interest were undertaken during the summer vacations. Home contacts were maintained by frequent visits of parents to the school, and pupils whose conduct merited it were allowed occasional visits home.

Except for an outbreak of influenza during the summer vacation of 1957, the health of the pupils was good throughout the period under review.

In their reaction to training and discipline, the pupils show in a very large measure "positive" characteristics of behaviour, and recourse to forms of punishment such as flogging and solitary confinement is rare.

Of the 49 boys discharged from the school during the years 1956-57, two were subsequently imprisoned; of the four girls discharged none was subsequently imprisoned.

The appointment in 1956 of an After Care Committee and a suitably qualified After Care Officer has rendered the re-settlement of pupils released from the schools more effective.

Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

A Public Utilities Board established on the 1st January, 1955 is charged with regulating rates charged to consumers by certain public utilities, hearing complaints, controlling the issue of securities by the public utilities subject to its control, and generally with securing satisfactory service by such utilities.

ELECTRICITY

THE Barbados Light & Power Company is a private company registered in Barbados. This company supplies electricity to all domestic, commercial, industrial buildings and also street lighting in Bridgetown and the residential areas. The whole island is not yet supplied but the company is carrying out a major expansion programme including the extension of the overhead distribution system and the installation of larger underground high tension mains from the power stations to new substations which will improve the general supply in Bridgetown.

The new 2,500 kw steam generating station was commissioned in July, 1957.

Electricity is generated at 3,000 volts and is supplied to the overhead and underground high tension distribution system at 3,000 volts and 11,000 volts. The low tension supply is 110 volts 50 cycles A.C.; general power is at 200 volts 3-phase 50 cycles A.C. and 200/110 volts 2-phase 3-wire 50 cycles A.C.

Tariffs

Industrial	First 1,000 Kwh at 8c per Kwh + 12·5% of Next 4,000 Kwh at 6c per Kwh Total Bill Next 35,000 Kwh at 5c per Kwh Next 40,000 Kwh at 4·5c per Kwh
Domestic	A fixed monthly charge according to the size of the house, plus 5 cents per unit consumed, plus cost variation factor 27 per cent of total bill plus 12·5 per cent of that total. Discount of 10 per cent for prompt payment.
Commercial	Lighting 12 cents per unit. Power 8 cents per unit. Discount of 10 per cent for prompt payment.

GAS

GAS is distributed by the Natural Gas Corporation, a statutory body. The rates charged for the gas vary, according to the amount used; they are being revised. There is also a fixed charge of \$1·50 per month. Details of sales, rates, etc. are given in the table overleaf. The fall in the amount sold in 1957 was due to the fact that sales to the Barbados Gas Company ceased when it was taken over by the Natural Gas Corporation.

Sales of the Natural Gas Corporation, 1956-57

Year	Number of Customers	Sales M.c.F. \$	Net Income \$	Rate per M.c.F. \$	Fixed Assets at cost \$
1956					
Residential.	635	3,749.7	17,900.75	4.77	751,366.16
Commercial	106	2,821.7	11,121.96	3.94	—
Industrial	11	22,612.2	25,775.55	1.14	—
Other resale	24	5,417.8	15,682.51	2.89	—
	1	60,325.0	46,450.25	.77	—
	777	94,926.4	116,931.02	Av. 1.23	751,366.16
1957					
Residential.	655	8,780.5	45,498.65	5.18	636,102.03
Commercial	100	6,166.5	24,679.17	4.00	—
Industrial	6	23,746.3	37,636.06	1.58	—
Other resale	25	12,492.9	34,914.09	2.79	—
	786	51,186.2	142,727.97	Av. 2.80	636,102.03

WATERWORKS

BARBADOS enjoys some of the finest water resources in the world. One of its great assets is that the water does not see daylight until it comes out of the tap, eliminating all algae trouble. This purity is of great assistance to the tourist industry, and attracts the American and Canadian "cold" weather visitors.

The gentle rain of the first 10 months of 1957 failed to replenish the subterranean reservoirs of fresh water and towards the end of October they were as low as after the drought of 1946/47/48. November made up for this shortage and at the beginning of December the situation was satisfactory. The heavy rains of November also caused a number of slips in the hill sides of the Parish of St. Andrew, dislodging water mains, which brought abnormal pressure on the staff endeavouring to maintain supply.

It is one of the aims of the Water Department to supply every hut on the island with water, and so eliminate the road-side standposts, from which half the population at present carry their daily needs. This will not be achieved for many decades, but 1,500 services were connected during 1956. Services absorb three times as much water as road-side standposts, and with the increase in population and enhanced consumption per head the volume of water pumped daily will continue to rise.

Where an increase in population has justified it, systematic duplication of mains has been undertaken, and if short lengths of main of small diameter are no longer economical, they have been circumvented by larger diameters. Steam plants are being replaced with electrical plants and the last steam plant will shortly go out of commission. The electrical plants achieve higher pressures and pump to

higher altitudes so that areas which have in the past received only an intermittent supply, now enjoy twenty-four hours supply at equitable pressure.

No. 1 well in Sweet Vale was fitted with its permanent pumps and produced half a million gallons per day during 1956, to the benefit of the Golden Ridge Reservoirs. This water has one great advantage—it does not turn turbid after heavy rain, as the water from Bowmanston Stream does. But Sweet Vale, even with a second well, will never be able completely to replace Bowmanston Stream.

The excavation of the second well in Sweet Vale was completed through 162 feet of unlined coral. The stratum at the bottom is of loose coral nodules, from which the sand and other coagulating material has been naturally washed away. The inflow is profuse and to keep the water level low enough for the excavators to work at the bottom, water was pumped out at the rate of two million gallons per day. This, when the permanent machinery is received will be a useful addition to the Golden Ridge Reservoir, supplying half the upper contours of the island.

By the extension of the highest water system on the island, that emanating from Castle Grant Reservoir (1,100 feet above the sea), a plateau and high level area have received their first supply at high pressure. The inhabitants of the hamlet of Roebuck no longer have to head-load their buckets over a steep hill. Furthermore the village and Government School at Indian Ground now enjoy continuous water.

The fire hazard has received attention in Bridgetown and the suburbs, and more than justified the expenditure incurred, when a serious fire in the centre of the city, which might have developed into another Castries, was checked by a quarter of a million gallons.

As the year 1957 closed new pumping machinery to the extent of \$150,000 was under order. The Barbados Government has also sanctioned \$85,000 towards the purchase of two diesel electrical generators, primarily to meet deficiency in electrical current after the hurricane of 1955. These will be located at the two most important up-country pumping stations.

Capital Expenditure 1956-57

	\$
Reorganisation	9,039
Additional mains and standposts	225,000
Development of mains	99,632
Development of water resources	
Sweet Vale Nos. I and II	44,513
C.D. & W. Scheme D.2893	
Deep water harbour pipes and specials	46,569

PUBLIC WORKS

THE capital works programme begun in 1954 continued during the years under review. Expenditure on building projects carried out by the Public Works Department using direct labour in the past five financial years was:

		\$
1952-53 . . .		186,014
1953-54 . . .		259,145
1954-55 . . .		1,120,297
1955-56 . . .		1,377,944
1956-57 . . .		1,965,557

Expenditure in 1956-57 on schemes financed from other funds was :

	\$
C.D. & W. funds . . .	274,351
Labour Welfare funds . . .	490,500
Rural Amenities funds . . .	11,170

These figures do not include the sum of \$496,486 spent on normal repairs and maintenance of Government buildings and schools in the period under review.

As a result of Hurricane "Janet" the Department built a block of 20 permanent terraced houses at Sayes Court at a total cost of \$73,837. Seven hundred and fifty pre-fabricated wooden houses were completed at a total cost of \$805,000, of which half was provided from Labour Welfare Funds.

The Department constructed pavilions at playing fields in the parishes of St. Lucy and St. James at a cost of \$40,000 and social centres in the parishes of St. John and St. Thomas at a cost of \$48,000. Funds for this work were provided from Labour Welfare funds.

Communal baths and latrines were constructed in the parishes of St. John and St. Joseph at a cost of \$11,170. Funds for this work were provided from Rural Amenities funds.

The main building works undertaken during the period under review are listed in Appendix II.

Chapter 11: Communications

SHIPPING

Ports

Bridgetown, the major port, is situated in Carlisle Bay, an indentation of about half a mile on the south-west coast of Barbados, between Pelican Island and Needham Point. The bay affords open anchorage, protected from the prevailing trade winds, for all classes of vessels in depths from four fathoms upwards. There is deep water from the open sea right into the bay. The bottom is sand and coral formation. The rise of tide is 2 feet 6 inches at spring tides. Currents are weak and variable. To seaward of the bay the flood sets to the northward at $1\frac{1}{2}$ knots, then ebbs to the southward at $\frac{1}{2}$ knot. The tidal current in the vicinity of Needham Point Conical Buoy is sometimes as much as three knots on the flood.

Speightstown, situated about 10 miles to the northward of Carlisle Bay, is occasionally visited by vessels loading produce. Anchorage may be obtained in depths of 7-14 fathoms. The depths shelve rapidly

and vessels should have a stream anchor ready for letting go to prevent swinging inshore.

The harbour of the Molehead or Careenage, situated in the northern part of Carlisle Bay, can accommodate small vessels alongside the wharves. The least depth of water in the approach channel is 12 feet 6 inches at L.W.O.S.T. Vessels 180–200 feet in length with a maximum draught of 14 feet 6 inches can be accommodated at the wharves, but available space is limited and ships may occasionally have to await their turn for berths. Local knowledge is required for vessels of heavy draught when entering the Careenage and it is advisable to obtain the services of a pilot. Vessels whose beam exceeds 32 feet 6 inches cannot pass through the swing bridge and enter the Inner Basin.

There have been no major developments during the years 1956 and 1957 to installations and facilities. Interest has however centred on the Government's decision to construct a deep-water harbour immediately to the north of Pelican Island, which has been mentioned in Part I. Tenders were invited in 1956 and the contract was awarded to Messrs. Richard Costain Ltd. of England. Waterborne and shore plant began to arrive in September, 1957, and preliminary work began in November of the same year. When completed the harbour will have a depth of 32 feet at L.W.O.S., berths for eight ocean going vessels, and facilities for the bulk loading of sugar and molasses.

Floating Plant

Tugs. One steam water boat and one diesel tug owned by the Government are used for towing.

Water Boats. Two, used to supply water to shipping:

	<i>Tonnage</i>	<i>Capacity</i>	<i>I.H.P.</i>
<i>Lord Combermere</i> . . .	139 (Gross)	106 tons	200
No. 1 Dumb Water Barge . .	57 (Net)	96 tons	—

Priest Dredger and Hopper Barge. The dredger has a lifting capacity of 3 tons and may be used as a floating crane.

Launches. Five, Government owned. Several privately owned.

Lighters. All privately owned. Ninety-one with a total capacity of 2,176 tons.

Bunkering

The following grades of fuel are obtainable:

<i>Type</i>	<i>Quantity</i>
Admiralty Grade Crude . . .	3,000 tons
Heavy Diesel . . .	3,000 „
Light Diesel . . .	40,000 gals.
Kerosene . . .	20,000 „
Gasolene . . .	20,000 „

Repair Facilities

Dry Docking. Screw lifting dock owned by Central Foundry Company limited, capacity 1,000 tons, providing keel occupies all 31 sections of the floor.

Length at coping head	240 feet
" " floor	217 "
Breadth at coping	46 "
Depth on blocks	11 " 3 inches

Welding. Arc and acetylene. The Barbados Foundry Company Limited and the Central Foundry Company Limited.

Castings. The Barbados Foundry Company Limited: $\frac{1}{2}$ ton; the Central Foundry Company Limited: 1 ton.

Bulk Cargo Facilities

At Spring Garden Anchorage small tankers can discharge gasoline and kerosene through a floating pipe line at two separate installations maintained by the Petroleum Marketing Company and Esso Standard Oil Company respectively.

There are facilities in the Careenage for the loading of fancy (edible) molasses in bulk, but the size of vessel using these facilities is limited. There is a pipe line for loading vacuum pan molasses.

Cranes

Government owned: fixed hand crane 15 tons capacity; charge \$1.00 (B.W.I.) per ton lift; user provides labour.

Privately owned: several fixed hand cranes, one to three tons capacity.

Port staff

The port is controlled by the Harbour and Shipping Master under the Ministry of Communications, Works and Housing. The staff consists of the Harbour and Shipping Master, an assistant, six clerical staff, and the necessary crews to operate the Government tugs, water boats and launches.

Major shipping lines calling at Barbados**Alcoa Steamship Co.**

- (i) Monthly service from Mobile and New Orleans, via Venezuelan ports.
- (ii) Their fortnightly service from Montreal and Halifax during the summer months was withdrawn at the latter part of 1957, and taken over by the Lamport & Holt Steamship Company.

American Booth Line

- (i) The Booth American Shipping Corporation commenced a 2-3 weekly service in May, 1957. By 18th December, 18 vessels had called at Barbados.
- (ii) The regular route was New York, Baltimore, Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Dominica, returning by way of Trinidad.

Booth Line

Monthly service from Liverpool via Lexoies, Lisbon, Madeira, Barbados, Trinidad, up the Amazon River, and return by the same route.

Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships Ltd.

(i) Cargo and passenger service from Halifax to Barbados, Trinidad, and British Guiana, calling at other West Indian Islands and Bermuda as cargo offered. Forty calls at Barbados were made by ships of this line during 1956.

(ii) As a result of a dispute between the crews and owners of these vessels, this service was temporarily suspended from about July, 1957.

Compagnie Général Transatlantique

Passenger service every three weeks from Le Havre calling at Southampton, Vigo, San Juan, Gaudelope, Martinique, La Guaira, Trinidad, Barbados, and return by the same ports and Plymouth to Le Havre.

Elder and Fyffes Ltd.

(i) During 1957 this company operated two ships calling at Barbados approximately every three weeks. Both from Southampton to Barbados, Trinidad, Jamaica, and return to Southampton.

(ii) Their similar service starting from Avonmouth was withdrawn in 1956.

Harrison Line

Three sailings from London and three sailings from Liverpool per month. Some vessels from London call at Trinidad before Barbados, other sailings are direct. Monthly service from Glasgow calling at Barbados direct.

Lampport and Holt Steamship Company

During the latter part of 1957 the Alcoa Steamship Company withdrew its Canadian service which was taken over by the above company. Lampport and Holt now operate a regular fortnightly service sailing from Montreal and Halifax during the summer months, calling at Barbados via Puerto Rico, Venezuelan Ports, Trinidad, Grenada, St. Vincent, Barbados, St. Lucia, Demerara, Trinidad, and return to Halifax and/or Montreal. The vessels also call at St. Johns, New Brunswick, as cargo offers.

Linea "C"

Passenger service, approximately once monthly. Southbound, from Genoa, called at Cannes, Barcelona, Teneriffe, and La Guaira. Northbound, called at Trinidad, Barbados, St. Lucia, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Montserrat, Teneriffe, Barcelona, Cannes, and thence to Genoa.

M.A.N.Z. Line

New Zealand-Barbados every thirteen weeks.

Moore McCormack Line

Three-weekly passenger service from New York, calling at Trinidad, Barbados, Salvador Rio-de-Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Santos, Trinidad, and return to New York.

Nourse Line

A service from India, South Africa, to Barbados, every six weeks.

Royal Netherlands Steamship Company

(i) Monthly passenger service from Amsterdam, calling at Dover, Trinidad, La Guaira, Curacao, Aruba, Cartegena, Puerto Limon, and Kingston, returning via Aruba, Curacao, La Guaira, Trinidad, Barbados, Plymouth or Dover, Antwerp, and Amsterdam.

(ii) One of the above also calls at Paramaribo and Georgetown.

(iii) In addition there is a weekly cargo service operating from Amsterdam, calling at Pointe-a-Pierre, Forte-de-France, Barbados, Trinidad, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Dominica, Antigua, St. Kitts, to U.S.A.

(iv) A weekly service operated from Amsterdam, calling at Madeira, Barbados, Trinidad, Paramaribo, Demerara, Venezuelan Ports, and Curacao, if cargo offered.

Saguenay Terminals Ltd.

(i) Fortnightly sailings from Eastern Canadian ports to Barbados via the Dominican Republic and Venezuela.

(ii) Regular monthly sailings from Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam, and London, to Barbados.

(iii) Fortnightly sailings from South Wales, Glasgow, and Liverpool, to Barbados.

Three Bays Line

Twice monthly from Miami, Antigua, to Barbados, St. Lucia, Grenada, Trinidad, and return by same route. The calls at Antigua, St. Lucia, and Grenada were as cargo offered.

West Indian Navigation Company

(i) Monthly service from British Guiana to Jamaica and return, calling at all British West Indian islands.

(ii) This service was withdrawn at the end of 1957.

(iii) In addition cruise ships between New York and the Caribbean during "the season", November to April, were operated by the Cunard Steamship Company; the Holland-America Line; the Norwegian-America Line; and the Swedish-America Line.

Merchant Shipping

(i) During 1957, 1,033 merchant vessels of all classes totalling 2,026,586 tons arrived at the port, compared with 967 vessels totalling 2,082,400 tons during 1956.

(ii) Frequent communication was maintained between Barbados, the Leeward and Windward Islands and British Guiana by sailing ships, auxiliary schooners and small motor vessels.

Merchant Shipping Entering Port

Class of Vessel	Nationality	No. of Vessels		Net Tonnage	
		1956	1957	1956	1957
Steam and Motor Vessels	British	402	479	929,346	954,534
	American	32	24	201,697	195,547
	French	23	22	214,883	182,788
	Dutch	52	65	164,600	178,288
	Norwegian	72	65	214,722	175,969
	Italian	31	34	167,848	149,840
	Liberian	10	15	23,238	35,382
	German	26	18	31,619	21,677
	Panamanian	9	5	34,545	21,256
	Swiss	—	4	—	14,401
	Swedish	13	7	37,864	11,926
	Danish	3	4	4,105	6,619
	Costa Rican	4	6	864	1,200
	Greek	1	—	4,380	—
	Argentinian	1	—	4,639	—
	Cuban	1	—	750	—
	Brazilian	3	—	540	—
	Honduran	1	—	45	—
		684	748	2,035,685	1,949,427
Tankers	British	11	16	17,087	25,598
	Liberian	7	5	8,691	15,785
	Cuban	4	8	2,612	5,814
	German	9	5	5,240	3,025
	Panamanian	—	5	—	14,561
		31	39	33,630	64,783
Sailing Vessels	British	247	239	12,792	12,156
	French	5	2	293	140
	Danish	—	5	—	80
		252	246	13,085	12,376
Total Merchant Shipping		967	1,033	2,082,400	2,026,586

Barbados: 1956 and 1957
Other Shipping Entering Port

<i>Class of Vessel</i>	<i>Nationality</i>	<i>No. of Vessels</i>		<i>Net Tonnage</i>	
		<i>1956</i>	<i>1957</i>	<i>1956</i>	<i>1957</i>
Yachts	British	16	17	398	392
	American	9	10	296	146
	Panamanian	—	1	—	50
	French	2	4	35	48
	Swedish	2	2	57	40
	Liberian	1	—	106	—
	Venezuelan	1	—	62	—
	Austrian	1	—	8	—
	German	1	—	5	—
		33	34	967	676
Trawlers	German	—	5	—	155
Training Ships	Swedish	—	2	—	450
	American	1	1	6,025	2,000
		1	3	6,025	2,450
Naval Ships	British	10	4	43,924	9,320
	American	12	10	31,611	23,182
		22	14	75,535	32,502
Tugs	Dutch	—	1	—	1,320
Total		56	57	82,527	37,103

Vessels Entering Careenage

<i>Rig</i>	<i>Number</i>		<i>Tonnage</i>	
	<i>1956</i>	<i>1957</i>	<i>1956</i>	<i>1957</i>
Steam and Motor . . .	202	230	64,016	69,103
Schooners	255	246	18,500	16,904
Trawlers	—	2	—	132
Droghers	2	—	61	—
Barges	—	—	—	—
Tugs	—	—	—	—
Naval Ships	1	—	320	—
Total	460	478	82,897	86,139

ROADS AND VEHICLES

THE Department of Highways and Transport maintains the main highways and controls all public transport and road traffic. The parish roads are maintained by the vestries for the parishes of St. Michael, St. Lucy, St. Andrew and St. Joseph where the Highways Department is directly responsible for construction and maintenance. There are 647 miles of road open to traffic of which 331 miles are main roads; 370½ miles have a bituminous surface.

An expenditure of \$14,000 in 1956 and \$24,000 in 1957 was incurred on restoring roads damaged by heavy rains. The road principally affected was Highway 2 at Springvale. Necessary flood damage repairs were also carried out in the parishes of St. Joseph and St. John.

Fourteen miles of new Tenantry Roads were constructed during the years 1956 and 1957. The Highways Department carried out work of reinstatement of roadways damaged by excavations of the Barbados Light & Power Company, the Natural Gas Corporation, the Barbados Telephone Company and the Waterworks Department. In addition, construction of roads for housing development by the Housing Authority was carried out.

The reconstruction of Seawell Runway continued. In 1956, \$27,000 was spent. A total of 50,450 square feet of reinforced concrete was laid in 1957 at a cost of \$85,717. Regular maintenance of the runway and of the approach road was carried out.

The Mechanical Section of the Department now inspects and maintains all Government Departments vehicle fleets.

Public transport services run on regular schedules in Bridgetown and its suburbs to the small towns of Oistins on the South Coast and Speightstown on the West Coast, and a daily service connects Bridgetown with other parts of the island.

The numbers of motor and other vehicles were:

	1956	1957
Private Cars . . .	4,570	5,595
Hired Cars . . .	393	373
Omnibuses . . .	151	166
Lorries . . .	1,612	1,105
Vans . . .	712	692
Hearses . . .	25	25
Motor Cycles . . .	496	647
Tractors . . .	160	160
Trailers . . .	112	112
Bicycles . . .	24,262	25,178
Carts (including animal drawn vehicles) . . .	3,879	3,329

The Highways Department inspects all public service and commercial vehicles.

AIR SERVICES

BARBADOS has one airport, at Seawell in the parish of Christ Church, about 11 miles from Bridgetown. The extension of the runway from 6,000 feet to 7,000 feet was completed in June, 1957. Other recent

improvements include the introduction of a 24-hour traffic control service and the construction of a new airport fire station.

The following international services operate:

British West Indian Airways (B.W.I.A.). Direct services Barbados to British Guiana/Caracas/Trinidad/Grenada/St. Lucia/Martinique/Guadeloupe/St. Kitts/Antigua/San Juan/Jamaica/Bermuda/New York. Twenty two flights from Barbados return each week.

British Overseas Airways Corporation (B.O.A.C.). London/Bermuda/Barbados/Trinidad and return weekly.

Trans-Canada Airlines (T.C.A.). Montreal/Bermuda/Barbados/Trinidad return weekly.

Pan-American Airways (P.A.A.). Direct flights to New York/San Juan/St. Croix/Antigua/Guadeloupe/Martinique/Paramaribo/British Guiana/Trinidad/Cayenne/Belem. Six flights through Barbados weekly.

Air France. Direct flights to San Juan/Antigua/Guadeloupe/Martinique/Cayenne/Paramaribo/British Guiana/Trinidad. Four flights through Barbados weekly.

Linea Aeropostal Venezolanas (L.A.V.). Caracas/Barbados/Caracas weekly.

St. Vincent Government Air Service. St. Vincent/Barbados/Dominica return tri-weekly.

Aircraft Movements

	1956	1957
Total aircraft movements . . .	3,778	4,729
Passengers: In . . .	20,597	26,961
" Out . . .	21,580	27,327
" In Transit . . .	10,545	17,959
Freight: In (lbs.) . . .	285,800	382,963
" Out " . . .	157,800	179,865

Seawell Airport is owned by the Government of Barbados and operated by the Civil Aviation Department. The Director of Civil Aviation, as Head of the Department, is responsible for advising the Government on civil aviation policy and legislation; the administration of the department; enforcing Colonial Air Navigation Order, 1955, and all relative aviation regulations; the licensing of air crew and ground personnel; and the registration of aircraft and renewal and validation of Certificates of Airworthiness. The Director of Civil Aviation is designated Inspector of Aircraft Accidents.

POSTS

THE General Post Office is in Bridgetown. In addition, there are 10 parish post offices and three sub-offices, all of which transact full postal business. Delivery of all classes of mail, except parcel post, is made by postmen at the place of address daily, Monday to Friday,

(three times in the city area, twice in suburban districts and once in rural areas); Saturday, once in all areas. There is no delivery on Sundays and public holidays.

Total revenue and expenditure over the past five financial years are shown in the following table, the difference between gross revenue and postal revenue comprising customs duties and package tax and stamp duties:

<i>Financial Year</i>	<i>Gross Revenue</i>	<i>Postal Revenue</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
	\$	\$	\$
1953-54	813,919	464,269	463,724
1954-55	882,679	509,048	467,538
1955-56	964,244	591,504	455,835
1956-57	1,110,788	697,304	531,807
1957-58 (estimate)	1,111,000	676,000	607,947

Non-postal revenue collected during the period was:

<i>Financial Year</i>	<i>Customs Duties and Package Tax</i>	<i>Stamp Duties</i>
	\$	\$
1953-54	301,871	47,779
1954-55	315,930	57,701
1955-56	296,607	76,133
1956-57	331,716	81,768
1957-58	380,000	55,000

Postal revenue continues to rise mainly as a result of the increase in outgoing air mails and money order and postal order business. There was also a substantial increase in expenditure.

The following table shows the estimated number of postal packets, other than parcels, despatched and received by air and ocean mails during the years 1956 and 1957.

	<i>Despatched</i>		<i>Received</i>	
	<i>1956</i>	<i>1957</i>	<i>1956</i>	<i>1957</i>
<i>Air Mail</i>				
Unregistered . . .	1,649,422	1,771,221	2,296,432	2,807,616
Registered . . .	45,321	52,430	126,462	137,479
	1,694,743	1,823,651	2,422,894	2,945,095
<i>Ocean Mail</i>				
Unregistered . . .	243,921	213,333	1,014,040	881,168
Registered . . .	5,046	4,777	10,677	12,221
	248,967	218,110	1,024,717	893,389
GRAND TOTAL . . .	1,943,710	2,041,761	3,447,611	3,838,484

The number of internal postal packets, other than parcels, circulated in 1956 and 1957 was:

	1956	1957
Unregistered letters and postcards	1,303,112	1,335,680
Registered letters	50,232	42,516
Official letters	321,945	299,091
	<hr/> 1,675,289	<hr/> 1,677,287
Book packets and newspapers	2,501,794	2,485,366
Total	4,177,083	4,162,653

Overseas parcel post traffic showed an appreciable increase;

	1955	1956	1957
Parcels—In	66,825	69,802	75,483
Parcels—Out	19,858	23,738	26,987
	<hr/> 86,683	<hr/> 93,540	<hr/> 102,470

Customs duty collected on inward parcels was:

1955	1956	1957
\$	\$	\$
294,832	326,282	371,504

The charge (C.O.D.) collected on inward parcels amounted to:

1955	1956	1957
\$	\$	\$
105,669	106,271	93,182

There was a considerable increase in money order and postal order business:

	1955	1956	1957
	\$	\$	\$
Value of Money Orders and Postal Orders issued and paid	1,874,399	3,580,152	3,968,415

Chapter 12: Press, Broadcasting, Films and Government Information Services

PRESS

Newspapers and Periodicals

Published

<i>Advocate</i>	Daily except Monday
<i>Evening Advocate</i>	Monday (to March, 1956)
<i>Recorder</i>	Monday, Wednesday and Saturday
<i>Observer</i>	Saturday
<i>Torch</i>	Saturday

Published

<i>Beacon</i>	.	.	.	.	Saturday
<i>Truth</i>	.	.	.	.	Wednesday and Saturday
<i>Bajan</i>	.	.	.	.	Monthly
<i>Barbados Commercial Journal</i>	.	.	.	.	Once every two months
<i>Annual Review</i>	.	.	.	.	In 1956

BROADCASTING

A wire broadcasting system operates in the built-up areas of the greater part of the island. The system was started in 1935 by Radio Distribution (Barbados) Limited and was taken over by Broadcast Relay Services Limited in 1951 and was reconstituted as the Barbados Rediffusion Service Limited.

The company operates under licence from the Government and at the end of 1957 had 18,716 subscribers and installations in hotels, hospitals, schools and public places.

Programmes originating from the B.B.C. are relayed for a total of not less than 15 hours per week and the service is on the air for a minimum of 110 hours, 20 minutes, each week. Many broadcasts of local and West Indian interest are made, and broadcasting time is also reserved for Government use.

There is no local broadcasting service, but many events and sporting fixtures, such as race meetings and cricket tours, are transmitted by arrangement between Barbados Rediffusion Service Limited and Messrs. Cable and Wireless (West Indies) Limited on frequencies sanctioned by the Government.

FILMS

IN 1956 and 1957 the Mobile Cinema Unit continued its mass education services. The addition of another Mobile Cinema Unit in 1957, made it possible to visit each of the 120 cinema sites every six weeks. During the period under review, the Mobile Cinema Units covered 8,370 miles in giving 403 performances to approximately 180,440 persons.

In addition to the regular instructional programmes, including such subjects as health, agriculture, child care, road safety and hurricane precautionary measures, the Units participated in B.C.G. and rat extermination campaigns. Thirty-six guest speakers gave short addresses on subjects mentioned above, and their talks were illustrated by films from the library of the Section, supplemented by films borrowed from the Overseas Films Library of the Central Office of Information, the Canadian Trade Commissioner in Trinidad, the United States Information Service, the British Council, and Pan American Airways.

The production programme of the Section for 1956 and 1957 was as follows:

The Barbados Molasses Industry—20 mins. colour film, 16 mm.—for Imperial Molasses Company, Canada.

Green and Gold—20 mins., 16 mm. colour film—on the sugar and molasses industry of the island.

The opening of the new Government headquarters—News item.

Federation Day and Dedication Service—News item.

Trooping the Colour Ceremony—News item.

Pan American Inaugural Flight to Barbados—News item.

Hurricane Janet—filmstrip covering devastation, relief and rehabilitation.

145 colour slides of geographical and historical interest.

857 still photographs for schools, Government departments and overseas purposes.

Under the Cinematographic Film Censorship Act, 1940, the Department of Education was authorised to censor all 16 mm. films of an educational nature required for public showing. Ninety-seven films were censored during 1956 and 1957 and certificates were issued.

INFORMATION SERVICES

As there is no separate Information Department public relations and press liaison work are undertaken by the Chief Secretary. Material received from sources such as the Central Office of Information and the Caribbean Commission is distributed as widely as possible.

Chapter 13: The Barbados Regiment

AT the conclusion of the South African War, the Imperial Government decided to withdraw the regular troops stationed in Barbados. The Barbados Government therefore passed an Act to establish the Barbados Volunteer Force. This came into being on 2nd July, 1902. The then Governor, Sir Frederick Hodgson, was its first Commanding Officer. The Inspector of Police was made *ex officio* Adjutant. At this time the Force consisted of an infantry company of 50 members, a detachment of artillery and another of cyclists.

The first public parade in which the Barbados Volunteer Force took part was the King's Birthday Parade in 1904, when they paraded with a Battalion of the Worcestershire Regiment.

In 1914 a detachment of the Force carried out certain defence duties within Barbados, many of its members obtaining leave to join active service units.

After the first World War, regular serving officers were appointed to carry out the duties of Staff Officer of the Local Forces and Adjutant to the Barbados Volunteer Force. For a short period in

1937 the Volunteers were embodied. They assisted the Police Force in restoring law and order after a civil disturbance.

At the outbreak of the 1939-45 War, the Force was again embodied, and additional United Kingdom officers were later attached to assist in training.

In October, 1942, the War Office decided to absorb the Force into the Caribbean Regiment, the local Battalion being known as the Barbados Battalion and subsequently as the Islands Battalion.

Before demobilisation of the Battalion in 1947, the Governor, Sir Hilary Blood, appointed a committee to make recommendations on the reconstitution of the Barbados Volunteer Force. The recommendations were approved and the War Office handed over arms, ammunition, clothing, equipment, etc., to equip Headquarters, a Headquarters Company and two rifle companies.

Soon after recruiting started application was made to the local Government to have the name of the Force changed to the Barbados Regiment. The War Office raised no objection to this and the necessary Bill was passed through the Legislature on the 25th November, 1948. In response to an application made in August, 1948, the Barbados Regiment was affiliated to the Royal Leicestershire Regiment; this Regiment has old associations with Barbados.

In May, 1949, a staff officer and a regimental sergeant-major (instructor) were again seconded from the Regular Army to supervise the organisation and training of the Regiment. In addition there is a full-time permanent staff consisting of one captain quartermaster, one regimental sergeant-major, seven sergeants and seven other ranks, who form a specialised nucleus on which the Regiment can be embodied. The strength of the Regiment at the 31st December, 1957, was 21 officers, 225 other ranks, and 108 recruits.

In February, 1953, the Regiment was given the honour and privilege of carrying the Queen's colour together with a Regimental Colour. These Colours were presented, at an impressive ceremony, by Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, who is Honorary Colonel of the Regiment.

As part of the festivities in February, 1957, to celebrate the first anniversary of Federation Day, the Regiment Trooped the Colour for the first time. It was an impressive ceremony and well attended.

The Regiment is well known and popular within the island. There is almost always a long waiting list of applicants to join the next recruits' squad. These squads are run for approximately six months at a time, with two training parades of one hour each per week. It is not until the recruit has successfully passed his course and a medical examination, that he is attested and taken on the strength of the Regiment.

All volunteers parade one evening per week throughout the year, except in December. For each parade attended all non-commissioned ranks are allowed to receive 60 cents (2s. 6d.) to meet out-of-pocket expenses.

Certain regimental officers who are school masters are seconded to the Barbados Cadet Corps which has three companies, one each at Harrison College and Lodge and Combermere Schools. There is a very strong affiliation between the Regiment and the Cadet Corps. Numbers of the cadets are also members of the Regiment.

Training camps are held annually for both the Regiment and Cadets. These camps last for about 10 days and are either under canvas in the country districts or at St. Ann's Fort.

PART III

Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

Position

Barbados, the most easterly of the West Indian islands, is situated between latitudes 13° 2' and 13° 20' North and longitudes 59° 25' and 59° 39' West. The island is ham-shaped, and is 21 miles long by 14 miles across its widest part. Its area is about 166 square miles.

Bridgetown, its principal port of entry, is situated in Carlisle Bay, an open roadstead which is sheltered from the prevailing north-east trade winds, and provides open anchorage for all types of vessels. Liners from the United Kingdom make the trip to Bridgetown, capital of the island, in about ten days.

By air the island is one hour's distance from the Federal capital in Trinidad, and 12 hours away from New York.

Physical Features

Unlike other West Indian islands, Barbados is not of volcanic formation. Six-sevenths of the surface of the island is covered with coral rock which reaches a maximum thickness of about 260 feet. This coral rock is the deposit of an ancient coral reef and consists of pure limestone of several varieties. One beneficial effect of its coral structure is the fine under-drainage for lands which are cultivated, and the ample storage provided for water supply to springs and underground streams. "The coral rock is underlain by an impervious formation the elevations and inclinations of which are such that a number of underground catchments are formed".*

One striking feature of the water resources is that the water does not come above surface until it flows from the tap. Consequently algae trouble poses no problem.

With sugar cane as the principal crop, the coralline limestone areas have been well preserved. The Scotland District, however, which, exceptionally, is derived from the clay and sand deposits of a shallow muddy sea, has suffered badly from erosion and measures for protection of the area are being zealously pursued.

The island is predominantly flat but in the north-eastern part of it the land rises—in one place, Mount Hillaby, to 1,115 feet. Bathsheba, on the north-eastern coast is noted for some of the island's finest sea-scapes. Here the land, which elsewhere slopes gently, makes a sharp descent into the Atlantic Ocean.

* George Roddan, *Reports on the Ground Water Resources of Barbados* (Barbados, 1948), p. 23.

Topographically, Barbados differs from its sister islands. Lacking in hills and lean in rivers, its scenery is not as exuberant as that elsewhere in the West Indies. But what it falls short of in luxuriance, it gains in quiet undemonstrative appeal. There is a restfulness about its landscapes and for many months of the year its appearance recalls the South Downs of Sussex. The plantation houses, set in copses of dark-foliaged trees, increase the similarity.

Climate and Vegetation

The climate is pleasant. The north-easterly trades, unimpeded by high land masses, contribute a refreshing coolness for most of the year.

A glance at the range of temperature over the last 14 years shows:

Mean Daily Temperature—Max. 85°. Min. 72°.

Mean Monthly Temperature—Max. 89°. Min. 65°.

Extreme Temperature—Max. 91°. Min. 61°.

The average rainfall for the same period was 53·7 inches per annum.

The island is on the fringe of the hurricane zone and has received visitations at distant intervals, in 1780, 1831, 1898 and 1955. Earth tremors have been occasionally felt but severe earthquake shocks have not occurred.

As there is a mere 46 acres of forest in the island, the Government, by the passing of the Cultivation of Trees Act, 1950, has been encouraging the planting of casuarina and mahogany trees. The trees have to be planted in accordance with specified conditions and are free to those who are interested in enhancing the decorative (and rain-bearing) qualities of the island. In 1957, the Act was amended to encourage the planting of fruit trees as well.

Economic Conditions

Sugar cane is everywhere and a drive into the countryside tends to be monotonous as a result. In 1957 of 70,000 acres of land fit for cultivation, 47,000 were devoted to growing cane while about 7,000 were resting as "thrown out" land. The economy of the island, therefore, is tied to sugar and its by-products (rum, molasses and sugar confectionery) which accounted for 97 per cent of the value of exports of 1957. Sugar remains the greatest single source of employment.

The years 1956 and 1957 witnessed the growth of a well-organised fishing fleet which is now largely mechanised. In the evenings it is not uncommon to see the fishing boats chugging into harbour with their catch of flying fish, dolphin or king fish. A thousand fishermen work aboard the 300 powered launches which are gradually replacing the old but more picturesque sailing vessels.

Population

Barbados has a population estimated at 232,000 in 1957. For an island of only 166 square miles, this means a density of population

that is one of the highest in the world—1,396 persons per square mile. No other island in the West Indies has a density of more than 700 per square mile. The bulk of the population, about 90,000, resides in St. Michael where the capital, Bridgetown, is situated.

Communications

There is a fine network of good roads leading to all parts of the island. Over a thousand merchant vessels used the port in 1957. The island is also served by B.W.I.A. and by various international airlines which land at Seawell Airport.

Chapter 2: History

As far as is known the original inhabitants of Barbados were the Arawak Indians who migrated from the mainland of South America. When they arrived is not known, but relics of their occupation down to the latter years of the sixteenth century have been discovered in various parts of the island. By the time the English settlers came they had disappeared, partly through Carib raids from the neighbouring islands, and partly through the Spaniards who deported them to work in the mines of Hispaniola.

In spite of the belief to the contrary, there is no satisfactory evidence that the *Olive Branch* under Captain Catlin ever touched at Barbados when driven off its course from England to the River Wiapoco settlement in 1605. The first Englishman to visit Barbados may have been Captain Simon Gordon, who claimed that he had landed some time before the settlement of 1627 and had found the island uninhabited. He may however have been on a ship under the command of Sir Thomas Warner that visited some time between 1620 and 1624, when the island was suffering from such a severe drought that Sir Thomas preferred settlement of his colonists at St. Kitts. In 1624, or early 1625, a ship belonging to Sir William Courteen and under the command of Captain John Powell touched at Barbados when *en route* from Pernambuco to England; some men were landed who erected a cross and on a tree nearby inscribed "James K of E and of this Island". On receiving Powell's information about Barbados, Sir William Courteen fitted out an expedition to the island under the command of his informant; but Powell, who carried letters of Marque, captured a Spanish or Portuguese prize and returned with it to Cowes in 1626, then fitted out a second expedition and in February, 1627, the *William and John* under the command of Captain Henry Powell—Captain John Powell's younger brother—landed 80 settlers. During 1627 and 1628 the colony grew rapidly and by the end of 1628 it was claimed that Courteen had planted 1,850 settlers.

When in 1627 Charles I issued Letters Patent to Lord Carlisle granting him proprietary rights over all the "Caribee Islands", Barbados was apparently included. Lord Carlisle bought off an earlier option granted to Lord Marlborough by settling on him and his heirs an annuity of £300. Courteen thereupon induced yet another nobleman, the Earl of Montgomery and future Earl of Pembroke, to lay claim to Barbados, and Charles I in February, 1628, issued fresh Letters Patent this time granting Barbados and three other islands to Lord Montgomery. However, Lord Carlisle rapidly reasserted his claims which were substantiated by a further grant in April, 1628, and confirmed by an enquiry carried out by the Lord Keeper in 1629. He also took practical steps to secure his possession of the island by sending out a party of new settlers who founded St. Michael's town, on the site of Bridgetown, the present capital. The new settlers were not favourably received by their predecessors and for some time there was a state of internal dissension, first one and then the other gaining control.

In 1636 Lord Carlisle died, leaving his rights in Barbados and the Caribee Islands in trust for the payment of his debts with remainder to his son, who in 1647 leased his rights to Lord Willoughby of Parham for 21 years. During the Civil War Barbados attempted to maintain a position of neutrality, but it gradually, not without some upheavals, inclined to the Royalist cause and in 1650 Lord Willoughby assumed the government of Barbados in the name of the King. Parliament reacted by sending out an expedition to subdue the island which in January, 1652, capitulated on terms providing for Government by a Governor appointed by the Commonwealth.

At the Restoration the various claims based or secured on the Carlisle Patent were revived, but a return to the proprietary system was strongly opposed by the planters whose titles to land were in many cases defective, and by the London merchants. After lengthy negotiations a settlement was arrived at in 1663, based on the surrender of the Carlisle Patent to the Crown and the compensation of the various claims out of a fixed revenue to be provided by the colony in return for the confirmation of local land titles. The financial terms of the settlement were laid down by an Order in Council allocating the future revenue of the Caribee Islands, that is to say, Barbados and the Leeward Islands, to the satisfaction of the claims, after which it was to revert to the Crown. The revenue was provided by a 4½ per cent duty on exports which was imposed by Acts passed by the Barbados Legislature in 1663, and by that of the Leeward Islands in 1664. This duty continued in force and was a constant source of grievance to the colonies, until 1838 when it was abolished by an Act of the Imperial Parliament.

Barbados has never fallen into foreign hands since its first settlement, but it has had some narrow escapes. In 1665 the Dutch Admiral, de Ruyter, attempted to capture it with a fleet of 12 ships of the line, two fire ships and 2,500 men. When the news of his approach reached Barbados the British ships were brought in close under the batteries.

The Dutch fleet attempted to follow them, but the fire from the English vessels and batteries was so destructive that the flagship was disabled and the expedition was forced to withdraw.

During the eighteenth century when the West Indies were involved in the French and Amercian wars, as Barbados was liable to be attacked, the island was ringed with forts, the crumbling stones and rusting guns of which still remain. In 1782 the threat of attack hung over the island until Rodney's victory in the "Battle of the Saints" on 12th April. Again in 1805 the forts were manned when it was learned that the French and Spanish fleets had been sighted off St. Lucia, but the arrival of Nelson on board the "Victory" accompanied by his first fleet restored tranquillity. Nelson's visit to the island and the gratitude of the inhabitants for the delivery were commemorated by the erection in 1813 of a bronze statue in Trafalgar Square, overlooking the Bridgetown careenage.

The first settlers had raised tobacco and cotton. Sugar-cane was introduced about 1640 probably from Brazil, and seems rapidly to have established itself as the principal crop, though it was not till about 1652 that with Dutch assistance the manufacture of sugar was brought to perfection. The first mills were worked by cattle, but in 1655 the windmill was introduced. In 1841 the first steam engines were at work and thereafter the windmills declined. The last of them ceased work in 1946.

During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries Barbados was an island of plenty and prosperity. Many English families settled there, as place names and memorials bear witness, for instance, Codrington College, Bulkley and Lascelles plantations, Drax Hall, Edgcombe and Frere Pilgrim estates. The Council Chamber possesses portraits of the First Baron and First Earl of Harewood. The planters were rich and displayed their wealth, as was customary at the time, by erecting ostentatious monuments by the finest British sculptors of the day. The interior of a Barbados parish church has, therefore, a particularly English look. Many of the memorials are the work of sculptors of Liverpool and Bristol from which so many of the settlers had come, but there are also examples of the work of Flaxman and Bacon; and the little church of St. George can boast of a memorial by Nollekens on its southern wall, one by Westmacott on its northern wall, and an altar-piece by Benjamin West. Other churches have their interest. The graveyard of St. John's Church contains a memorial to Ferdinando Paleologus "descended from the Imperial line of the last Christian Emperors of Greece".

Ever since the island was first colonised, the connection between Barbados and Northern America has been very close. Many families in the Carolinas, and some even as far north as New England, reached America via Barbados.

The bond between Barbados and Britain has been maintained by a number of well-known names, down to our day. Warren Hastings' father, Penniston, was at one time Rector of Christ Church, though Warren himself was born in England. Leigh Hunt was of Barbadian

parentage, his grandfather having been Rector of St. Michael, and his father a clergyman who flitted between Bridgetown and Philadelphia before settling down as a fashionable preacher in London. Thomas Chenery, Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic at Oxford, reviser of the Old Testament, and Editor of *The Times* from 1877 to 1884, was born in Barbados in 1826. In our own day, Sir Frank Newsam, Permanent Under-Secretary of State at the Home Office, is a Barbadian; and the island takes pride in the fact that John Goddard captained the West Indies cricket team in two of the four test matches against the M.C.C. in the West Indies in 1947-48, and the teams which visited India in 1948-49, England in 1950, and Australia and New Zealand in 1951-52, and England in 1957.

During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries a prosperous Sephardic Jewish community grew up in Barbados. It gradually declined through emigration and assimilation, until in the early years of this century, the community disappeared. Their beautifully furnished synagogue was alienated—it is now the headquarters of the Barbados Turf Club and a Political Association—and the graveyard desecrated, many of its memorials being broken. Of recent years a new Ashkenazi community of some sixteen families from Europe has grown up.

In 1751 George Washington, then a lad of nineteen, visited Barbados as the companion of his dying brother, Lawrence, who came to Barbados in the hope of recovering his health. Washington, as his diary records, was much taken with the island. He enjoyed his rides in the cool of the day, and he met the best society in the island, becoming a member of the Beefsteak and Tripe Club. He is known to have visited Christ Church and to have dined at Graeme Hall nearby. On leaving the island he recorded in his diary; "Hospitality and genteel behaviour is shown to every Gentleman stranger by the gentleman inhabitants."

The devastating hurricane of 1831 put an end to these halcyon days, and the West Indies as a whole were already entering a trough of depression.

Emancipation of the slaves in 1834 caused a great change in the economy of the island, despite the compensation of £1½ million which the planters received from the British Treasury. Emancipation did not for some time greatly amend the status of the slaves. The white minority, the old "plantocracy" still dominated the island politically, socially and commercially. In 1876 matters came to a head in the so-called Confederation Riots.

A new Governor, John Pope Hennessy, was appointed with instructions to secure the Legislature's consent to certain measures of administrative unification in the Windward group of which Barbados was the headquarters. One purpose of these proposals, prematurely labelled as "Confederation," was to by-pass the consistent obstructiveness of a Legislature elected by 1,300 voters out of a population of over 160,000. Barbadian particularism, fearful for the independence of its Legislature, and even more of its treasury, was up

in arms at once. A "Defence Association" was formed among the upper and middle classes to mobilise opposition to the plans of the Colonial Office, and this led to a counter-agitation among the labourers, who supposed that Confederation would benefit them. Hennessy, whose zeal and energy was not supported by good political judgment, had given some encouragement to this belief: and in April, 1876, the astonishing spectacle was seen of widespread rioting by negroes who understood that in robbing provision fields, sacking plantation houses, and destroying livestock, they were carrying out the wishes of the representative of the Queen. Hennessy showed promptness, firmness and temperance in suppressing the disturbances, and the casualties were not large—eight killed and thirty-odd injured, figures very similar to those in the 1937 disturbances which preceded the appointment of the Moyne Commission. In neither case was any white person killed.

After Hennessy had been diplomatically transferred to another Government, the extreme political tension in the island was eased. The Barbadian political system appeared to have emerged from the crisis intact; but, after an attempt by the Government to secure official representation in the House of Assembly had failed, a compromise was reached in the Executive Committee Act of 1881. Under this Act an Executive Committee was set up composed of the Executive Council, four members of the Assembly and one of the Legislative Council, for the discussion and transaction of financial business and the consideration of legislative measures at large.

In the absence of further acute conflict between the two branches of the Government the plan worked fairly well, until, in quite recent times, an enlarged franchise and a more widely diffused political consciousness exposed its weakness. During the second World War the failure of the Executive Committee to keep the confidence of the House of Assembly produced a virtual legislative deadlock. The experiment inaugurated in 1946 by which the Governor asked the person best able to command a majority in the House of Assembly to suggest which members of the House should sit in the Executive Committee, was an attempt to resolve this. The introduction of a ministerial system in February, 1954, carried the experiment a stage further and, with the minimum of legal amendments to the constitution, conferred a substantial additional measure of responsible government.

The eighties were a period of depression in world trade. From 1885 onwards, mainly owing to competition from bounty-fed sugar, Barbados was in the grip of an agricultural crisis. In 1894 the price of sugar fell to 9s. a hundredweight, and the next year the Bourbon cane, for so long the planters' standby, succumbed to the drought and moth borer. In such circumstances men were less inclined to favour constitutional than economic and social reform. Two measures of constitutional interest—a private member's Bill to retrench by amalgamating the offices of Governor and Colonial Secretary, and a similar Bill to exclude the Auditor-General from the House of

Assembly and the Executive Committee—caused a little stir, but did not reach the Statute Book.

In 1896 a Royal Commission was appointed to investigate conditions in the West Indies. It had many important results although some of these were long delayed. An Imperial Department of Agriculture was set up with headquarters in Barbados in 1898; John R. Bovell, of the local Department of Agriculture, was stimulated in his search for new varieties of cane. The disappearance of the Bourbon cane might have proved a permanent disaster, not only for Barbados, but for the whole West Indies, had it not been for Bovell demonstrating that cane “arrows” or flowers produce fertile seed, and that by cross-breeding many varieties of improved cane could be propagated from seed. The British West Indies Central Cane Breeding Station is now established in Barbados and is a memorial to Bovell’s genius. In 1902 the sugar bounties were abolished and the Imperial Government made a gift of £250,000 to the West Indies, of which £80,000 fell to Barbados. This amount was at first administered by Commissioners as a loan fund for the benefit of sugar estates, and became in 1907, the nucleus of the capital of the Sugar Industry Agricultural Bank.

Meanwhile, the Court of Chancery was working at full pressure. Very few estates were abandoned or cut up and sold in lots, but the number of workers and the level of wages were necessarily reduced. With the population at 182,000 or 1,000 to the square mile, and a one-crop economy, this meant not only increased unemployment, but destitution. On top of this came the hurricane of 1898, not causing much loss of life it is true, but adding greatly to the prevailing distress, especially among the labouring classes. The price of sugar fell below a dollar a hundredweight. In 1902 there was an epidemic of smallpox. In 1905-6 the Imperial troops were withdrawn, which meant an annual loss of nearly £80,000.

Under this economic pressure the absentee proprietors who, at the time of the visit of the Royal Commission owned one-third of the acreage of the island, dropped out of the race. They were succeeded by a set of new men who brought a new spirit and new methods of rehabilitation for the sugar industry. The need for economy and efficiency led to the creation of a number of factories controlling groups of estates. Moreover, after 1900 there was a great wave of emigration from among the lower-middle and the labouring classes to the United States and the Panama Canal works. Between 1906 and 1910 the remittances of these emigrants averaged well over £65,000. Several estates were cut up in lots and sold to the returned emigrants or their relatives. By 1913 there were 13,000 peasants who owned lots of five acres and under.

In 1913 the exodus to Panama ceased, but during the 1914-18 war and for some time after there was a boom in sugar and the prosperity it brought continued until about 1930, when economic distress again made itself felt. In 1937 Barbados had its share of those disturbances which occurred throughout the West Indies. In that year a Royal

Commission under the chairmanship of Lord Moyne was sent to the West Indies, and from its labours, and the reforms produced, dates yet another period in the social and political development of the island.

Chapter 3: Administration

BARBADOS possesses representative institutions and a large measure of responsible Government. The Crown has only a veto on legislation, but the Secretary of State retains his power of appointment and control of Public Officers.

The legislature consists of the Governor, the Legislative Council, consisting of a maximum of 15 members appointed by Her Majesty, and the House of Assembly, consisting of 24 members (two for each parish and two for the city of Bridgetown) elected for a period of five years. The House of Assembly was constituted in 1639 and is the oldest colonial legislative body after the Bermuda House of Assembly. In 1944 the income qualification for voters was reduced from £50 to £20 per year, and the franchise was given to females, who also became eligible for election as members. In 1950 the income qualification was abolished and adult suffrage introduced.

The executive part of the Government is vested in the Governor and the Executive Council and, in respect of certain matters, and Executive Committee. In actual practice, apart from advising the Governor with regard to the exercise of the Royal prerogative of mercy, nearly all the Executive Council's functions are discharged by the Executive Committee. The Executive Council consists of the Chief Secretary and the Attorney-General *ex officio*, and of such other persons as Her Majesty may appoint. The Executive Committee, which is created by local statute, consists of the Executive Council *ex officio* and of one member of the Legislative Council and four members of the House of Assembly appointed by the Governor. The Executive Committee introduces all money votes, prepares the estimates and initiates all Government measures; it is also responsible for the conduct of public works, and the control and management of Government property.

The names of members of the Executive Council, Executive Committee, Legislative Council and House of Assembly are given in Appendix IX.

Until 1946 the Attorney-General, who is a full-time Government officer, was expected to stand for election for the House of Assembly and to take charge of Government business in the House of Assembly. In his speech when proroguing the Legislature at the end of 1946 the Governor stated that in future the Officer administering the Government would at the beginning of each session send for the

member of the House who in his opinion was best able to command a majority in the House and would invite him to submit the names of four members of the House of Assembly for appointment to Executive Committee. At the same time the permission granted to the Attorney-General to seek election was withdrawn and the responsibility for the conduct of public business in the House of Assembly placed in the hands of those members of the Executive Committee appointed from the House.

Under the ministerial system introduced on 1st February 1954, five Ministers are responsible for most departments of Government. The Governor appoints as Premier the person who appears best able to command a majority in the House of Assembly, and appoints four other Ministers on his recommendation. The Premier is a member of Executive Council, while he holds office, and the other four Ministers are the four members of Executive Committee appointed from the House of Assembly. At the close of the period the stage was set for the introduction of Cabinet Government.

The Governor has the right to address the Legislature at any time, but this right is usually exercised only at the opening or close of the session. On other occasions the Governor communicates with either Chamber by Message which is presented to the Chamber by a member of the Executive Committee. Communications from either Chamber to the Governor take the form of an Address which must be approved by a majority vote. The House of Assembly has no standing committee of finance and any application by the Governor-in-Executive Committee to approve expenditure, which is not authorised by an Act or in the annual Estimates of the Island, must be approved by resolution of the Legislature before expenditure can be incurred.

The island is administered as one unit except in respect of local government matters, which are in the hands of the Vestries and Parochial Boards of the 11 parishes. The Vestries are elected annually, and each Vestry appoints Commissioners of Highways, Commissioners of Health and Poor Law Guardians for the parish. The two last-named bodies rely for revenue upon grants from the Vestry, but the Commissioners of Highways, who are responsible for the up-keep of all public highways in the parish which are not maintained by the Central Government, collect all vehicle and highway taxes and, in addition, receive grants-in-aid from the Central Government. The Vestries derive their revenue mainly from taxes on ownership and occupancy of land and houses and trade tax; the rates for these are fixed annually so as to bring in sufficient revenue to meet the estimated expenditure for the year. The Vestries undertake the repair and maintenance of churches and church buildings and the rector of each parish is chairman of the Vestry *ex officio*.

However, a radical re-organisation of the whole system of local government is provided for in the Local Government Act which passed the Legislature in mid-1954. This Act, which is not yet in operation, includes provision for the replacement of the 11 Vestries by modern municipal district councils elected by adult suffrage.

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

THE Standard of weights and superficial measures is the same as in the United Kingdom, but the local standard measure of capacity is 231 cubic inches to the gallon (known as the wine gallon).

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APPENDIX I

Report on the work of the Barbados Central Hurricane Relief Fund Committee

INTRODUCTION

THE Hurricane "Janet" passed close to the South of Barbados on 22nd September, 1955, before going on to strike Grenada. Fortunately in Barbados the hurricane was not accompanied by a tidal wave or torrential rain and it arrived during the day. Nevertheless the magnitude of the problem at an early stage may be gauged from the fact that there were 35 deaths, 41 persons detained in hospital, an estimate of 8,000 houses rendered uninhabitable, and 28,000 persons temporarily homeless for whom shelter was provided. 10,768 heads of families were issued with cards for free rations and repairs to houses eventually reached the number of 16,000.

2. Hurricane Relief Funds were opened as under:

- (a) Locally in Barbados by the Advocate Newspaper Ltd.
- (b) In most of the other British West Indian Islands, and the sums collected were ultimately paid to a joint Barbados/Grenada (and in some cases British Honduras) Fund managed and controlled by a Committee set up in Trinidad by the Governor of that Island.
- (c) In the United Kingdom by a Committee under the Chairmanship of Major General Sir Hubert Rance.
- (d) In the United States by Mr. Ronald Tree.
- (e) In Canada by a Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. I. E. Lenard, President of the Canadian Exporters Association.
- (f) Gifts were received in kind from a number of sources.

3. A Central Committee was set up by His Excellency the Governor towards the end of October to administer all monies for relief received in the Island. The time lag between the hurricane and the setting up of the Committee was due to the lack of knowledge as to who would be starting relief funds; how the sponsors were proposing to administer such funds; how joint funds would be divided between Barbados and Grenada; and the total amount of money likely to be available. Nor was it known when the total amount for relief would be available and the various funds were not in fact all closed until the end of March, 1956. The Barbados Fund closed at \$379,485.91, plus the sum \$14,612.98 from the Canadian Committee forwarded through the Canadian Red Cross, which was to be regarded as a special fund used for an identifiable purpose.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

4. The first meeting of the Committee was held on 7th November when the principles under which the fund would be administered and the machinery for its operation were agreed. The following principles were adopted:

- (a) The basic principle governing the decisions of the Committee was that the money should be allocated only for such purposes and in such circumstances as the Committee felt the donors to the Fund would approve.
- (b) The secondary principle was that assistance would not be given for purposes that the Government of Barbados had accepted as its own responsibility.

5. The Government had provided free food to sufferers for one week followed by four issues of free food-coupons, each to the value of \$5.00, and undertaken to repair all chattel houses, the cost of which eventually came to over one and a half million dollars. Considerable quantities of clothing had also been distributed.

6. The Committee considered that, while hardships caused by the hurricane were varied, they could broadly speaking be classified into three main groups, namely:

- (a) personal injury, either causing temporary or permanent incapacitation and including the loss to a family of a bread winner.
- (b) damage to house property in cases in which the Government did not accept responsibility for repair (broadly speaking, non-chattel houses) and damage to means of livelihood.
- (c) damage to personal property, in cases in which Government accepted responsibility for repair of houses (chattel houses).

It was decided to set up separate Sub-Committees to deal with these different aspects, and the terms of reference of these Sub-Committees were:

Sub-Committee A

"To examine the circumstances of the relatives of those killed in the Hurricane, with special attention to the dependants of bread winners.

To examine the cases of persons permanently disabled or temporarily incapacitated in hospitals.

And to make grants in each case and to decide the method by which such grants should be distributed or administered."

Sub-Committee B

"To examine the circumstances of persons, other than chattel house owners or occupiers, who claim to have suffered special hardship either as a result of damage to house property or to their means of livelihood, and to make grants under such terms as the Sub-Committee shall see fit."

Sub-Committee C

"To agree the principles under which grants shall be made to the owners and occupiers of chattel houses.

To appoint local investigating Committees.

To examine the reports of local investigating Committees and to make allocations in individual cases in accordance with the principles agreed."

WORK OF THE SUB-COMMITTEES

Sub-Committee A—Dependants of Dead, Persons Incapacitated and Injured

7. The principles on which this Committee administered the sum of \$37,500 allocated to it were as follows:

- (i) To the 21 children orphaned by the storm—maintenance up to the age of 16 years at the rate of \$10.00 per month for the first child and \$5.00 per month for each subsequent child.
- (ii) Five dependent widows granted \$240 per annum each for a period of 5 years.
- (iii) Four mothers of illegitimate children given one personal grant of \$50.00 each. One mother given an *ex gratia* payment of \$200.
- (iv) A number of *ex gratia* payments were made to assist in the funeral expenses of victims.
- (v) Injured persons were compensated in full for loss of earning power during period of incapacity. In the case of permanent injury (e.g. loss of a limb) compensation was made in accordance with third party insurance.

As it will be some years before final payment is made under (i) a proportion of the money allocated has been placed in the Savings Bank.

CANADIAN TRUST FUND

8. A gift of \$14,613 was received from the Canadian Committee through the Canadian Red Cross. The donors desired that the money be used for some purpose other than relieving the Government of any existing obligations, and also that it be used for a specific identifiable purpose. The Central Hurricane Relief Committee therefore agreed that a Trust be set up with the purpose of assisting the children orphaned by the storm. A Trust Deed was therefore drawn up and Trustees appointed to administer this Trust Fund to give each orphan reaching the age of fourteen years some means of further education, technical training or the provision of tools of a trade or in some way to give the child a start in life.

Sub-Committee B—Non Chattel House Owners or Occupiers

9. Advertisements were put in the Press informing persons in this category that they should apply to the Secretary if they wished to have their cases considered.

10. A special form of application was sent to each applicant for completion and return. Each individual case was examined by a member or members of the Sub-Committee and the full Sub-Committee decided, in the light of these reports, whether there was real hardship, whether this hardship was aggravated by failure to insure the property, the reason for not insuring and whether the financial position of the applicant justified an award. If so, the Sub-Committee then assessed the amount of the award.

11. The Treasurer of the Fund was informed of the applicants to whom grants should be made and cheques were sent from the Treasury direct to the applicants. In all 199 grants were made amounting to \$73,275.

Sub-Committee C—Chattel House Owners and Occupiers

Principles

12. The Sub-Committee realized that this group of persons had received, or was about to receive assistance in the form of coupons to the maximum value of \$20 and clothing. Where no assistance had been given was in the replacement of household goods. The Sub-Committee grants were therefore aimed at assisting in the replacement of these goods and not towards the repair of the house.

13. It was also realized that the repair by Government of houses did not extend to persons whose houses were too badly damaged to be repaired, and who were supplied with new wooden houses for which, over the years, they would have to pay \$750, \$825 or \$900. If these persons were previously owners of their houses they now had an added liability which created a special category within this group which required special treatment. This was covered by special arrangements of gifts in kind (sent by donors or purchased with \$10,000 allocated from the Fund) and by a special allocation to assist in payment of the hire purchase of the house. (See paragraph 21 below.)

14. As regards the principles to be adopted for the general issue of grants intended to assist towards the losses of household goods and furniture, the following were adopted by the Sub-Committee:

Grants to be made on a system of marking from the information given in special forms of investigation.

(Paragraph 17 below.) This marking to take into account:

- (a) Age of applicant.
- (b) Weekly earnings.
- (c) Number of dependants under 16 years of age.
- (d) Loss of earnings.
- (e) Estimate of damage to goods.
- (f) Whether or not the applicant assisted his own rehabilitation, if considered to be in a position to do so.

15. These ingredients were weighted so as to give greater stress to (d) and (e). It was considered essential to realise that the fund was not intended as a substitute for Poor Relief. No application could be approved unless it contained these two ingredients of sufficient seriousness as to have caused real hardship.

Carrying Out the Policy

16. The Island was divided into areas:

Each parish (except St. Michael) into its ecclesiastical divisions; St. Michael, in which is situated the large built up area of Bridgetown, into twenty-two Sanitary districts. Local Investigating Committees, consisting of two, three or four persons were appointed for each of these areas—in all 50 areas and 281 members.

17. Special pre-addressed cards were printed and circulated to Police Stations and Post Offices throughout the Island. Advertisements were put in the Press and broadcasts on Barbados Rediffusion Service Ltd. informing would-be applicants that they should get a card, fill it in and post it. These cards then formed an alphabetical card index of all applicants and proved to be invaluable. Special forms were prepared, one for each applicant indicating the details required by the Sub-Committee for reaching its assessment and these were sent to the Local investigating Committees. Members of these local Committees then interviewed the applicants and returned the forms through the Rectors of the Parishes to the Secretary.

18. The completed forms were assessed by members of the Sub-Committee on the basis set out in paragraph 14 above and grants were made. Lists of applicants, their addresses and amount of the grants were sent to the Postmaster General who despatched money orders to the applicants. Seven thousand, one hundred and forty eight persons were assisted in this way and \$140,275 was paid out. But payments are continuing.

19. Difficulties experienced were failure to find a large number of applicants at the given address; some applicants indeed gave no address at all. The local postmen took much trouble in such cases and where they were unable to find the persons the Police were often successful in tracing them. Inevitably there was considerable movement of the population due to the hurricane but the local custom of changing personal names and the many people bearing the same name added to the difficulty. Search however was not relaxed and a fair number of missing applicants are still being identified when they make personal calls on the Secretary or write in to enquire why their case has not been considered. Search of the card index and the details obtained by the investigating committee disclosed a number of duplicate applications, some under different names. The time taken to get the investigations completed in St. Michael, Christ Church and St. George, the Parishes most heavily damaged, proved to be so long that to avoid undue hardship the work was completed by the Police.

Special Treatment for those allocated New Wooden Houses under a Hire Purchase Agreement

20. Persons in the category were given special coupons which could be exchanged for household furniture and kitchen utensils of their own selection at the Social Welfare Department. Goods of this nature received as gifts were distributed to an estimated value of \$17,500. As this was not sufficient to deal with the 750 households the sum of \$10,000 was made available from the Central Committee to enable the Social Welfare Officer to make purchases to complete the distribution.

21. In addition \$100,000 was set aside to assist with the purchase of these houses. It was agreed that the greatest relief could be afforded by paying off part of the cost of each house now occupied by a previous house owner whose property was destroyed beyond repair and thus reducing their monthly repayments. These details are still being worked out with the Government and Housing Authority which has been asked to operate the scheme.

BALANCE OF THE FUND

THE balance of the Fund, receipts of which amounted to \$379,486 stands at \$4,804 to which will be added in due course small sums found surplus to the requirements of Sub-Committee A and C in winding up their work. This final balance will be placed in the Savings Bank in the name of the Accountant General to form a Reserve in case of any other disaster.

July 31st, 1957

FINANCIAL STATEMENT AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1957

HURRICANE RELIEF FUND

\$		\$	
Barbados . . .	88,953.01	Allocated to Sub-Committee "A"	37,500.00
Trinidad . . .	145,203.73	" " " " "B"	73,650.00
United Kingdom	118,054.96	" " " " "C"	—
American Red		" " " (i)	151,500.00
Cross . . .	27,274.21	" " " (ii)	10,000.00
		" " " (iii)	100,000.00
		Transferred to Grenada . . .	1,020.00
		Paid to Ex-Servicemen . . .	1,176.00
		" " Girl Guide Association . .	54.66
		" " Letchworth Press . . .	34.80
		" " Government of Trinidad . .	1,422.77
		" " Advances re Orphans' Trust .	171.34
		Balance in Fund at 31st December,	
		1957	2,956.34
	<u>\$379,485.91</u>		<u>\$379,485.91</u>

ALLOCATIONS TO SUB-COMMITTEES

	<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Payments</i>	<i>Balances</i>
	\$	\$	\$
Sub-Committee "A" . . .	38,113.94 (a)	15,671.55	22,442.39
" "B" . . .	73,650.00	73,575.00	75.00
" "C" (i) . . .	151,500.00	151,076.40	423.60
(ii) . . .	10,000.00 (b)	8,394.90	1,605.10
(iii) . . .	100,000.00 (c)	100,000.00	—
	<u>\$373,263.94</u>	<u>\$348,717.85</u>	<u>\$24,546.09</u>

BALANCES BROUGHT DOWN

CENTRAL HURRICANE RELIEF FUND . . .	\$
	2,956.34
	<u>24,546.09</u>
	<u>\$27,502.43</u>

Notes: (a) Includes interest in Savings Bank Account (see paragraph 7).

(b) See paragraph 20.

(c) See paragraph 21. Paid to Housing Authority.

APPENDIX II

Buildings completed by the Public Works Department in 1956 and 1957
(The cost of the major items is indicated)

<i>Medical</i>	<i>\$</i>
Quarters, Medical Staff	} 290,000
Residences for Medical Officers	
Health Centre, St. Philip	
New Medical Laundry, General Hospital	
<i>Education</i>	
Technical Institute—Workshop	46,450
Erdiston Training College—Dormitory accommodation	55,300
Christ Church Foundation School (800 pupils)	371,368
Wesley Hall Girls' School	99,000
Bay School (560 pupils)	153,000
Belmont Girls' School	} 75,000
Holy Innocent Girls' School	
Alleyne School, two additional class rooms	10,000
<i>Agriculture</i>	
Market, Fairchild Street	159,000
Market, St. Philip	31,000
Houses and offices for Soil Conservation Department	50,000
<i>Communications</i>	
Fire Station and Custom Officers' Quarters	82,500
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	
Supreme Court and two other Courts in Bridgetown—with office accommodation for the Registry and Public Trustee	230,000
Offices and workshop for the Public Works and Highways and Transport Departments	345,000
Central Government offices	400,000
Government Printery—with offices for Director of Training	130,000
Peasants' Loan Bank	25,500
Court House, Belleplaine	12,000
Sea Wall, Bridgetown, repairs	11,000
Sea Wall, Speightstown—with Bandstand	23,720
	<i>Estimated</i>
<i>In Course of Construction</i>	<i>\$</i>
Combermere School—with Assembly Hall	549,000
Residence, Senior Agriculture Inspector Wharf Walls	31,000
<i>Loan Funds</i>	
Quarantine Station at Needham's Point	87,917
Four Residences, for Engineers and others connected with the Deep Water Harbour	90,319
Bus Terminus	77,500
<i>Colonial Development and Welfare Funds</i>	
Police Training School, Seawell	274,000

APPENDIX III

Group indices of Index of Retail Prices—January, 1956 to December, 1957

June, 1953 = 100

Month	Housing	Fuel and Light	Food	Clothing	Household Supplies, etc.	Miscellaneous Services	All Items
1956							
January	102.5	99.9	99.2	100.1	104.9	100.3	100.1
February	102.5	99.9	99.1	99.0	104.9	101.5	100.0
March	102.5	100.0	98.6	98.8	104.2	101.0	99.6
April	102.5	100.0	100.5	99.1	102.1	101.0	100.5
May	102.4	100.0	101.2	98.6	102.5	101.2	100.9
June	102.3	100.0	102.3	98.6	102.6	101.5	101.5
July	103.3	100.0	101.9	99.0	102.4	101.5	101.4
August	103.3	100.0	101.7	99.3	102.7	101.5	101.4
September	103.3	100.0	101.4	99.3	102.7	101.5	101.2
October	103.3	100.0	101.2	99.3	102.8	102.0	101.2
November	103.3	100.0	101.6	99.3	102.7	101.7	101.3
December	103.3	100.0	102.1	99.3	103.2	101.7	101.7
1957							
January	103.3	100.2	102.26	99.3	103.6	102.6	101.9
February	103.3	107.3	102.21	99.4	105.0	102.8	102.4
March	103.3	107.3	101.40	99.4	105.9	103.1	102.0
April	103.3	107.3	100.87	99.5	107.0	102.7	101.8
May	103.3	107.3	102.62	99.5	107.0	103.2	102.8
June	103.4	117.1	102.72	99.5	107.3	104.0	103.5
July	103.4	117.1	104.15	99.5	104.5	104.1	104.1
August	103.4	117.8	104.66	99.4	104.5	104.1	104.4
September	104.2	110.7	104.87	99.4	104.3	104.1	104.2
October	104.2	110.7	105.68	99.4	104.0	104.1	104.6
November	104.2	110.7	106.30	99.7	104.0	104.2	105.0
December	104.5	110.7	106.91	100.1	104.2	104.2	105.4

APPENDIX IV

Prices of Principal Foodstuffs Included in Index of Retail Prices

Item	Unit	Prices 1956	
		June	December
		\$ c	\$ c
Fresh Beef	lb.	.60	.60
Veal	"	.62	.62
Fresh Pork	"	.48	.48
Fresh Mutton	"	.52	.52
Salt Beef	"	.52	.52
Salt Pork	"	.34	.34
Flying Fish	ea.	.07	.07
Pot Fish	lb.	.22	.22
Salt Fish	"	.34	.37
Canned Salmon	7½ oz. tin	.54	.58
Wheat Flour	lb.	.11	.11
Cornmeal	"	.11	.11
Biscuits—square	"	.26	.26
Bread—cakes	ea.	.03	.03
Rice	pt.	.10	.10
Green Whole Peas	"	.17	.19
Split Peas	"	.17	.24
Sweet Potatoes	lb.	.04	.04
English Potatoes	"	.14	.10
Onions	"	.18	.16
Sugar	"	.11	.11
Milk—Fresh	pt.	.15	.15
Condensed	14 oz. tin	.25	.27
Cooking Butter	1 lb. tin	.98	.98
Cooking Margarine	"	.57	.57
Cooking Oil	pt.	.34	.34
Cow and Gate Milk Food	1 lb. tin	1.35	1.35
Cocoa	½ lb. tin	.68	.68
Green Tea	½ lb. pkg.	.45	.45
Soft Drinks—Ju-C	bottle	.08	.08
Coca-Cola	"	.07	.07

APPENDIX V

Prices of Principal Foodstuffs Included in Index of Retail Prices

Item	Unit	Prices 1957	
		June	December
		\$ c	\$ c
Fresh Beef—(Stew)	lb.	.40	.40
(Steak)	"	.65	.65
„ Pork	"	.50	.50
„ Mutton	"	.52	.60
Salt Beef—Ribs	"	.48	.54
Navels	"	.54	.54
„ Pork—Heads	"	.30	.38
Neck-bones	"	.26	.26
Flying Fish	ea.	.06	.08
Salt Fish	lb.	.38	.42
Canned Salmon	7½ oz. tin	.50	.58
„ Sardines	3½ oz. tin	.17	.17
Other Canned Fish—Pilchards	8 oz. tin	.26	.26
Corned Beef	12 oz. tin	.55	.56
Wheat Flour	lb.	.105	.105
Porage Oats	"	.55	.64
Cornmeal	"	.115	.115
Barley	"	.18	.18
Biscuits—Wibix	"	.38	.38
Square	"	.29	.29
Bread—Panloaf	ea.	.12	.12
Heavy-sweet	"	.10	.10
Rice	pint	.10	.10
Green Whole Peas	"	.17	.17
Split Peas (Yellow)	"	.17	.17
Yams	lb.	.05	.05
Sweet Potatoes	"	.04	.04
English Potatoes	"	.06	.09
Onions	"	.16	.14
Sugar—White Crystal	"	.12	.12
Dark	"	.08	.11
Milk—Fresh	pt.	.15	.15
Condensed	14 oz. tin	.29	.29
Cow and Gate	1 lb. tin	1.37	1.37
Cooking Oil	pt.	.33	.33
Cooking Margarine	1 lb. tin	.57	.57
Cocoa	½ lb. tin	.67	.65
Green Tea	½ lb. tin	.52	.46
Soft Drinks—Ju-C	bot.	.08	.08
Coca-Cola	"	.07	.07

APPENDIX VI

Wage Rates and Normal Hours of Work in Various Industries, Occupations and Services, 1956

Industry, etc.	Wage Rate and Unit of Payment	Method of Fixing	Operative Date	Normal Hours of Work (Weekly)	Remarks
Agriculture					
(a) Cultivation					
Men (Class A)	28c per hour	Collective Agreement	1. 1.56	45	—
Men (Class B)	26c " "				
Women	20c " "				
(b) Reaping of Canes	98c " "				
Baking					
(a) Ovenmen	\$14.72 per week	Collective Agreement	12. 8.54	45	In addition to their basic wages night bakers are paid an allowance equivalent to 10 per cent of their basic wages.
(b) Table Hands	\$12.46 " "				
(c) Boys (Class A)	\$9.50 " "				
(d) Boys (Class B)	\$7.93 " "				
Domestic Service					
Butler	\$7.00-\$14.00 per week	Unregulated	—	Unregulated	Overtime (a) Ovenmen : 49c (b) Table Hands : 41c (c) Boys (Class A) : 32c (d) Boys (Class B) : 26c
Chauffeur	\$6.00-\$12.00 " "				Day Night Bakers Bakers 49c 54c
Cook	\$3.00-\$7.50 " "				41c 45c
Gardener	\$3.00-\$6.50 " "				32c 35c
General Servant	\$6.00-\$7.00 " "				26c 29c
House Maid	\$4.50-\$6.50 " "				
Laundress	\$5.00-\$6.00 " "				
Nurse	\$6.00-\$8.00 " "				
Parlour Maid	\$4.50-\$6.00 " "				
Sugar Manufacturing					
(a) Crop Time	Rates vary from factory to factory. Workers are paid at so much a ton of sugar or puncheon of syrup manufactured.	Collective Agreement	From commencement of crop.	Six days of 12 hours each (72 hours) alternating eight- or twelve-hour shifts.	—

(b) Out of Crop Class A Class B Class C	31c-36c per hour, plus 51-8% 22c-30c 18c-21c	—	1. 1.56	45	<i>Overtime:</i> Time and a half on normal working days and double time on Sundays and Public Holidays.
<i>Foundries</i> 1st Year Improver 2nd Year Improver Junior Journeyman Senior Journeyman Senior Class Workman	29c per hour 39c 54c 60c 62c	Collective Agreement	23. 3.55	45	<i>Overtime:</i> Weekdays: Time and a half. Sundays and Public Holidays: Double time.
<i>Port Services</i> <i>Stevedores</i> Week Days Sundays and Public Holidays Xmas, Good Friday and Easter Sunday	\$5.06 per day \$7.59 \$10.12	Collective Agreement	21. 1.53	44	<i>Overtime:</i> Week Days Sundays and Public Holidays Xmas, Good Friday and Easter Sunday 95c per hour \$1.42 \$1.90
<i>Steamer Warehouse</i> <i>Porters</i> <i>Men:</i> Weekdays Sundays and Public Holidays <i>Women:</i> Week Days Sundays and Public Holidays	\$3.96 per day \$5.94 \$1.95 \$2.92	Collective Agreement	1. 3.53	44	<i>Overtime:</i> <i>Men:</i> Week Days Sundays and Public Holidays <i>Women:</i> Week Days Sundays and Public Holidays 74c per hour \$1.11 36c per hour 55c
<i>*Deck Clerks</i> Mondays-Fridays †Saturdays Sundays and Public Holidays Xmas, Good Friday and Easter Sunday	\$8.32 per day \$8.32 \$12.48 \$16.64	Collective Agreement	20. 7.53	Monday-Friday 7 a.m.-4 p.m. (Aboard ship, with meal hour) Saturdays 8 a.m.-5 p.m. 7 a.m.-11 a.m. (Aboard ship) 8 a.m.-12 noon (Ashore)	<i>Overtime:</i> Monday-Saturday Sundays and Public Holidays Xmas, Good Friday and Easter Sunday \$1.56 per hour \$2.34 \$3.12 *Guaranteed a full day's pay. † If work is completed after the break-fast hour: \$10.40 per day.

Wage Rates and Normal Hours of Work in Various Industries, Occupations and Services, 1956—contd.

Industry, etc.	Wage Rate and Unit of Payment	Method of Fixing	Operative Date	Normal Hours of Work (Weekly)	Remarks
Port Services—contd. †Tally Clerks ‡Mondays–Fridays §Saturdays Sundays and Public Holidays Xmas, Good Friday and Easter Sunday	\$7.20 per day \$7.20 " " \$10.80 " " \$14.40 " "	Collective Agreement	20. 7.53	Same as for Deck Clerks above	<i>Overtime:</i> Mondays–Saturdays \$1.35 per hour Sundays and Public Holidays \$2.03 " " Xmas, Good Friday and Easter Sunday \$2.70 " " † Guaranteed a full day's pay. ‡ If work is completed after the break-fast hour: \$9.00 per day.
Lightermen General Cargo	\$15.66–\$25.95 per trip	Collective Agreement	17. 1.53	Mondays–Fridays 6.45 a.m.–3.30 p.m. (Alongside ship) or 4.00 p.m. (Ashore, with meal hour) Saturdays 6.45 a.m.–10.30 a.m. (Alongside ship) or 11.00 a.m. (ashore)	<i>Overtime Trip Rate:</i> \$10.67–\$19.61
Coal Cargo	\$21.21–\$30.20 per trip			Same as for General Cargo	<i>Overtime Trip Rate:</i> \$16.09–\$26.45 (the rate per trip varies with the tonnage of lighter). <i>Overtime:</i> Week Days: Rate and a half. Sundays and Public Holidays: Double Rate.
Sugar and Molasses Carters Porters	Piece Rates " "	Collective Agreement	1. 1.56	44 44	<i>Overtime:</i> Week Days: Rate and a half. Sundays and Public Holidays: Double Rate.

Port Services—contd. <i>Coverage</i> Building . . . Shipping . . . Launchmen . . .	Piece Rates Class A: \$18.00—\$20.00 per week Class B: \$14.00—\$17.00 per week Class C (1st Year): \$13.00 per week <i>Casual Workers</i> Mondays—Fridays \$2.40 per day Saturdays . . \$1.20 " "	Collective Agreement Collective Agreement	1. 12.56 31. 3.56	No fixed hours 44	<i>Overtime:</i> Week Days, Sundays and Public Holidays: Time and a half. Xmas, Good Friday and Easter Sunday: Triple Time.
<i>Ships' Carpenters</i> Week Days Sundays and Public Holidays Xmas, Good Friday and Easter Sunday	\$4.50 per day Overtime Rates	Collective Agreement	12. 5.55	44	<i>Overtime:</i> Week Days Sundays and Public Holidays . . \$1.12 " " Xmas, Good Friday and Easter Sunday \$1.68 " "
<i>Ships' Watchmen</i> Week Days Sundays and Public Holidays Xmas, Good Friday and Easter Sunday	<i>Hold Deck Night</i> \$4.20 \$5.40 \$7.00 per day \$6.30 \$8.10 \$10.50 " " \$8.40 \$10.80	Collective Agreement	16. 1.56	<i>Hold Watchmen</i> Mondays-Saturdays (7 a.m.—4 p.m.) <i>Deck Watchmen</i> Mondays-Saturdays (7 a.m.—6 p.m.)	<i>Overtime:</i> Week Days Sundays and Public Holidays . . \$1.20 " " Xmas, Good Friday and Easter Sunday \$1.68 " "
<i>Lumber Yard</i> Porters . . . Carters . . .	Piece Rates	Collective Agreement	1. 8.51	44	<i>Overtime:</i> Week Days: Time and a half. Sundays and Public Holidays: Double Time.
<i>Public Utilities</i> Telephone . . . Electricity . . . Gas . . . Rediffusion . . .	25c—48½c per hour 25c—53c " " 21c—40c " " 31c—43½c " "	Collective Agreement	1. 1.55 1. 1.56 23. 9.53 1. 1.55	46½ 45 44 44½	—
<i>Tobacco Workers</i> Men . . . Women . . .	27c—67c per hour 23c—41c " " In addition cost of living allowance of \$1.85—\$2.51 per week is paid.	Collective Agreement	1. 4.56	40 40	<i>Overtime:</i> Week Days: Time and a half. Sundays and Public Holidays: Double Time.

Wage Rates and Normal Hours of Work in Various Industries, Occupations and Services, 1956—contd.

Industry, etc.	Wage Rate and Unit of Payment	Method of Fixing	Operative Date	Normal Hours of Work (Weekly)	Remarks
Shop Assistants in Bridgetown	<i>Weekly</i> Male or female under 16 years of age: \$5.00 Female, 16 years and over: \$7.00 Male, 16 years and over: \$10.00	Statutory	27. 4.52	42	<i>Overtime:</i> Male or female under 16 years of age: \$.18 per hour. Female, 16 years and over: \$.27 per hour. Male, 16 years and over: \$.40 per hour.
	<i>Daily</i> Male or female under 16 years of age: \$.96 Female, 16 years and over: \$1.44				
	<i>Catering Trade</i> Male or female under 16 years of age: \$.16 per hour Female, 16 years and over: \$.24 per hour Male, 16 years and over: \$.36 per hour		25.11.54		
Passenger Transport Workers	Weekly paid Inspectors, Grade I: \$20.16 per week Weekly paid Inspectors, Grade II: \$19.26 per week Weekly paid Drivers: \$18.00 per week Weekly paid Conductors: \$15.00 per week Daily paid Inspectors: \$3.36 per day Daily paid Drivers: \$3.00 per day Daily paid Conductors: \$2.50 per day	Statutory			

Government Key Scale Rates

(Effective 1st April, 1956)

I. Female Labourer	24 cents an hour.
II. Male Labourer	30 cents an hour.
III. Cantonier	31 cents an hour.
Gardener	
Road Mender	
Lorry Loader	
Turncock	
Fumigating Hand	
Ordinary Seaman	
Boatman	
Caretaker, Garrison Savannah	31 × 1-35 cents an hour.
IV. Porter	
Plumber's Mate	
Meter Reader	
Stores Assistant	
Waterworks Cleaner	
Tap Repairer	
Yard Foreman, Public Works	
Crew, Fisheries Boat "Investigator"	
Able Seaman	
Ganger	36 × 2-42 cents an hour.
Head Gardener	
Laboratory Worker, Grade B	
Car and Lorry Driver, Grade B	
V. Fireman	
Concrete Mixer Operator	
Launch Driver	
Boatswain	
Lorry Driver, Grade A	
Waste and Tap Inspector	
Coxswain	40 × 2-54 cents an hour.
Checker	
Painter	
Laboratory Worker, Grade A	
Seed Store Assistant	
VI. Blacksmith	
Engine Driver	
Mechanic	
Meter Repairer	
Carpenter	
Mason	56 × 2-60 cents an hour.
Plumber	
Driver, Waterboat	
Dredge Driver	
Roller or Tractor Driver	
Crusher Operator	
Supervisor	
VII. District Workman—Wholetime	\$17.28 × 96 cents—\$20.16 a week.
IX. District Foreman	\$19.20 × 96 cents—\$25.92 a week.
Reservoir Keeper—Wholetime	
X. Watchman	\$2.25 a period (including Sundays and Bank Holidays).
Waterworks	
Night Tap Repairer	\$17.28 × 96 cents—\$20.16 a week.
Night Lorry Driver	
Night Attendant	
Harbour and Shipping	
Ships' Carpenter	\$25.20 × 90 cents—\$27.00 a week.

APPENDIX VII

Wage Rates and Normal Hours of Work in Various Industries, Occupations and Services, 1957

Industry, etc.	Wage Rate and Unit of Payment	Method of Fixing	Operative Date	Normal Hours of Work (Weekly)	Remarks
Agriculture (a) Cultivation Men (Class A) . Men (Class B) . Women . (b) Reaping of Canes	32c per hour 29c " " 22c " " \$1.10 " "	Collective Agreement	1. 1.57	45	—
Baking (a) Ovenmen . (b) Table Hands . (c) Boys (Class A) . (d) Boys (Class B) .	\$14.72 per week \$12.46 " " \$9.50 " " \$7.93 " "	Collective Agreement	12. 8.54	45	In addition to their basic wages night bakers are paid an allowance equivalent to 10 per cent of their basic wages. <i>Overtime</i> (a) Ovenmen . 49c (b) Table Hands . 41c (c) Boys (Class A) . 32c (d) Boys (Class B) . 26c <i>Day Night Bakers</i> (a) Ovenmen . 54c (b) Table Hands . 45c (c) Boys (Class A) . 35c (d) Boys (Class B) . 29c
Domestic Service Butler . Chauffeur . Cook . Gardener . General Servant . House Maid . Laundress . Nurse . Parlour Maid .	\$7.00-\$14.00 per week \$6.00-\$12.00 " " \$5.00-\$7.50 " " \$3.00-\$6.50 " " \$6.00-\$7.00 " " \$4.50-\$6.50 " " \$5.00-\$6.00 " " \$6.00-\$8.00 " " \$4.50-\$6.00 " "	Unregulated	—	Unregulated	—
Sugar Manufacturing (a) Crop Time	Rates vary from factory to factory. Workers are paid at so much a ton of sugar or puncheon of syrup manufactured.	Collective Agreement	From commencement of crop.	Six days of 12 hours each (72 hours) alternating eight- or twelve-hour shifts.	—

(b) Out of Crop Class A . . . Class B . . . Class C . . .	31c-36c per hour, plus 51.8 % 22a-30c " " " " 18c-21c " " " "	—	1. 1.56	45	<i>Overtime:</i> Time and a half on normal working days and double time on Sundays and Public Holidays.
<i>Foundries</i> 1st Year Improver . . . 2nd Year Improver . . . Junior Journeyman . . . Senior Journeyman . . . Senior Class Workman . . .	33c per hour 44c " " 60c " " 67c " " 70c " "	Collective Agreement	4. 5.57	45	<i>Overtime:</i> Weekdays: Time and a half. Sundays and Public Holidays: Double time.
<i>Port Services</i> <i>Stevedores</i> Week Days . . . Sundays and Public Holidays . . . Xmas, Good Friday and Easter Sunday . . .	\$5.60 per day \$8.40 " " \$11.20 " "	Collective Agreement	1. 2.57	44	<i>Overtime:</i> Week Days . . . \$1.05 per hour Sundays and Public Holidays . . . \$1.58 " " Xmas, Good Friday . . . " " Sunday and Easter . . . \$2.10 " "
<i>Winchmen, Gangway-men and Fallmen</i> Week Days . . . Sundays and Public Holidays . . . Xmas, Good Friday and Easter Sunday . . .	\$5.84 per day \$8.76 " " \$11.68 " "		1. 2.57	44	<i>Overtime:</i> Week Days . . . \$1.10 per hour Sundays and Public Holidays . . . \$1.65 " " Xmas, Good Friday . . . " " and Easter Sunday . . . \$2.19 " "
<i>Steamer Warehouse Porters</i> <i>Men:</i> Weekdays . . . Sundays and Public Holidays . . . <i>Women:</i> Week Days . . . Sundays and Public Holidays . . .	\$4.36 per day \$6.54 " " \$2.15 " " \$3.22 " "	Collective Agreement	11. 3.57	44	<i>Overtime:</i> <i>Men:</i> Week Days . . . 82c per hour Sundays and Public Holidays . . . \$1.23 " " <i>Women:</i> Week Days . . . 40c per hour Sundays and Public Holidays . . . 60c " "

Wage rates and Normal Hours of Work in Various Industries, Occupations and Services, 1957—contd.

Industry, etc.	Wage Rate and Unit of Payment	Method of Fixing	Operative Date	Normal Hours of Work (Weekly)	Remarks
<i>Port Services—contd.</i> * <i>Deck Clerks</i> Mondays-Fridays † Saturdays Sundays and Public Holidays Xmas, Good Friday and Easter Sunday	\$9.15 per day \$9.15 " " \$13.73 " " \$18.30 " "	Collective Agreement	11. 3.57	Mondays-Fridays 7 a.m.-4 p.m. (Aboard ship, with meal hour) Saturdays 8 a.m.-5 p.m. 7 a.m.-11 a.m. (Aboard ship) 8 a.m.-12 noon (Ashore)	<i>Overtime:</i> Mondays-Saturdays \$1.72 per hour Sundays and Public Holidays \$2.58 " " Xmas, Good Friday and Easter Sunday \$3.44 " " * Guaranteed a full day's pay to 11 a.m. † For any work done during the four-hour period following the meal hour, they are paid \$3.96 in addition to the day's pay.
† <i>Tally Clerks</i> Mondays-Fridays Saturdays and Public Holidays Xmas, Good Friday and Easter Sunday	\$7.92 per day \$7.92 " " \$11.88 " " \$15.84 " "	Collective Agreement	11. 3.57	Same as for Deck Clerks above	<i>Overtime:</i> Mondays-Saturdays \$1.49 per hour Sundays and Public Holidays \$2.25 " " Xmas, Good Friday and Easter Sunday \$2.98 " " † Guaranteed a full day's pay. ‡ For any work done during the four-hour period following the meal hour, they are paid \$3.96 in addition to the day's pay.
<i>Lightermen</i> General Cargo	\$17.23-\$28.5 per trip	Collective Agreement	23. 3.57	Mondays-Fridays 6.45 a.m.-3.30 p.m. (Alongside ship) or 4.00 p.m. (Ashore, with meal hour) Saturdays 6.45 a.m.-10.30 a.m. (Alongside ship) or 11.00 a.m. (ashore)	<i>Overtime Trip Rate:</i> \$11.74-\$21.57
Coal Cargo	\$23.33-\$33.22 per trip			Same as for General Cargo	<i>Overtime Trip Rate:</i> \$17.70-\$29.10 (the rate per trip varies with the tonnage of lighter.)

<i>Sugar and Molasses Carters</i>	Piece Rates	Collective Agreement	1. 1.57	44	Overtime: Week Days: Rate and a half. Sundays and Public Holidays: Double Rate.
Porters	" "			44	
<i>Shop Assistants in Bridgetown</i>	<p><i>Weekly</i></p> <p>Male or female under 16 years of age: \$5.00 Female, 16 years and over: \$7.00 Male, 16 years and over: \$10.00</p> <p><i>Daily</i></p> <p>Male or female under 16 years of age: \$.96 Female, 16 years and over: \$1.44 Male, 16 years and over: \$2.16</p> <p><i>Catering Trade</i></p> <p>Male or female under 16 years of age: \$.16 per hour Female, 16 years and over: \$.24 per hour Male, 16 years and over: \$.36 per hour</p>	Statutory	27. 4.52	42	Overtime: Male or female under 16 years of age: \$.18 per hour. Female, 16 years and over: \$.27 per hour. Male, 16 years and over: \$.40 per hour.
<i>Passenger Transport Workers</i>	<p>Weekly paid Inspectors, Grade I: \$20.16 per week Weekly paid Inspectors, Grade II: \$19.26 per week Weekly paid Drivers: \$18.00 per week Weekly paid Conductors: \$15.00 per week Daily paid Inspectors: \$3.36 per day Daily paid Drivers: \$3.00 per day Daily paid Conductors: \$2.50 per day.</p>	Statutory	25.11.54		

Wage Rates and Normal Hours of Work in Various Industries, Occupations and Services, 1957—contd.

Industry, etc.	Wage Rate and Unit of Payment	Method of Fixing	Operative Date	Normal Hours of Work (Weekly)	Remarks
<i>Ships' Carpenters</i> Week Days Sundays and Public Holidays Xmas, Good Friday and Easter Sunday	\$4.50 per day Overtime Rates	Collective Agreement	12. 5.55	44	<i>Overtime:</i> Week Days Sundays and Public Holidays : 84c per hour Xmas, Good Friday and Easter Sunday : \$1.12 " " " " " " \$1.68 " "
<i>Ships' Watchmen</i> Week Days Sundays and Public Holidays Xmas, Good Friday and Easter Sunday	<i>Hold</i> \$4.62 <i>Deck Night</i> \$5.94 \$7.70 per day \$6.93 \$8.91 \$11.55 " " \$9.24 \$11.88 \$15.40 " "	Collective Agreement	20. 6.57	<i>Hold Watchmen</i> Mondays-Saturdays (7 a.m.-4 p.m.) <i>Deck Watchmen</i> Mondays-Saturdays (7 a.m.-6 p.m.)	<i>Overtime:</i> Week Days Sundays and Public Holidays : 87c per hour " " " " \$1.30 " "
<i>Lumber Yard</i> Porters Carters	Piece Rates	Collective Agreement	1. 8.51	44	<i>Overtime:</i> Week Days: Time and a half. Sundays and Public Holidays: Double Time.
<i>Public Utilities</i> Telephone Electricity Gas Rediffusion	25c-48½c per hour 25c-53c " " 21c-40c " " 31c-43c " "	Collective Agreement	1. 1.55 1. 1.56 23. 9.53 1. 1.55	46½ 45 44 44½	—
<i>Tobacco Workers</i> Men Women	27c-67c per hour 23c-41c " " In addition cost of living allowance of \$1.85-\$2.51 per week is paid.	Collective Agreement	1. 4.56	40 40	<i>Overtime:</i> Week Days: Time and a half. Sundays and Public Holidays: Double Time.

Cooperage	.		Piece Rates	Collective Agreement	1.12.56	No fixed hours	Overline: Week Days: Rate and a half Sundays and Public Holidays: Double Rate
Building	.		" "			"	
Shipping	.		" "				
Launchmen	.		Class A: \$18.00-\$20.00 per week Class B: \$14.00-\$17.00 per week Class C (1st Year): \$13.00 per week <i>Casual Workers</i> Mondays-Fridays \$2.40 per day Saturdays . . \$1.20 " "	Collective Agreement	31. 3.56	44	Overline: Week Days, Sundays and Public Holidays: Time and a half Xmas, Good Friday and Easter Sunday: Triple Time

APPENDIX VIII

Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes completed, in progress or initiated during the period 1st January, 1956 to 31st December, 1957.

<i>Scheme No.</i>	<i>Grant \$</i>	<i>Title</i>
Completed		
D 1108(330)	43,200.00	Vital Statistics
D 1108(331)	1,464.00	Training at Public Health Centre
D 1108(351)	2,726.40	
D 1108(399)	2,678.40	Training " " " " " " " " " "
D 1108(400)	2,313.60	Training at Public Health Centre
D 1108(401)	2,313.60	
D 1108(404)	1,348.80	Public Health Training Course
D 1108(427)	1,881.60	Training in Hospital Administration
D 13D(u)	1,920.00	Establishment of rural school latrines
D 13E(a)	2,400.00	Establishment of latrines at secondary modern schools
D 13D(w)	240.00	Expenses in connection with exhibits of handicrafts for schools.
D 2411/10	1,492.80	Vocational training in Puerto Rico
D 2578	398.40	Conference of Representative Employers in Eastern Caribbean
D 13D(a f)	1,440.00	The study and demonstration of intensive poultry keeping
D 2388	240,000.00	Christ Church Combined Secondary School
D 2890(8)	1,085.50	Caribbean Vocational Training, Puerto Rico
D 2890(10)	434.20	
D 217	825,600.00	Agricultural Development " " "
In Progress		
D 2009 & 2009A	924,000.00	Hospital Development
D 2315	304,957.79	Police Training School
Initiated		
R 872	8,640.00	Livestock and Grassland Research
D 2651(9)	7,656.00	British Caribbean Conference—Housing Policy
D 2658(3)	2,678.40	Training in Education of Young Children
D 2658(37)	984.00	Training Course in Public Administration
D 2658(42)	1,435.20	Public Health Training Course
D 2658(43)	1,435.20	
D 2658(44)	2,313.60	" " " " " "
D 2658(45)	2,313.60	" " " " " "
D 2659(9)	8,731.20	West Indies Scholarship Scheme
D 2717(16)	576.00	Bengal System of Hydroponics
D 2734	19,896.00	Vital Statistics Adviser
D 2717(19)	801.60	Minor Amenities—Regional Cocoa Nursery
D 2866	720.00	Conference on Management and Labour Relations
D 2878A	60,960.00	Agricultural Statistics
D 2881	475,200.00	Tenantry Roads. Development of Minor Roads

<i>Scheme No.</i>	<i>Grant \$</i>	<i>Title</i>
<i>Initiated—contd.</i>		
D 2893A	33,000.00	Development of Water Resources—Sweet Vale, Well No. 1
D 2893A	54,500.00	Development of Water Resources—Sweet Vale, Well No. 2
D 2893C	675,000.00	Development of Distribution System
D 2658(156)	2,904.00	Training of Air Traffic Control Officer in the United Kingdom
D 2658(182)	2,313.60	Training of Sanitary Inspector at Public Health Centre
D 2658(183)	1,435.20	Training of Sanitary Inspector at Public Health Centre
D 3104	8,640.00	Training of Post Office Staff
D 2717(30)	2,880.00	Expansion of Handicraft Work at the Government Industrial Schools
D 2911	108,000.00	Health Centres for Southern District
D 2986	650,256.00	Development of facilities at Seawall Airport
D 3110	48,360.00	Irrigation Equipment
D 3033	133,737.60	Central Market

APPENDIX IX

THE following is a list of members of the Executive Council, Executive Committee, Legislative Council and House of Assembly as at 31st December, 1957.

The Executive Council

The Governor

The Chief Secretary

The Attorney-General

Sir S. J. Saint, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Sir G. H. Adams, C.M.G., Q.C. (Premier)

Sir H. A. Cuke, C.B.E.

F. M. Blackman, Clerk.

The Executive Committee

The Executive Council

Dr. A. S. Cato

F. E. Miller (Minister of Social Services)

R. G. Mapp (Minister for Communications, Works and Housing)

M. E. Cox (Minister for Trade, Industry and Labour)

D. D. Garner (Minister for Agriculture, Lands and Fisheries)

F. M. Blackman, Clerk.

The Legislative Council

Sir H. A. Cuke, C.B.E. (President)

Dr. H. G. Massiah

G. D. L. Pile, O.B.E.

Dr. C. H. St. John

F. C. Hutson

V. C. Gale

J. A. Mahon

G. T. Barton (Acting Secretary)

Dr. A. S. Cato

K. R. Hunte

E. S. Robinson

Mrs. N. G. Daysh

C. A. Burton (Attorney-General)

D. H. L. Ward

C. R. E. D. Edwards, Clerk.

The House of Assembly

<i>Constituency</i>	<i>Member</i>
Bridgetown	E. D. Mottley T. W. Miller
St. Michael	M. E. Cox T. O. Bryan
Christ Church	C. E. Talma F. C. Goddard
St. George	H. A. Dowding F. E. Miller
St. Philip	W. A. Crawford D. D. Garner
St. Joseph	Sir G. H. Adams, C.M.G., Q.C. L. E. Smith
St. John	V. B. Vaughn (Deputy Speaker) L. St. A. Thorne
St. James	E. St. A. Holder C. B. Searle
St. Thomas	R. G. Mapp H. G. H. Cummins (Speaker)
St. Andrew	E. E. Bourne F. G. Smith
St. Peter	K. N. R. Husbands F. L. Walcott, O.B.E.
St. Lucy	J. E. T. Brancker J. C. Tudor
	H. O. St. C. Cumberbatch, Clerk H. L. Thomas, Deputy Clerk

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BERMUDA	GRENADA	SOMALILAND
BR. SOLOMON IS.	MONTSERRAT	TONGA
BR. VIRGIN IS.	NEW HEBRIDES	TURKS AND
CAYMAN IS.	ST. KITTS-NEVIS	CAICOS IS.
DOMINICA	-ANGUILLA	ZANZIBAR

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PART I

General Review of 1958 and 1959

CONSTITUTIONAL ADVANCE

The opening of the period under review coincided with the establishment of Cabinet Government and the close saw agreement by the Legislature on further constitutional advances to give the Island internal self-government.

The constitutional changes to bring the Cabinet into being were brought about by convention and only a few minor amendments to the legislative enactments were required. The powers of the Cabinet were entrusted to it by virtue of the delegation of certain functions by the Governor-in-Executive Committee. Only those matters which could not by law be delegated, — the hearing of certain appeals and the making of subsidiary legislation — remained with the Executive Committee. Thus the Governor-in-Executive Committee rarely met, and its place, with the exceptions mentioned, was taken by the Cabinet which was presided over by the Premier. In the Legislative Council responsibility for the presentation of Government business was taken over by the Minister without Portfolio in place of the Chief Secretary.

No change was made in the convention which had been accepted in 1954 when the Ministerial system of Government was introduced by which the Governor agreed that he would accept the advice of the Ministers in Executive Committee in legislative matters except in grave or exceptional circumstances.

During the first half of 1959 consideration was given to the next stages that should be made in the constitutional advance of the Island.

Briefly the proposals were that the Governor should, subject to the right of one reference back, be bound to accept the advice of the Ministers in Executive Committee. Thus the proviso as to grave or exceptional circumstances was to be removed. In addition the constitution of the Executive Committee was to be changed by the removal of the nominated members of Executive Council and, as it was also proposed to abolish the post of Chief Secretary, there would remain only the Governor, the Attorney General, the Premier and other Ministers. It was proposed to

increase the responsibilities of ministers by amending the law to permit delegation from Executive Committee of the power to hear appeals in certain circumstances and the power to make subsidiary legislation.

Proposals were also made to give the Island control over its own public service. With this end in view the Judicial and Legal Services Commission, the Public Service Commission and a Police Service Commission (to be formed) would have executive powers with regard to the appointment and discipline of the Public Services. To replace appeal to the Secretary of State in matters of discipline, appeal would be allowed to the Executive Council, which would be restyled the Privy Council. The Secretary of State made it clear that before agreeing to hand over the control of the Civil Service it would be necessary to safeguard the existing rights of Civil Servants and to compensate any officer who could show to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State that his career was adversely affected by constitutional changes. It was also considered necessary that there should be safeguards to avoid political interference with the Service and safeguards to ensure the independence of the Judiciary.

The proposals followed discussions by the Premier with the Secretary of State and were incorporated in a despatch which was laid before both Houses of the Legislature and accepted by them at the close of the year. Work then started on drafting the necessary legislation to give effect to the proposals that had been agreed.

ELECTIONS

Federal Elections

THE first Federal Elections were held on March 25, 1958. Five of the forty-five seats in the Federal House of Representatives were allotted to the territory of Barbados.

The island was regarded as a single multi-member constituency and twelve politicians contested for the five seats, when 25.98% of the electorate turned out to the polls. The results as far as Parties were concerned were:

- 4 Barbados Labour Party
- 1 Barbados National Party

The Barbados Labour Party is affiliated to the West Indies Federal Labour Party which won the election throughout the federated territories by a majority of one.

Sir Grantley Adams until then Premier of the island was elected first Federal Prime Minister.

Dr. H. G. H. Cummins, Speaker in the local Assembly took over as Premier and Mr. K. N. R. Husbands was once again elected Speaker.

As a result of the Federal Elections two bye-elections were necessary—in St. John and St. Joseph. The Barbados Labour Party won out in St. Joseph but lost to the Democratic Labour Party in St. John.

Local Government Elections

On 5th March, 1959, the three hundred year old Vestry system of Local Government terminated with the election of the forty-eight members to the three Councils set up under the Local Government Act, 1958.

Ninety-eight candidates contested the seats available. The Barbados Labour Party gained a majority in the Northern District Council and in the Southern District Council, while the Barbados National Party won in the City.

The City of Bridgetown's first Mayor was His Worship Mr. Ernest D. Mottley.

The composition of the Councils was:

<i>City Council</i>	<i>Northern District</i>	<i>Southern District</i>
9 Barbados National Party	15 Barbados Labour Party	10 Barbados Labour Party
3 Barbados Labour Party	2 Democratic Labour Party	5 Democratic Labour Party
	1 Independent	3 Independents

PRODUCTION AND FINANCE

AFTER a record production of over 200,000 tons in 1957, the 1958 sugar crop registered 152,847 tons. In 1959 production was better; the amount produced being 184,153 tons. The production in 1960 is not expected to be quite as good because of a drought experienced late in 1959. Sugar still continues to dominate the economy, but new endeavours are being made to foster tourism through the Tourist Board, and industrial development through the Development Board. The Tourist Industry is expanding every year bringing more and more revenue.

The Revenue of the Island continues to exceed the Expenditure.

(\$B.W.I. = 4s. 2d.)

	\$	\$
1957-58	20,684,883	19,270,987
1958-59	23,761,801	20,723,432
1959-60*	22,631,433	22,671,109

*Revised Estimate

The development programme 1955-60 is gradually coming to a close; projects undertaken in the Plan are either completed or nearing completion. In this Plan the Deep Water Harbour is the project for which the largest amount of capital finance is required. It is estimated that the total sum required for the project will be approximately \$21.44 million and this is being obtained as follows:

Loans—To be raised in London	\$17.63m.
To be raised Locally	1.89m.
From Sugar Industry Price Stabilisation	
Reserve Fund for Bulk Sugar Installation	1.92m.

The remainder of the programme is being financed from:

	\$ million
Loans—Internal	9.56
Colonial Development and Welfare	
Grant	3.47
Surplus Balances	5.94
Revenue Contribution	2.25
Labour Welfare Funds	7.37

At the 31st March, 1959, the General Revenue Balance and Revenue Equalisation Fund stood at \$6,411,774.37 and \$9,293,207.80, respectively. The Public Debt at 30th September, 1959, was \$24,109,928.

In January, 1959, a loan issue of \$12,403,200 was opened in London and was over subscribed. Towards the end of the same year a loan prospectus was issued locally inviting applications for \$2.5m. in Government Bonds. The loan was issued at 98 and carried an interest of 5½%. This loan is repayable at par on 31st December, 1974, with Government having the option of redemption on or after 31st December, 1969. Debentures could be bought for sums of money ranging from \$50 to \$5,000. These loans have been raised to defray cost of various development works authorised by the Public Loan Act, 1957 (1957-13) and form part of a loan of \$22.5m. issued under the General Local Loan Act, 1933 (1933-7).

PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS

THERE was a decrease in the capital works undertaken by the Public Works Department during the years 1958 and 1959. Capital expenditure amounted to \$1,050,333 in 1957-58 and \$1,014,667 in 1958-59. A list of the main building works undertaken by the department during the years 1958 and 1959 is contained in Appendix I.

In the period under review capital expenditure on the re-organisation and development of the water resources amounted to \$810,172. The pumping plant of the Waterworks Department has now been completely modernised to cope with the lifting of around 10 million gallons of water a day to meet the demands of a growing population. Work has also commenced on sinking a new well at Hampton, St. Philip, where it has been decided to erect another pumping station. When this station is completed, water shortages experienced during periods of drought in the southern and south-eastern districts of the island will be alleviated.

The work of the Housing Authority continues to expand and by the end of 1959 its activities had been extended to ten of the eleven parishes. During the years 1958 and 1959 a total of 680 houses had been completed while 123 were under construction at the end of 1959. The Authority now has under its control a total of 2,304 houses.

The new terminal building at Seawell Airport was completed and put into operation in October, 1959. During the same year work at an estimated cost of \$242,000 commenced on an extension to the parking apron to accommodate the increase in plane traffic. This work is under the control of the Department of Highways and Transport.

Work on the construction of the Deep Water Harbour has progressed steadily and according to schedule, and there is every indication that the contractors, Messrs. Richard Costain Limited, will complete the Harbour within the contract period which ends in August, 1961.

LABOUR RELATIONS AND MIGRATION

PROPOSALS are under consideration by the Government for the payment of severance pay to workers who will be displaced when the Deep Water Harbour comes into operation early in 1961.

Further discussions have taken place between the Government and the Barbados Workers' Union and the Sugar Producers' Federation of Barbados on proposals for establishing a Provident Fund for workers employed in the sugar industry. Certain moneys have since 1956 been set aside annually towards this fund instead of being paid in as sugar levies to the Sugar Industry Price Stabilisation Fund.

In December, 1959, a final payment was made to coopers and porters displaced in 1958 by the bulk shipment of fancy molasses. This brought to a total of \$191,682.00 the amounts paid to these workers from the Fancy Molasses Industry Fund. Efforts continue to be made to place in employment those who have not yet managed to find work.

There was a series of stoppages of work in the sugar industry from April to May, 1958, involving 18,000 workers, causing a lost of nearly 170,000 man-days and culminating in a dispute between the Barbados Workers' Union and the Sugar Producers' Federation. This dispute was referred to a Board of Inquiry by the Governor-in-Executive Committee. As a result of the Board's recommendations the matter was finally settled. Minor disputes which arose during the period under review were all settled by negotiation.

The amendment and consolidation of labour legislation in the light of an investigation carried out by an official of the International Labour Office has been proceeded with. The Quarries Act was amended in 1958, and the new Factories Act was amended and brought into operation in September, 1959.

Two Wages Councils were set up in 1958—one for workers in the shirt and garment industry and the other for shop assistants.

Unemployment continues to be one of the gravest problems which the island faces. Since the last survey conducted in 1955 it is estimated that over 13,000 new jobs have been created by the 1955–60 Development Plan and by permanent emigration. An accurate picture of the situation will be obtained from the 1960 population census. 1,334 persons were placed in local employment by the Employment Exchange in 1958 and 1,239 in 1959, as compared with 819 persons in 1956 and 2,064 in 1957. In addition the Youth Employment Officer placed 253 young persons in employment in 1958 and 280 in 1959.

Permanent and temporary emigration continued to provide an important outlet for the surplus labour force. 2,930 persons left the island in 1958 and 3,204 in 1959 to take up or seek permanent employment overseas. In addition 755 workers went to the U.S.A. in 1958 and 1,128 in 1959 under the Farm Labour Programme. This programme is a scheme for temporary migration to the U.S.A. for agricultural work under contract in which Barbados participates together with other British territories of the Caribbean area. Altogether in the two years under review 8,017 persons left the island in search of work.

Permanent emigration continued to be directed almost entirely to the United Kingdom although due to the employment situation there, there was a considerable reduction in jobs available in 1958 and early 1959. 1,242 workers migrated to the United Kingdom in 1958 and 1,154 in 1959. The Barbadian Immigrants' Liaison Service in the United Kingdom continued to be of value in investigating employment opportunities and in assisting with the problems faced by the emigrants in the United Kingdom. In

addition, the Government continued to provide loans to assist workers to emigrate. Amounts totalling \$179,864 were advanced to 552 persons in 1958 and \$176,222 to 548 persons in 1959.

Under the scheme for the emigration of domestic servants to Canada, 40 girls emigrated in 1958 and 42 in 1959. New openings overseas continued to be sought and at the end of the period under review enquiries were being made in Dominica, British Honduras, the U.S. Virgin Islands and the Federal Republic of Germany.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES

At the end of 1958 the new Pioneer Industries Act came into operation. This provided concessions as generous as any in the West Indies. In the period under review, three companies with a total capital of \$2½ million were declared pioneer manufacturers. These firms expect to have an annual turnover of \$2½ million and to employ 238 people.

The Barbados Development Board in addition to its loan activities undertook a substantial amount of advertising and also started work on constructing factories on its industrial estate which was laid out in 12 factory sites. At the end of the period under review, work had started on the construction of two of the factories. Up to the 31st December, 1959, the Board made nineteen loans to industrialists totalling \$543,150.

Also during 1958 the Hotel Aids Act, 1956, was amended to provide greater concessions, the Barbados Development Act, 1955, was amended to enable the Board to advance money for the construction of hotels, and a Tourist Board was set up under the provisions of the Tourist Board Act, 1958, to promote the industry.

In 1958 and 1959 the Development Board advanced \$583,000 to eleven hoteliers, while in the financial years 1958-59 and 1959-60, \$362,436 was spent on promotion through the Publicity Committee and the new Tourist Board which replaced it. In 1958 and 1959, 55,194 tourists visited the island. In addition, 76 cruise ships carrying 32,636 passengers called here. The gross hard currency earnings of this industry in the period under review are estimated at \$13.3 million W.I. It is estimated that the total earnings of the industry were about double that.

The Barbados Gulf Oil Company continued their search for oil and drilled a test well to a depth of 15,077 feet. This well however proved non-commercial and was abandoned in February, 1959.

During the period under review there was one appeal to the Supreme Court from a decision of the Public Utilities Board, by the Natural Gas Corporation in the case of the rates fixed by the Corporation. A new rates schedule which was prepared under the direction of the Chief Justice came into force in July, 1959.

The Natural Gas Corporation has proceeded with the renewal and extension of the gas mains system. This has resulted in a reduction from 52% in 1957 to 34% in 1959 in the amount of gas lost from leakages. In December 1959 the Corporation acquired a new gas well with a daily production of nearly 800,000 cubic feet of gas and 14 barrels of oil.

SUBSIDIES, PRICE CONTROL AND IMPORTS

SUBSIDISATION of imported rice and locally produced brown sugar was continued in 1958 and 1959. In 1959 the subsidy was removed from imported pickled pork.

Price controls are maintained on certain drugs and on certain essential commodities, mostly foodstuffs. In September, 1959, controls were re-imposed on commeal, salted fish and English potatoes because of price increases resulting from shortages of these commodities.

In accordance with the general liberalisation policies of the United Kingdom and the countries of the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation, controls were removed between July and December, 1959, from the importation of most commodities from all sources, with the exception of China, Japan and Soviet-Bloc countries.

AGRICULTURE, FISHING AND LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT

THE Government's agricultural policy is aimed at increasing productivity and diversifying agricultural production. It seeks to achieve these by the following methods:

- (a) the conservation of the soil and the maintenance and improvement of soil fertility;
- (b) the maintenance of a sound animal husbandry industry as an integral part of the farming system;
- (c) the encouragement of the production of local food crops, especially green vegetables;
- (d) the improvement and development of the fishing industry;
- (e) the control of pests and crop diseases and the improvement of crop yields by selection and breeding;
- (f) the stimulation of cooperative ventures, especially among small holders and fishermen.

The economy of the island is based on the sugar industry, the chief factors being the size of the crop and the price obtained. In 1958 the island produced 152,847.4 tons of sugar and in 1959, 184,152.5 tons. The negotiated price paid under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement in 1958 was \$210.40 (W.I.) per ton and in 1959 it was \$216.48 (W.I.). This agreement has been extended to 1965.

A new technique of hybridisation has been introduced at the B.W.I. Central Cane Breeding Station, resulting in appreciable savings in time and labour. The testing of potential commercial varieties has been continued and associated research in various aspects of breeding and seedling evaluation in respect of the sugar cane has been undertaken both in the field and in the laboratory.

A scheme for conserving the badly eroded areas in the Scotland District of the island, which comprises approximately 23 square miles or about one-seventh of the island's land surface was given a further impetus by the enactment of the Scotland District (Soil Conservation) Act in 1958. The legislation was enacted to confer the necessary legal authority and requisite legal machinery to ensure the effective execution of soil conservation measures. The administrative authority for soil conservation measures in the area is vested in the Director of Agriculture, who is advised by a Board set up under the Act in order to ensure the co-operation of the local agricultural community.

During 1958 soil conservation work in the Scotland District was mainly directed towards exploring methods of soil management suitable for use on badly eroded areas caused mainly by soil slipping induced by the soil becoming saturated with spring water. This entailed attempts to drain away spring and seepage water through a system of gabion drains, associated with a system of ridge cultivation which had been used with success elsewhere on slipping clay areas. After more than a year of exploratory field work and staff training, it was possible during 1959 with an adequate supply of earth-moving equipment to launch out on a more comprehensive programme of work.

The extension work of the Department of Science and Agriculture continued to play an important part in the dissemination of agricultural knowledge and practices to small farmers. Much useful work has been done in this direction through small farmers groups and co-operative societies. There has been a rapid growth in the development of credit unions in the island but the development of purely agricultural co-operatives has been much slower. The agricultural instructors place much emphasis on the production of food crops and steps have been under consideration for improving

marketing facilities apart from the construction of market buildings. The Miscellaneous Controls Act, 1958 became effective on the 1st June, 1959 and replaced the Local Food Production (Defence) Control Order of 1942. This legislation empowered a Competent Authority to determine and to maintain control over the acreage planted in certain food crops and the number of livestock required to be kept on plantations.

A scheme for the mechanical cultivation of small holdings on an island wide basis was formulated towards the end of 1959 for introduction in the beginning of 1960. Small farmers are expected to derive considerable benefit from its operations. Credit facilities to small farmers are available through the Peasants' Loan Bank.

Investigational work was carried out on the Central Livestock Station and on the District Agricultural Stations on pangola grass development. This is an important part of the Government's programme for livestock and dairy development with its great potential for reducing the cost of feeding. Pangola grass paddocks have been established and maximum production obtained by strip grazing with electric fences. Animal breeding work at the Central Livestock Station continued with the use of artificial insemination methods. Experimental work is to be carried out on beef type cattle suitable for local conditions, and on the improvement of the Black Belly sheep as well as investigational work in animal care and nutrition.

The fishing fleet contained approximately 451 mechanically propelled boats at the 31st December, 1959, 141 of which were put into operation during the period under review. Out of the total number of boats in operation, 308 have been assisted with the purchase of marine diesel engines through the Government loan scheme. An amount of \$477,356.81 was loaned up to the 31st March, 1958. This was increased to \$624,624.89 by the 31st March, 1959. The amount repaid to the 31st March, 1959, was \$193,219.89. The recorded landings of fish through the markets at Bridgetown, Speightstown and Oistins were 1,504,334 lbs. in 1958 and 1,388,958 lbs. in 1959. These records do not take into account fish landed at these centres after 6.00 p.m. nor at other landing points. The total estimated landings are 6,063,900 lbs. in 1958 and 5,860,500 lbs. in 1959.

With the co-operation of the local Fisheries Division, research has been continued by the Bellairs Research Institute of McGill University on the habit and biology of the flying fish.

The programme for the construction of market buildings was initiated by the opening of a market at Fairchild Street in the City in 1958. This proved a great success and the conversion of

an existing rum bond into a market at Cheapside was nearing completion at the end of 1959. The first rural market in the island was opened at Six Roads in St. Philip in 1959. The Markets and Slaughterhouses Act of 1958 embodies the requisite legislation for the control of the markets. The improvement in marketing facilities has provided an incentive to farmers throughout the island to produce greater quantities of ground provisions and green vegetables, apart from the operation of the powers of the Competent Authority under the Miscellaneous Controls Act, 1958 to require planting of food crops to be done.

EDUCATION

On 1st September, 1958, a separate Ministry of Education was established and the portfolio formerly held by the Premier was entrusted to the Honourable L. St.A. Thome.

The programme for providing additional accommodation in the primary schools was continued. As a result, 1,200 additional places were provided during the financial year 1958-59. New nutrition rooms, workshops and domestic science rooms were set up at some of the schools.

The new Combermere School buildings at Waterford with accommodation for 720 boys were completed and two laboratory classrooms with capacity for 60 pupils were fitted up for use at the Lodge School.

In 1959-60 the new St. Silas Senior School was built to replace the old school building and provide another 150 places. Additional accommodation was also provided at the St. Matthias Boys' School and the St. John Baptist Girls' School, 120 and 80 respectively.

Extensions at the Alleyne School and the Alexandra School provided 270 additional secondary grammar school places.

Construction work at the Pine Secondary Modern School continued and the school is now expected to open in September, 1960 with accommodation for 720 pupils.

In February, 1958, Dr. Elsa Walters and Mr. S. A. Hammond, C.M.G. were invited by the Government to review the function, policy and organisation of the Erdiston Training College. Their report was submitted in July, 1958. It is expected that plans for increasing the supply of trained teachers from the College will be implemented during the academic year beginning in September 1960.

In 1959 arrangements were made for a screening test to be taken by all pupils between the ages of 10.6 and 12.6 who were seeking admission to the grammar schools. In accordance with the recommendations of the Petter Report this test aims at the

goal of a single and common examination for admission to all secondary schools.

A course was initiated at the Technical Institute for boys between the ages of 15 and 17. It entails a selection of pupils from the Secondary Modern Schools for a year's pre-apprenticeship training.

The Government Scholarships and Exhibitions Act, passed during 1959, in addition to providing five Barbados Scholarships includes provision for the award of exhibitions and grants in lieu of scholarships. One of the chief features of the Act makes provision for the girls' scholarship to be reserved as far as possible for girls by offering an award at exhibition standard.

POPULATION PROBLEMS, HEALTH AND RURAL WELFARE

THE Barbados Family Planning Association is now fairly established in its own headquarters at the Enmore Health Centre. With increased financial assistance from the Government the Association has been able to intensify its programme during the period under review. In March, 1958, Dr. Christopher Tietze, whose services were made available to Barbados in 1956 by the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration, returned to the island and carried out a follow-up study of a number of cases in order to evaluate more accurately the effectiveness of the Family Planning Service.

A Master Plan for the New General Hospital was approved and the "Deanery", which was for a number of years the official residence of the Rector of St. Michael, was purchased by the Government to provide the site of the New Hospital. The project has been entrusted to Captain K. J. Tomlin, O.B.E., Director of Public Works, who will be assisted by a team of Consulting Engineers. Construction of the New Hospital started in September, 1959. The total cost of the project is estimated at \$5,850,000. A Colonial Development and Welfare grant of \$418,824 has been made towards the construction of the New Hospital.

Work on the construction of the first District Hospital for the island at Oistins, Christ Church, commenced during 1959 and at the end of the year the building to house the Out-patient Clinic has been completed.

Two Public Health Inspectors who had been granted W.H.O. Fellowships returned to Barbados during 1959 and started work on the establishment of a Public Health Engineering Unit with a casting shed for the manufacture of pre-cast concrete units for latrines.

A special drill for sinking bored hole latrines was provided for this Environmental Sanitation programme by the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.

The Public Health Laboratory at Enmore has undertaken two additional services, i.e., the testing of tuberculosis germs for resistance to the drugs now freely used in the treatment of tuberculosis, and the more frequent bacteriological testing of the water supply. It is now possible to test the water daily and the results of the tests show that the water which is being delivered to the remotest points of the island is bacteriologically safe for drinking.

Additional equipment received from U.N.I.C.E.F. for the Health Centres during 1959 includes dental units for the Health Centres at Enmore and Six Cross Roads. These units are intended for the extension of the school dental services.

The International Co-operation Administration of the United States of America has made available to Barbados the services of a Handicraft Specialist for a period of not less than one year to advise on the Handicraft Development programme started in 1955.

The first floor of Queen's House at Queen's Park has been converted into a small Civic Theatre with funds provided from the Rural Amenities Fund and it is expected that the Theatre will be in operation soon.

The programme of improvement of amenities in the rural areas has continued particularly in respect of the improvement of playing field and other recreational facilities and in the provision of communal latrines and baths.

OTHER EVENTS

EARLY in 1958, The Governor-General of the West Indies His Excellency Lord Hailes, paid his first official visit to the island. While here he made a brief tour of the island and attended an afternoon display by the Royal Marines and the local Police Force.

After an extended term of office, Brigadier Sir Robert Arundell left the island on pre-retirement leave on 7th July, 1959. He went over to the Federal Capital and acted for a short while as Governor-General. The new Governor Sir John Stow, former Chief Secretary of Jamaica, was sworn in with all the traditional ceremony on the morning of October 8, 1959.

A portrait of Sir Grantley Adams, for twenty-four years a member of the local Assembly and for twelve years political leader of the island, was presented to the Legislature in honour of the great Barbadian who had been made first Federal Prime Minister.

A Government Information Service was established as a department under the Ministry of the Premier in November, 1958.

Race riots in the Notting Hill area in England hurried the Premier abroad during September, 1958. He went to the Colonial Office as intercessor for Barbadians living in England.

The Premier and a delegation were back in London during July 1959, and their talks with the Colonial Office resulted in a proposed new constitution giving the island almost complete internal self-government.

In 1956 the Cost of Living Allowance voted to Civil Servants was discontinued; but after a lapse of three years, the Legislature again voted money for the Allowance to be revived as from April 1959.

Pre-Lenten celebrations took the form of Carnival, West Indian style during 1958, and the Local Junior Chamber of Commerce spared no pains in establishing it as a yearly event.

In January, 1959, four English balloonists landed here at Crane Beach after setting out from the Canary Islands in "The Small World". They were 'Bushy' Eiloart, Tim Eiloart, Rosemary and Colin Mudie. A rousing welcome was given them.

During 1958 and 1959, H.M.S. Troubridge paid a few visits, while H.M.S. Ulster made a call in March, 1959.

The United States training ship "Intrepid" spent a week-end here in November, 1958. A group of planes came back to give a display after the departure of the ship. Unfortunately, one of the planes developed engine trouble and the pilot had to parachute into the sea. He suffered no injuries except delay shock. A maritime Administration Training ship "The State of Maine" paid a short call in February, 1959.

On 21st October, 1958, B.O.A.C. inaugurated an Atlantic Service from London to Barbados via Bermuda.

During February, 1959, Rediffusion sponsored the first Television Show on the island. Local artistes took part and the Premier was televised as he opened the historic show.

Inter-territorial sport was quite interesting again; the famous Brandon Trophy was played here in March, 1959. Jamaica won the series. In the following November, Trinidad carried off the honours in a series of triangular water polo matches.

There was the usual measure of cricket in the island. In 1958, A West Indian team toured Pakistan and won in a hard fought series.

In December, 1959, a M.C.C. team under Peter May started its West Indies tour in Barbados.

Although there was a heavy drought in 1958, and a wastage of crops by cane fires in 1959, the island has been able to keep a steady economic position. Constitutional progress has been truly considerable.

PART II

Chapter 1: Population

In 1931, the total population of Barbados was 156,312, made up of 62,978 males and 93,334 females. In April, 1946, the West Indian census placed the population at 192,800 of whom 85,727 were males and 107,073 were females. A comparison of the figures for 1931 and 1946 shows an increase of 36,488 persons in the span of 15 years. That trend has continued.

On the 31st December, 1958, the estimated population of the island was 236,812 and on the 31st December, 1959, it was 240,799, comprising 112,248 males and 128,551 females. Since the census of April, 1946, there has been an increase of 47,999 persons.

Barbados has a high density of population—1,450 persons per square mile according to the latest calculation.

There were 1,032 marriages in 1958 and 1,019 in 1959, compared with 1,108 in 1957. These figures include marriages performed by religious denominations as well as by Civil Magistrates. The marriage rate per 1,000 was 4.4 in 1958 and 4.3 in 1959.

In 1958 the number of divorces was 46 and in 1959 it was 47.

VITAL STATISTICS

There was a slight drop in the rate of births per 1,000 persons in the years 1958 and 1959; the number of deaths showed a steady decline. The figures for the last five years are:

Year	Births			Deaths	
	No.	Rate per 1,000	% of Illegitimate	No.	Rate per 1,000
1955	7,593	33.3	61.5	2,887	12.7
1956	7,082	30.9	62.3	2,430	10.6
1957	7,314	31.7	62.3	2,469	10.7
1958	7,115	30.3	62.6	2,298	9.8
1959	7,110	29.8	62.6	2,084	8.7

The infant mortality rates of children under one year per 1,000 live births for the past five years are as follows:

1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
134	97	87	82	71

The maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live births was 2.95 in 1958, and 2.25 in 1959.

Migration

	<i>Arrivals</i>		<i>Departures</i>	
	1958	1959	1958	1959
By Sea	4,898	6,518	6,106	7,280
By air	30,737	36,992	29,761	36,729
Total ..	35,635	43,510	35,867	44,549

Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

OCCUPATIONS

BARBADOS remained predominantly an agricultural community dependent for the most part on sugar production which occupied approximately four-sevenths of the island's arable acreage. Moreover, the cultivation and harvesting of sugar cane and the processing of the cane into sugar and fancy molasses remained the greatest single source of employment.

The export trade was again dominated by sugar and its by-products. For example, excluding the value of re-exports, the value of sugar and molasses exported in 1958 amounted to 88.4% of the value of all exports while the value of sugar, molasses, rum and sugar confectioneries amounted to 95.4%. The export pattern in respect of 1959 remained unchanged, sugar and molasses accounting for 88.7% of the value of exports while sugar, molasses, rum and sugar confectionery represented 94.3%.

During the period under review, the general employment pattern of the island remained the same. Approximately 23,000 workers were employed on the 217 sugar estates during the reaping season

while work was found for about 3,200 workers in the sugar and syrup factories which numbered 27 in 1958 and 25 in 1959.

In addition, there was about 10,000 small holdings of less than 10 acres each which provided gainful occupation for their owners for at least part of the year. No figures are available in respect of the number of workers employed by such owners on their holdings.

Sugar cane, like all plantation products is seasonable, consequently on sugar plantations employment fluctuates between an "in-crop" period from January to June and an "out-of-crop" period from July to December. In 1958 employment on sugar plantations reached its peak of 21,249 in May, while the lowest number of persons was employed during the month of December, the number being 14,803. In 1959 the highest number of persons employed on sugar estates was 20,923 during the month of February while the lowest number of 13,984 workers were employed during June. Corresponding figures in respect of the sugar and syrup factories indicate that for 1958 employment reached its zenith during March when the number of persons employed was 2,926 and it dropped to its lowest ebb during the month of August, when 1,320 were employed. Similar figures for 1959 were 2,539 in April and 1,099 during the month of January.

The distribution of workers among the main occupations during this period was estimated as follows:

			<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Sugar Plantation	..	..	11,500	11,500
Sugar Factories	..	..	3,000	200
Domestic and other Personal Services	..	..	2,500	11,500
Retail and Wholesale Trades	..	..	5,000	7,000
Construction	..	..	7,000	300
Transport and Communications	..	..	3,000	100
Manufacturing and Repairing (Machinery and Vehicles)	..	..	2,000	—
Minor Industries	..	..	2,700	1,000

The absence of an accurate unemployment registration system is a factor which makes it difficult to assess the extent of unemployment, under-employment or seasonal fluctuations in employment, but from estimates of employment on the sugar plantations and in the sugar and syrup factories, it is estimated that during 1958 and 1959 seasonal unemployment in these undertakings during the out-of-crop period was approximately 9,000

The Farm Labour programme for the recruitment of workers for agricultural work on contract on American farms continued.

At the beginning of 1958, 1,564 workers were under contract. During that year, 755 workers were engaged while 1,090 were repatriated. At the end of 1958 out of a total of 7,433 British West Indians, there were 1,223 Barbadian workers in the U.S.A. During 1959, 1,128 were engaged and 913 repatriated, leaving 1,446 Barbadian workers in the U.S.A. on contract out of the total of 8,626 British West Indians.

The Regional Labour Board, a regional Government agency continued to maintain a Liaison Service for all W.I. workers engaged in employment in the U.S.A.

During 1958 and 1959, 83 trained domestics left the Colony under the Scheme implemented through the aegis of the Canadian Government. These women who became eligible for permanent residence in Canada after the completion of one year's service were all selected through the Employment Exchange of the Labour Department.

During recent years there was practically no recruitment of workers for Aruba and Curacao, employment being found only for one domestic servant in Curacao in 1959. In 1958, 25 workers in Curacao had their employment terminated on account of departmental re-organisation while 6 workers returned home from Aruba. In 1959 there were a further 18 repatriations from Curacao and 6 from Aruba.

During the period under review, emigration to the U.K. continued, but on a lesser scale than in 1956 and 1957. In 1958, 359 workers were recruited by the Employment Exchange for work in hotels, private households, hospitals, canteens and transport. In 1959, a further 464 were sponsored by Government for similar occupations. Eight hundred and eight-nine (889) persons in 1958 and 2,353 in 1959 left for the United Kingdom independent of Government sponsorship. Workers sponsored by Government were distributed among the following occupations in 1958 and 1959:

			1958	1959
Clerks (L.C.C.) ..	..	..	—	2
Hotels ..	..	..	58	100
London Transport	..	..	108	230
Private Domestics	..	..	13	17
British Railways ..	..	..	44	3
Canteen Workers ..	..	..	27	8
Nurses ..	..	..	103	103
Hospital Workers ..	..	..	6	1
			<u>359</u>	<u>464</u>

The Barbadian Immigrants' Liaison Service in the U.K. continued to operate and cater to the welfare of Barbadian Immigrants in that country.

The Employment Exchange, which was established in 1955 to assist in placing persons in local employment, continued to play an important part in the placement of persons in such employment to the extent that there was an increase in the number of persons in 1959, 1,332 as against 1,239 in 1958. An increase is also revealed in the number of persons who remained on the Live Register at the end of 1959, 1,759 as compared with 1,162 at the end of the previous year. There were also 4,708 persons registered during 1959 as against 3,151 in 1958.

With regard to figures of unemployment in the island, a survey of employment and unemployment was carried out by the Institute of Social and Economic Research of the U.C.W.I. during 1955. Government has implemented some of the recommendations and is considering the remainder of the findings of the survey. The Youth Employment Service which was set up in September, 1954 also continued to function and placed 253 young persons in employment in 1958 and 280 in 1959.

NURSING SELECTION COMMITTEE

THE Nursing Selection Committee continued its activities during the period under review and as a result, one hundred and three (103) persons were sent during 1958 and the same number again in 1959 to hospitals in the United Kingdom as student nurses, mental nurses, pupil assistant nurses and nursing auxiliaries. At the end of December, 1959, the total number of persons selected by the Nursing Selection Committee was 519.

Government continued to advance loans to defray transportation expenses to some of these persons proceeding to employment in the United Kingdom and elsewhere. In 1958 loans totalling \$177,515 were granted to 552 persons for this purpose while in 1959 loans amounting to \$186,393 were granted to 591 persons. Since the inception of this scheme in September, 1954, 4,204 loans totalling \$1,331,057 have been made of which \$922,845 were repaid at the end of December, 1959.

WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

On the recommendations of a Board of Enquiry, workers in the sugar industry received an increase of 6% on the 1957 basic wage rates with effect from 1st January, 1959. In addition these workers also received a 7% *ad hoc* bonus of crop earnings over and above

the normal production bonus of 8.38% provided for in the Agreement between the Sugar Producers' Federation and the Barbados Workers' Union.

In 1959 three new Agreements concerning wage rates and conditions of employment were signed by representatives of the Sugar Producers' Federation of Barbados and representatives of the Barbados Workers' Union. The production bonus on crop earnings paid under the Agreement was 17½%.

In Appendices II and III are set out wage rates in respect of the principal industries, occupations and services during the years 1958 and 1959.

During 1958, Produce Porters and Carters received an increase of 6% as well as a further payment of 6¢ for every ton of sugar handled by them for the year. Stevedores, lightermen, ships' watchmen, steamer warehouse porters and tally clerks, lumber yard porters and carters, employees of the Barbados Telephone Co., Barbados Rediffusion Service Ltd., and British American Tobacco Co. Ltd., also received increases. Other workers receiving increases in 1959 were Lumber Yard porters and carters, produce porters and carters, employees of the Barbados Light & Power Co., foundry workers and taxi drivers.

Government approved the payment of a Cost of Living Allowance to its employees with effect from 1st April, 1959, at the following rates:

- (a) In the case of monthly paid employees at the rate of \$108 per annum;
- (b) In the case of weekly paid employees at the rate of \$2.08 per week;
- (c) In the case of daily paid employees and watchmen at the rate of 35¢ a day or period;
- (d) In the case of hourly paid employees at the rate of 4½¢ an hour.

COST OF LIVING

At the beginning of 1958, the Index of Retail Prices stood at 105.4 and after a slight fluctuation throughout the year at December it stood at 106.2. During 1959 however, the Index rose steadily reaching its highest point of 108.9 in August and at the end of the year it stood at 108.7.

Appendix IV shows the Index of Retail Prices from January, 1958 to December, 1959 together with the corresponding group indices.

Appendix V shows the prices at the middle and end of 1958 of the principal food stuffs included in the Index of Retail Prices.

Appendix VI shows the prices at the middle and end of 1959 and the principal food stuffs included in the Index of Retail Prices.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

Head Office

One Labour Commissioner
One Assistant Labour Commissioner
Five Labour Officers
One Senior Clerk
Four Long Grade Clerks
One Secretary
Two Stenographer-Typists
One Messenger

Nursing Selection Committee

One Nursing Secretary (Part time)
One Female Clerk-Typist (Temporary)

Employment Exchange

One Manager
One Youth Employment Officer
Two Long Grade Clerks
Three Clerks (Temporary)
One Female Clerk
One Stenographer, Grade B
One Typist (Temporary)
One Messenger

Emigration Loans Section

One Manager (Temporary)
Four Clerks (Temporary)
One Typist (Temporary)
One Messenger (Temporary)

United States Workers' Organisation

One Chief Clerk (Temporary)
One Senior Clerk (Temporary)
Three Junior Clerks (Temporary)
One Messenger (Temporary)
One Messenger (Part time)

The function of the Department include the fostering of good industrial relations, including the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes, and assistance to industry in the establishment of voluntary negotiating machinery; the collection, preparation

and publication of labour statistics which include wages, hours of work and conditions of employment, the operation of an Employment Exchange, a Youth Employment Service, the supervision and the weighing of sugar canes; assistance in the selection of workers for employment overseas, and the administration and the enforcement of labour legislation including the inspection of factories, quarries, shops, etc.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

THE Labour Department continued to play its customary role in the establishing, fostering and maintaining of harmonious industrial relations in the island. During 1958 and 1959, 119 conciliation meetings were held at the Department between Employers' representatives and the Barbados Workers' Union to discuss various matters in connection with wages and working conditions for workers in the sugar industry.

The Barbados Workers' Union remained the principal bargaining body representing workers and participated in all of the conciliation meetings held in the Labour Department.

The Barbados Workers' Union also opened its new Headquarters during 1959, and in the same year instituted a Trade Union Course for shop stewards.

During 1958, Wages Councils were set up in the Shirt and Garment Industry and for shop assistants throughout the island by Order of the Governor-in-Executive Committee under Section 3(2)(a) of the Wages Council Act, 1955. The Governor-in-Executive Committee can order the establishment of a Wages Council in any industry when he is of the opinion that no adequate machinery exists therein for the effective regulation of wages and conditions of employment.

Both Wages Councils have submitted proposals to the Governor-in-Executive Committee which were under consideration at the end of the period.

The number of Trades Unions remained the same. They were 8 in number, comprising 5 employers' associations and 3 workers' organisations. The names of the registered Trade Unions, the dates on which they were registered and their membership up to the end of 1959 are given below:

<i>Workers' Union</i>	<i>Date Registered</i>	<i>Paid up Membership</i>
Barbados Workers' Union	31. 9.41	12,000
Association of Assistant Teachers		
in Secondary Schools	31. 9.49	94
Transport and General Workers Union ..	27.10.53	700

<i>Employers' Associations</i>	<i>Date Registered</i>	<i>Paid up Membership</i>
Sugar Producers' Federation ..	8.12.45	199
Shipping and Mercantile Association ..	11. 5.45	37
Hotel and Catering Trade Association..	24. 8.56	29
Manufacturing and Allied Industries Association	30. 8.56	29
United Taxi Owners Association ..	18.11.57	35

Trade Disputes 1958-59

DURING 1958 prolonged unofficial stoppages of work in the sugar industry marred the reaping season. After several meetings were held at domestic level the dispute was referred to the Labour Department. Both sides were intractable in their claims and negotiations broke down. The matter was then referred to His Excellency the Governor who decided to set up a Board of Enquiry under the provisions of the Trade Disputes (Arbitration and Enquiry) Act.

On 6th May, 1958, a Board comprising the Honourable A. M. Lewis, Q.C. as Chairman, Messrs. O. C. Dyce and J. S. B. Dear as members, was appointed with the following terms of reference:

"To enquire into the matter connected with the dispute in the sugar industry in the island, to wit, the wages to be paid to workers in the said industry in respect of the year 1958 and to make recommendations thereon."

After the Board submitted its findings agreement was then reached. One of the recommendations of the Board's report was that full enquiry should be made into the sugar industry. In that connection, Mr. A. F. McKenzie, Agricultural Adviser to the Federal Government of the West Indies was appointed to serve as a Board of Enquiry under the Commission of Enquiry Act, 1908 (1908-3). Mr. McKenzie's report was released on 3rd December, 1958. In 1959, apart from a few minor unofficial stoppages in the sugar industry during the reaping season harmonious relations existed.

LABOUR LEGISLATION

DURING 1958 and 1959 the following legislation affecting labour was enacted:

- (1) The Wages Council (Shirt and Garment Manufacture) Order, 1958.
- (2) The Wages Council (Shops) Order, 1958.
- (3) Bank Holidays (Amendment) Act, 1958 (1958-44)
- (4) The Quarries (Amendment) Act, 1958
- (5) The Apprenticeship Bursaries (Amendment) Act, 1958 (1958-25)

- | | |
|---|--|
| (6) The Factories (Amendment) Act, 1959 (1959-29) | } Proclaimed by
His Excellency
The Governor in
September, 1959. |
| (7) The Factories Act, 1956, (1956-58) | |
| (8) The Factories Regulations, 1958. | |
| (9) Wages Councils (Conditions of Office) Regulations, 1959. | |
| (10) (Commissions of Enquiry) (Meetings and Procedure) Regulations, 1959. | |
| (11) Wages Councils (Notices) Regulations, 1959. | |
| (12) Wages Councils (Notices) No. 2, 1959. | |

SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

DURING 1958, 69 factory accidents, 35 fewer than in 1957 were reported to the Labour Department. Seven were fatal. Four hundred and twenty-one accidents to non-factory workers, 367 of which occurred in agriculture, were also reported.

During 1959, there were 41 factory accidents, of which one was fatal. The other accidents, the majority of which occurred in agriculture numbered 381, 3 of these being fatal.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

DURING 1958, the Board of Industrial Training which administered the programme of Apprenticeship Training, was replaced by the Apprenticeship Board, consequent upon the amendment of the Apprenticeship Bursaries Act, 1928.

In 1958, 155 apprentices were undergoing training and 42 completed their course of training. In 1959, 157 apprentices were undergoing training while 18 completed their training.

The Technical Institute still continued its activities and its enrolment amounted to 378 in 1958 and 461 in 1959.

During the period under review the Government Housecraft Centre continued to train young persons in domestic science. There were four additional branches and in 1958, 237 persons were given training and 231 certificates were issued, while in 1959, 886 persons received training and 270 certificates were presented.

The Girls' Industrial Union which has been functioning since 1912 continued to play its part in the training of young women and girls in handicraft, cookery and commercial subjects.

DEEP WATER HARBOUR

IN 1957 a contract for the construction of a Deep Water Harbour was awarded to Messrs. Richard Costain Ltd. During 1958, some 300 local persons were employed on this project and some 800 in 1959. At the end of 1959 work on this construction was proceeding ahead of the scheduled time of completion (June 1961).

Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

STATISTICAL SERVICE

IN November, 1955, Mr. Dudley Seers was appointed by the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration to advise on the establishment of a Statistical Service in Barbados (and on statistical work in the small islands of the British West Indies). His report No. TAA/BAR/3 was prepared for the Government of Barbados and published on 2nd July, 1958.

In this Report Mr. Seers recommended that a Statistical Service should be established in Barbados and this was done in 1956. A Statistical Act was passed by the Legislature in 1958 to give the Department legal authority.

The Department now deals with statistics formerly handled by separate Government Departments and its fields of enquiry have been steadily widened. These include statistics of Population, Trade, Industry, Public Finance, Tourism and Migration, Income Tax, National Income Accounts and the Retail Price Index.

Several surveys are being or are about to be carried out and the Department is responsible for the taking of the Population Census, 1960.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

TOTAL revenue and expenditure for the years 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60 were as follows:

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	\$	\$
1957-58	20,684,883	19,270,987
1958-59	23,761,801	20,723,432
1959-60*	22,631,433	22,671,109

The main heads of revenue for these years were as follows:

Head	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60*
	\$	\$	\$
Customs and Excise Duties ..	9,617,945	9,666,848	10,483,200
Taxation	7,951,710	10,739,504	8,867,000
Licences	179,522	242,519	254,070
Fines	11,953	19,793	21,050
Rents and Royalties	78,507	81,385	81,133
Carried Forward ..	17,839,637	20,750,049	19,706,453

* Revised Estimate

<i>Head</i>	1957-58 \$	1958-59 \$	1959-60* \$
<i>Brought Forward</i> ..	17,839,637	20,750,049	19,706,453
Interest and Redemption	108,775	113,752	181,542
Commercial Undertakings ..	116,996	107,400	124,851
Government Departments ..	2,356,197	2,452,129	2,543,267
Special Receipts	263,278	338,471	75,320
	<u>20,684,883</u>	<u>23,761,801</u>	<u>22,631,433</u>

The main heads of expenditure for the three years were as follows:

<i>Head</i>	1957-58 \$	1958-59 \$	1959-60* \$
Governor	71,371	56,528	58,724
Secretariat	242,969	256,532	276,105
Accountant General ..	75,480	68,816	71,821
Auditor General	60,548	65,785	81,006
Harbour and Shipping ..	136,745	140,429	158,216
Customs	335,005	344,076	465,616
Printing Office	79,220	126,350	147,325
Legal	34,084	35,341	48,938
Markets	58,824	69,705	94,977
Fire Brigade	120,262	128,496	141,457
Lighthouses	21,219	21,159	22,634
Registration	41,166	57,375	65,937
Legislature	176,602	168,036	180,378
Judiciary	245,799	239,554	271,869
Police	1,237,424	1,247,045	1,288,757
Prisons	165,111	172,632	171,387
Industrial Schools	81,025	80,747	87,437
Federation	194,431	850,196	815,532
Ecclesiastical	123,528	123,528	123,528
Education	3,278,161	3,254,841	3,558,320
Science and Agriculture ..	719,908	816,948	826,972
Public Library	65,953	83,479	83,558
Medical	2,208,209	2,406,623	2,533,395
Barbados Regiment	92,340	101,250	114,357
Public Works	436,282	441,327	505,298
Pensions	1,017,365	1,183,941	1,198,196
Charges of Debt	461,435	647,248	757,725
Subsidies and Grants	614,807	472,539	822,664
Miscellaneous Services ..	948,254	804,942	1,379,248
Inland Revenue	400,312	635,323	615,577
Labour	569,949	461,439	648,671
Highways and Transport ..	<u>1,359,883</u>	<u>1,426,756</u>	<u>1,626,442</u>
<i>Carried Forward</i> ..	<u>15,673,691</u>	<u>16,988,986</u>	<u>19,242,067</u>

*Revised Estimate

<i>Head</i>	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60*
	\$	\$	\$
<i>Brought Forward</i> ..	15,673,691	16,988,986	19,242,067
Civil Aviation ..	130,115	151,977	177,290
Electrical Inspection ..	42,121	38,187	33,666
Housing ..	141,000	97,740	92,605
Transport Services ..	451,976	259,662	190,000
Peasants' Loan Bank ..	26,407	76,429	123,890
Old Age Pensions ..	852,073	845,390	874,840
Statistical Services ..	50,076	56,193	67,160
Waterworks Department ..	996,053	1,060,794	1,044,205
Social Welfare Office ..	28,997	32,838	35,648
Control, Subsidies, etc. ..	378,498	365,236	289,738
Contributions from Revenue ..	500,000	750,000	500,000
	<u>19,270,987</u>	<u>20,723,432</u>	<u>22,671,109</u>

Capital expenditure in 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60 was as follows:

<i>Head</i>	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60*
	\$	\$	\$
Deep Water Harbour..	6,000,000	8,800,000	6,800,000
Housing ...	471,000	403,386	417,396
Development Board ..	250,000	500,000	750,000
Water Supplies ..	561,000	439,740	350,000
Medical Services ..	415,000	140,000	872,750
Education ..	1,140,008	875,803	560,991
Agriculture ..	1,068,996	967,600	1,186,849
Communications ..	928,018	908,475	1,005,216
Miscellaneous ..	491,020	239,403	279,598
Road Transport ..	300,000	626,000	409,000
	<u>11,625,042</u>	<u>13,900,407</u>	<u>12,631,800</u>

PUBLIC DEBT

THE Public Debt at 31st December, 1959, was \$24,978,528, the sinking funds on that date being \$2,783,001, leaving a net Public Debt of \$22,185,527, compared with a Public Debt of \$9,655,728, sinking funds of \$2,250,336 and a net Public Debt of \$7,405,392 on 31st December, 1957. Details of loans are as follows:

*Revised Estimate

<i>Legal Authority</i>	<i>Rate of Interest per annum</i>	<i>Amount outstanding</i>	<i>Date of Redemption</i>	<i>Sinking Fund at 31st December, 1959</i>
Public Loan Act, 1914 and Reimbursement Act, 1914	4%	\$ 52,800	Nov. 1961	\$
Public Loan Act, 1914	4½% } 4½% } 5%	28,800 96,000	July, 1963 Feb. 1964	202,020.42
General Local Loan Act, 1933 and Public Loans (Redemption) Act, 1933	3½% } 3½% }	676,416	1954-64 Jan. 1964	594,180.62
Waterworks Loan Act, 1935	3%	746,400	Feb. 1961.	704,321.54
Education Loan Act, 1935	3%	90,240	1956-66; March, 1966	268,398.56
	3%	33,360	1958-68; April, 1968	
	3½%	154,272	1961-66; April, 1966	
	3%	120,000	1962-67; Sept. 1967	
Waterworks Loan Act, 1941	3½%	169,920	1961-66; April, 1966	121,061.58
Local Loan Act, 1941	3½% } 3%	326,400	1961-66; April, 1966	231,427.02
Public Loans (Redemption) Act, 1942 ..	3½%	411,120	1968-78; March, 1978	212,402.24
Local Loan Act, 1953	4½%	500,000	1978-88; Jan. 31, 1988	197,871.80
	4½%	750,000	1979-89; Jan. 31, 1989	
	4½%	750,000	1979-89; Jan. 31, 1989	
Local Loan Act, 1955	4½%	750,000	1980-1990; Jan. 31, 1990	232,567.40
	5%	2,000,000	1967-72; June 30, 1972	
	5½%	2,000,000	1967-72; Dec. 31, 1972	
	5½%	2,051,000	1968-73; June 30, 1973	
Public Loan Act, 1957	6%	12,403,200	1971-73 March 15, 1973	-
	5½%	868,600	1969-74 Dec. 31, 1974	18,750.00
		24,978,528		2,783,001.18

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Assets and Liabilities at 31st March, 1959 were:

<i>Liabilities</i>				W.I. \$
Special Funds	..	..	..	1,829,548.80
Miscellaneous Funds not applicable to General Revenue but included in Treasury Cash	..			8,118,761.13
Revenue Equalisation Fund Account	..			9,293,207.80
General Revenue Balance	..	..		6,411,774.37
				<hr/>
				\$25,653,292.10
				<hr/>
<i>Assets</i>				W.I. \$
Cash in Treasury	..	..	..	137,489.00
Cash in Banks	..	..	..	3,870,357.49
Due by Crown Agents	..	..	..	11,747,725.14
Advances	..	..	..	620,093.79
Other Accounts Receivable	..	..		3,103,434.68
Investments (market value at 31st March, 1959)				6,174,192.00
				<hr/>
				\$25,653,292.10
				<hr/>

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION

Customs Tariff

Specific rates of duty are imposed whenever practicable though, in view of the Island's dependence upon imported food, the duty on food-stuffs is low, especially on the main commodities.

During 1952, exemption from duty was granted to certain items of food, namely, cattle and animal foods, flour, salted pork imported from British Commonwealth countries, and a reduction of the rate was granted when imported from other sources.

Ad valorem duties range from 1 per cent preferential to 32 per cent general, but on most articles the rates are 10 per cent preferential and 20 per cent general. All rates, both specific and *ad valorem*, are subject to a surtax of 20 per cent, except those on articles named in the Trade Agreement of 1938 between the United Kingdom and the United States of America. *Ad valorem* duty is assessed on the c.i.f. cost of the goods, i.e., the value at the time of importation, including insurance and freight. This method of assessment came into operation during 1952; previously the *ad valorem* duty was assessed on the factory cost of the item.

Exemption from payment of customs' duties is allowed on machinery and apparatus imported for use in the manufacture of sugar, rum, cotton, tobacco, etc. and for irrigating agricultural lands.

Exemption is also granted to fishing tackle, marine engines and spare parts, and machinery and apparatus for the manufacture of cotton yarn and cotton goods from cotton yarn. The 1947 Act enabling the importation free of duty of articles manufactured from Sea Island cotton grown in the British West Indies was given permanent effect by an amending Act in 1955. Fresh fruit, firewood, charcoal, coconuts, lemon and lime juice, which are imported mainly from neighbouring islands, are also exempted from duty.

The baggage, personal and household effects of consuls and consular officers and of public officers appointed or transferred in the service of the Crown are admitted duty free.

Household effects, not exceeding \$600 for any one family, which are imported for personal use and not for sale or exchange, and are proved to the satisfaction of the Comptroller of Customs to have been in the use of the passenger for at least one year prior to importation are also admitted free of duty.

In 1951 the Pioneer Industries (Encouragement) Act was passed.

In 1958 the Pioneer Industries Act was passed. This sought to make provision for the establishment and development of industries not being carried on in this Island on a substantial scale and in aid thereof to grant relief from income tax, rates on trade profits, trade tax, interim traders' licence fees and customs' duties.

In 1958 there was passed an amending Act to the Hotel Aids Act, 1956.

*Yield from Customs Duties**

		1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
		\$	\$	\$
Import Duty ..	..	4,908,363	5,866,617	5,947,067
Surtax ..	..	544,844	656,953	659,182

The excise duty on rum is \$3.90 per proof wine gallon. In addition, there is a distillers' licence fee of 8 cents per gallon on all rum distilled.

The excise duty on beer is 12 cents per gallon of wort of a specific gravity of 1050 degrees.

These are the only items on which excise duty is paid.

*Yield from Excise Duties**

		1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
		\$	\$	\$
On Rum ..	..	1,498,534	1,596,748	1,495,804
On Beer ..	..	185	184	184

*Financial Year.

Other Taxation

The other principal taxes are the package tax and tax on motor spirit and diesel fuel used in road vehicles.

The yield from these taxes is as follows:

	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
	\$	\$	\$
Package Tax	202,873	232,622	241,164
Tax on Motor Spirit and Diesel Fuel ..	1,133,603	1,263,064	1,319,582

The package tax is levied under the Package Tax Act, 1941, by which a levy of 12 cents is made on every parcel of goods, wares and merchandise imported into the island or taken out of bond for consumption in the island. There are certain exemptions. Goods and merchandise arriving in bulk are also subject to package tax in accordance with a schedule which sets out the amount of the article that is deemed to be a package, for example, every 5 cwt. of machinery is considered to be one package and every 500 superficial feet of one inch thickness or less of timber. This tax is collected by the Customs, or if the package arrives by post, by the Post Office.

The tax on Motor Spirit is 26½ cents per wine gallon and is collected from the importer.

Stamp Duties

Stamp duties are imposed under the Stamp Act, 1916. Duty is charged on specific instruments set out in a schedule to the Act. The Registrar is appointed adjudicator to decide the amount of any duty to be charged, with an appeal lying to a Judge of the Supreme Court. In certain cases unstamped or insufficiently stamped instruments may be stamped after execution on payment of the full duty and a penalty of \$24. The penalty may be remitted by the Governor-in-Executive Committee.

Stamp duty (12 cents) is required on any agreement or memorandum above the value of \$24 except for an agreement of wages or the purchase of goods, wares and merchandise. The rate of stamp duty for appraisements of valuation of property varies from 6 cents to \$4.80 depending on the value of the property. The stamp duty on cheques, receipts of \$9.60 or more, and bills of exchange payable on demand is 2 cents.

Other more important stamp duties are:

	\$	¢
Bond for payment of money not exceeding \$240 ..		.60
Bond over \$240 and not exceeding \$480 ..		1.20
Bond for each additional \$480 or part ..		.60

	\$	¢
Bond for indemnity	2.40	
Transfer of real or personal property depending on value	60 per \$120	
Deeds not otherwise described depending on value	1.20 to 2.40	
Lease at \$48-\$96 .. .. .	.48	
rising to \$720-\$960	4.80	
and for each additional \$240 or part	1.20	
Marriage Licence .. .. .	.48	
Mortgage, bond, debenture, covenant, bill of sale, judgement obtained or confessed	72 per \$240	
Affidavits and other notarial acts .. .. .	.24	
Life Insurance Policy	24 per \$480	
Power of Attorney not Under Seal .. .. .	.60	
Power of Attorney Under Seal	2.40	
Appointment or discharge of a trustee	2.40	

Income Tax

The income charged is the income of the year preceding the year of assessment.

The personal allowance for a married man is \$1,400 and for any other individual \$800. An allowance not exceeding \$300 is granted in respect of the salary or wages of a married woman whose income is chargeable in the name of her husband. For 1959 the allowance of \$270 for each child under 16 years was increased where the child was over 12 years and was at a secondary or technical school to \$360 and for those over 16 years and engaged in full time study in the island to \$420 and out of the island to \$600. A maximum of \$240 is allowed for each dependent relative, not exceeding two. Deduction is allowed for life insurance premiums not exceeding one-sixth of the total income or 7 per cent of the capital sum assured on death whichever is less with the proviso that the deduction does not reduce the tax payable by more than 24 per cent of the deduction for 1958 and of 28 per cent for 1959 or \$960 in respect of premiums only on policies maintained prior to 1st January, 1953 if in the taxpayer's interest. An allowance is granted in respect of medical expenses not exceeding \$150.

Salary and wages are subject to Pay As You Earn deduction of tax on a non-cumulative basis.

The rate of tax on life insurance companies of 17.1875 per cent was reduced for 1959 to 15.60416 per cent and also applied to Building Societies. The rate of tax on other companies is 40 per cent.

There are reciprocal agreements with certain countries for relief from double taxation.

The rates of tax payable for the Year of Assessment 1959 by individuals on income over \$1,000 was reduced from that as shown in the last report, and are as shown in Table I below, Table II shows the incidence of tax on individuals at varying income levels, and Table III gives the yield of tax.

Table I. Rate of Tax payable by Individuals

Scale	Taxable Income	Total Tax
On every complete dollar of taxable income up to \$500 3%	\$ 3% on 500	\$ 15
On every complete dollar of taxable income for the next \$500 6%	6% to 1,000	45
On every complete dollar of taxable income for the next \$1,000 12%	12% to 2,000	165
On every complete dollar of taxable income for the next \$1,000 18%	18% to 3,000	345
On every complete dollar of taxable income for the next \$1,000 24%	24% to 4,000	585
On every complete dollar of taxable income for the next \$1,000 30%	30% to 5,000	885
On every complete dollar of taxable income for the next \$3,000 40%	40% to 8,000	2,085
On every complete dollar of taxable income for the next \$4,000 50%	50% to 12,000	4,085
On every complete dollar of taxable income for the next \$6,000 60%	60% to 18,000	7,685
On every complete dollar of taxable income for the next \$6,000 70%	70% to 24,000	11,885
Thereafter 75%	75% thereafter	

Table II. Incidence of Tax on Individuals at 1959 Rates and Allowances

Income \$	Single Person \$	Married Man \$	Married Man with two children \$
1,000	6	nil	nil
2,000	65	21	2
3,000	177	105	51
4,000	349	241	155
5,000	581	437	318
6,000	873	693	542
7,000	1,225	1,009	825
8,000	1,625	1,385	1,169
9,000	2,045	1,785	1,569

Table II. Incidence of Tax on Individuals at 1959 Rates and Allowances - (Continued)

Income \$	Single Person \$	Married Man \$	Married Man with two children \$
10,000	2,545	2,245	1,975
12,000	3,545	3,245	2,975
15,000	5,265	4,905	4,581
20,000	8,385	7,965	7,587
25,000	11,895	11,465	11,087
30,000	15,645	15,195	14,790
40,000	23,145	22,695	22,290
50,000	30,645	30,195	29,790

Table III. Yield of Income Tax

1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59 (Estimate)
\$	\$	\$	\$
6,369,002	6,835,401	7,304,604	9,936,464

Estate and Succession Duties

Estate and succession duties are payable upon property passing on death at the following rates:

Where the principal value of the Estate				Estate duty shall be payable at the rate per cent of
	\$		\$	
Exceeds	4,800 and does not exceed		14,400	1
	14,400 "	" "	36,000	2
	36,000 "	" "	60,000	3
	60,000 "	" "	72,000	4
	72,000 "	" "	96,000	5
	96,000 "	" "	120,000	6
	120,000 "	" "	144,000	7
	144,000 "	" "	168,000	8
	168,000 "	" "	192,000	9
	192,000 "	" "	216,000	10
	216,000 "	" "	240,000	11
	240,000 "	" "	288,000	12
	288,000 "	" "	336,000	13
	336,000 "	" "	360,000	14
	360,000 "	" "	384,000	15
	384,000 "	" "	432,000	16
	432,000 "	" "	480,000	17

Where the principal value of the Estate		Estate duty shall be payable at the rate per cent of
Exceeds	\$ 480,000 and does not exceed 600,000	18
	600,000 " " " " 720,000	19
	720,000 " " " " 840,000	20
	840,000 " " " " 960,000	21
	960,000 " " " " 1,080,000	22
	1,080,000 " " " " 1,200,000	23
	1,200,000 " " " " 1,320,000	24
	1,320,000 " " " " 1,440,000	25
	1,440,000 " " " " 1,560,000	26
	1,560,000 " " " " 1,680,000	27
	1,680,000 " " " " 1,800,000	28
	1,800,000 " " " " 1,920,000	29
	1,920,000	30

Where the value of any Succession	Where the successor is		
	(i) A husband, a descendant or ancestor of predecessor	(ii) A brother or sister or their descendants of the predecessor	(iii) A person in any other degree or stranger in blood to the predecessor
Exceeds 96 but does not exceed 2,400	1½%	1%	2%
2,400 " " " " 4,800	1%	2%	3%
4,800 " " " " 9,600	1½%	3%	4%
9,600 " " " " 14,400	2%	4%	5%
14,400 " " " " 24,000	2%	4%	6%
24,000 " " " " 33,600	2%	5%	8%
33,600 " " " " 48,000	2%	5%	9%
48,000 " " " "	2%	6%	10%

Relief in the case of quick successions to land or a business is allowed at the following rates:

										Per Cent
Where the second death occurs within one year	of the first death									75
" " " " " "	two years	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	60
" " " " " "	three	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	45
" " " " " "	four	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	30
" " " " " "	five	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	15

The yields for the last four financial years are as follows:

Year	Estate Duty \$	Succession Duty \$	Interest \$	Total \$
1955-56	341,912	94,644	8,822	445,378
1956-57	404,979	74,598	8,583	488,160
1957-58	413,360	59,250	9,883	482,493
1958-59	476,235	100,301	5,244	581,780

Entertainment Tax

Entertainment tax was imposed in 1953 on the following forms of entertainment:

1. Cinematograph films, including inflammable and non-inflammable films, silent films and phono films.
2. Barbados Turf Club race meetings.
3. Intercolonial and Test cricket matches, and other cricket matches where one of the teams is from without the island.
4. Intercolonial football matches, and other football matches where one of the teams is from without the island.
5. Intercolonial tennis matches and other tennis matches where one of the teams is from without the island.
6. The Annual Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition.
7. Theatrical performances and stage plays.
8. Fetes, fairs, bazaars and circuses.
9. Professional boxing matches.
10. Intercolonial athletic and cycle sports.

The tax is charged at the rate of 10 per cent on payments for admission. Exemption is granted if the whole of the profits of the entertainment are to be devoted to charitable purposes. The yield for the last four financial years was as follows:

1955-56	1956-57	1958-58	1958-59
\$	\$	\$	\$
50,410	43,088	45,280	45,705

SECONDARY INDUSTRIES

Government Encouragement to Industry

The legislation which expired was replaced by that for 1958 giving relief in respect of income tax and other taxation on companies which qualify. There is a tax holiday for the first seven years and within certain limits income tax reliefs are also granted in respect of dividends and debenture interest from such companies, but never when such income is subject to tax in another country.

Tourism

Hotel Aids legislation provides that certain capital expenditure may be written off in eight years.

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

CURRENCY

THE British Caribbean Currency notes were first issued on the 1st August, 1951, and from that date Barbados Government currency notes were gradually withdrawn and were finally demonetized on the 2nd January, 1955. Arrangements have been made for the encashment of Barbados Government currency notes through Barclays Bank, D.C.O. as agents for the British Caribbean Currency Board.

During 1956, legislation was enacted to permit the Currency Board to invest, within prescribed limits, a part of the currency Fund in locally issued securities of the Government concerned.

Currency notes in circulation in the island at the 31st December, 1959 amounted to \$7,695,719 as follows:

<i>Denomination</i>	<i>Barbados Government Currency Notes</i>		<i>British Caribbean Currency Notes</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>Value \$</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Value \$</i>
1.00	39,375	39,375	1,147,168	1,147,168
2.00	2,917	5,834	92,818½	185,637
5.00	3,569	17,845	545,133	2,725,665
10.00	—	—	105,739½	1,057,395
20.00	77	1,540	33,378	667,560
100.00	19	1,900	18,458	1,845,800
		66,494		7,629,225

Under the authority of the Currency Act of 1950 new British Caribbean coins were first issued on the 15th November, 1955 and, as a result, United Kingdom coins were being gradually withdrawn and repatriated. Shipment of United Kingdom coins valued at \$6,048 was made during the period 1st January, 1959 to 31st December, 1959; coins awaiting shipment on 31st December, 1959 amounted to \$2,952.

The number and value of British Caribbean coins issued in the island to the 31st December, 1959, was as follows:

<i>Denomination</i>	<i>Number of Coins</i>	<i>Value</i> \$
½ cent	—	—
1 "	2,020,000	20,200
2 cents	1,193,750	23,875
5 "	1,170,000	58,500
10 "	1,140,000	114,000
25 "	968,000	242,000
50 "	228,000	114,000
		<u>572,575</u>

The West Indian dollar is fixed at 4s. 2d., that is \$4.80 to £1 sterling.

BANKING

Commercial Banks

There are four overseas banks operating in the Colony—Barclays Bank, D.C.O., the Royal Bank of Canada, the Canadian Bank of Commerce and the Bank of Nova Scotia. Their liabilities and assets at the 31st December, 1959, were as follows:

<i>Liabilities</i>				<i>Assets</i>			
			\$'000				\$'000
Notes			22	Cash			2,617
Deposits				Balance due by—			
(i) Demand..	19,552			(a) other Banks in—			
(ii) Time ..	6,276			Barbados	993		
(iii) Savings..	16,253	42,081		(b) Banks abroad	8,009	9,002	
Balances due to—				Loans and Advances		30,090	
(a) Other banks				Investments		102	
in Barbados	217			Other Assets		4,363	
(b) Banks abroad	3,044	3,261					
Other liabilities	..	810					
			<u>\$46,174</u>				<u>\$46,174</u>

Commercial banks telegraphic transfer notes for buying and selling at the 31st December, 1959, were as follows:

<i>Sterling</i>	<i>U.S. Dollars</i>	<i>Canadian Dollars</i>
Selling 480	72.3	81.2
Buying 468	70.7	79.4

Government Savings Bank

In addition to the commercial banks there is a Government Savings Bank in which, at the end of December, 1959, there were 46,488 accounts, a decrease of 810 when compared with 1957;

the total sum of their credit was \$19,729,000 an increase of \$1,499,000 over 1957. The market value of the invested funds was \$18,449,509.45 at 31st December, 1959. The rate of interest on deposits is 3 per cent a year. Since March, 1956 there has been a limit of \$10,000 on new deposits.

Peasants' Loan Bank

The Peasants' Loan Bank was established in 1937 with a capital of \$48,000.00 to be advanced from the Public Treasury as the Bank from time to time may require, makes loans to free-holders and tenant farmers for various agricultural purposes such as irrigation, the purchase of livestock and manures, the payment of the balance of purchase money, the acquisition of good and marketable titles and for any other purpose which would increase productivity of their holdings. The subsequent expansion in the Bank's operations necessitated in 1945 an amendment to the existing legislation to provide for the financing of its business by funds voted by the Legislature without a statutory Capital limit. Sums advanced by the Accountant General to 31st May, 1959, for the purposes of the Bank totalled \$490,304.49. A "Peasant Owner" is defined as one whose holdings does not exceed twenty-five acres. The Bank is a body corporate. It is controlled by a Board of five directors appointed as follows: the Director of Agriculture appointed by the Governor, one member appointed sessionally by the Legislative Council, two members appointed sessionally by the House of Assembly and one member appointed by the Agricultural Society of the Island. During the period 1st June, 1957 to 31st May, 1958, loans amounting to \$209,178.45 were made to 2,352 persons.

Sugar Industry Agricultural Bank

The Sugar Industry Agricultural Bank was established in 1907 with a grant of \$384,000 made by the Imperial Treasury in order to assist the sugar industry of the Colony. The Sugar Industry Agricultural Bank Act, 1907 was replaced by the Sugar Industry Agricultural Bank Act of 1943 in order that loans might also be made to sugar factories in the same way as the previous Act authorised for sugar plantations and sugar cultivation.

The net profit for the financial year 1957-58 amounted to \$23,042 and for 1958-59 to \$27,487.

Barbados Co-operative Bank Limited

The Barbados Co-operative Bank Limited is a privately owned Bank incorporated in 1938 with a registered capital of \$240,000.

At the end of the Bank's financial year 1957-58, the number of depositors was 22,252 and the balance to their credit was \$835,591. The sum advanced to that date for assisting persons to own their

own homes was \$1,546,612. For the year ended 28th February, 1959, the number of depositors was 22,594 and the balance to their credit was \$830,519, while the sum advanced to that date for assisting persons to own their own homes was \$1,565,143.

Chapter 5: Commerce

THE prosperity of the island depends on the sugar crop and the prices paid for sugar and its by-products. Under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement of 1951, Barbados shares in the guaranteed market in the United Kingdom for West Indian sugar, and normally disposes of some two-thirds of her crop in this way.

Large imports of foodstuffs and lumber are essential to an island which lacks the space for growing adequate food crops; although ground provisions are grown, it is not possible to produce the items which constitute the staple diet of the people—flour, rice salted pork. The island has no timber so that lumber has to be imported for building. Machinery is necessary for the sugar industry. The adverse balance on visible trade was \$33,295,000 in 1958 and \$27,739,000 in 1959.

		1957	1958	1959
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Total imports (c.i.f.) ..	..	68,312	73,374	74,430
Total exports (f.o.b.) ..	..	49,670	40,079	46,691
Re-exports ..	..	4,100	4,564	6,913

An adverse balance has been an invariable feature of the trade of the island and is in part offset by interest received on capital investments abroad, remittances from Barbadians who have settled overseas, and by tourist traffic.

Exchange control has been maintained during 1958 and 1959 as well as restrictions on imports by a licensing system, but the island has been adequately supplied with its requirements, and trade and commerce have not been seriously hampered in any way.

There is a reasonable amount of entrepot trade between Barbados and the Windward and Leeward Islands. This is carried on with commodities mainly of sterling origin and will no doubt increase substantially as the necessity for currency control diminishes.

The local practice for the distribution of imported goods has been traditionally through commission agents, wholesalers and retailers. The commission agents represent foreign exporters.

They solicit orders from wholesalers for goods and finance the importation of these goods on behalf of the wholesalers who in turn distribute to retailers operating throughout the island. There is now no actual distribution of foods by the Government except in the case of certain categories of pickled pork. Price control, is however, maintained on a large number of items.

Until the end of 1955 rice was distributed to wholesalers under a quota system introduced during the second World War. This method has now been abolished and distribution is carried out by the local agents appointed by the British Guiana Rice Marketing Board.

The island is represented in the United Kingdom by the Trade Commissioner for the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras.

IMPORTS

THE increase in the value of imports in 1958 and 1959 was largely due to the increase in the quantity or value of foodstuffs, machinery, textiles, and building and construction materials.

The value of goods from the United Kingdom rose from \$26,900,023 in 1957 to \$28,418,014 in 1958 and to \$29,881,802 in 1959. These increases were due largely to a rise in imports of manufactured goods.

Imports from Canada fell from \$9,812,445 in 1957 to \$9,053,915 in 1958 and to \$8,814,279 in 1959.

Imports from other Commonwealth countries rose from \$12,573,708 in 1957 to \$13,163,572 in 1958 and further to \$14,015,178 in 1959.

Imports from the United States of America were worth \$6,150,730 in 1957. They rose to \$8,420,328 in 1958 and further to \$8,595,469 in 1959. United States of America now closely rivals Canada, our second largest supplier. The increase in 1957 and 1958 was due mainly to larger imports of motor cars, boxes and crates, iron pipes and fittings, cotton and rayon piece goods.

MAIN IMPORTS, 1958 & 1959

Item	Unit	1958		1959	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Beer, Ale, Stout, Porter	gal.	497,784	981,090	382,226	751,861
Animal Foods	lb.	37,043,964	2,332,487	44,769,337	2,935,859
Rice	lb.	20,920,341	2,448,789	16,612,610	1,930,936
Flour	lb.	22,450,358	1,748,101	23,815,932	1,811,945
Pork, salted	lb.	4,194,524	1,246,825	4,238,493	1,075,123
Milk	lb.	6,971,272	1,869,932	7,296,417	2,036,780
Lumber	Bd. ft.	8,644,596	1,978,674	9,692,523	2,213,694
Bags and sacks, empty	no.	1,950,780	862,001	680,460	397,206
Cotton piece goods	Sq. yd.	3,855,873	1,719,657	3,060,537	1,443,446
Art Silk piece goods	Sq. yd.	3,515,749	1,443,270	2,851,315	1,292,402
Electrical apparatus	-	-	1,959,600	-	2,290,716
Machinery	-	-	5,804,535	-	5,071,283
Manures and fertilizers	ton	13,443	1,304,293	15,596	1,396,398
Motor Cars, Trucks, Lorries and Vans	no.	1,232	3,148,681	1,119	2,735,901
Tyres and Tubes for Motor Vehicles	-	-	518,154	-	447,788
Boots and Shoes	pairs	368,580	1,162,034	485,772	1,436,087
Metal Manufactures	-	-	2,528,307	-	2,663,368
Paper Manufactures	-	-	1,673,800	-	1,539,041

The following table shows the principal sources of imports by percentage of total value:

	1957	1958	1959
	%	%	%
United Kingdom	39.4	38.7	40.2
Canada	14.4	12.3	11.8
Other parts of the British Commonwealth	18.4	18.0	18.8
United States of America	9.0	11.5	11.6
Other foreign countries	18.8	19.5	17.6

EXPORTS

THE quantities and values of the main exports in 1957, 1958 and 1959 were:

Item	Unit	1957		1958		1959	
		Quantity	Value (\$)	Quantity	Value (\$)	Quantity	Value (\$)
Sugar .. tons		180,734	36,649,270	130,218	26,528,071	156,826	31,042,845
Molasses* gal.		9,103,728	4,838,408	12,616,573	4,852,085	9,921,996	4,228,350
Rum .. gal.		779,962	2,084,059	835,646	2,249,048	757,404	2,149,676
Soap.. lb.		947,596	183,182	827,009	168,343	1,038,357	211,031
Margarine lb.		1,140,809	476,295	1,082,785	458,741	1,397,748	596,623
Edible Oil gal.		62,865	127,651	63,744	131,089	104,531	238,495

*In 1957 exports of molasses comprised choice molasses, 62,821 wine gallons; fancy molasses, 3,469,101 wine gallons; vacuum pan molasses, 5,530,414 wine gallons; and bottoms molasses, 40,713 wine gallons. In 1958, exports were: choice molasses, 46,596 wine gallons; fancy molasses, 3,726,395 wine gallons; vacuum pan molasses, 8,818,843 wine gallons; and bottoms molasses, 24,739 wine gallons. In 1959, exports were: choice molasses, 70,965 wine gallons; fancy molasses, 3,597,521 wine gallons; vacuum pan molasses, 6,249,591 wine gallons; and bottoms molasses; 3,919 wine gallons.

The following table shows the principal destinations of exports by percentage of the total value:

	1957	1958	1959
	%	%	%
United Kingdom	57.2	62.0	58.8
Canada	23.5	14.9	15.6
Other parts of the British Commonwealth	11.8	15.5	15.1
United States of America	5.0	4.1	3.2
Other foreign countries	1.1	2.1	5.4
Bankers and Stores	1.4	1.4	1.9

Chapter 6: Production

LAND UTILISATION AND TENURE

THE total area of Barbados is 166 square miles or 106,240 acres made up as follows:

Total arable land	68,875.40
Sour grass pasture (some of which is arable) ..	12,471.00
Rural areas, roads, coast land, house spots, etc. }	24,891.75
Estate rab land and roads	
	106,238.15

All arable land has been farmed as plantations for generations and has been owned by the occupiers or worked by local attorneys on behalf of absentee proprietors. During the past half century several plantations have been cut up into small holdings and sold. It is estimated that 66,880 acres are devoted to agricultural production, estates and small holdings and 27,466 acres to thin rocky pasture lands and gullies.

The system of agriculture in general practice has tended to conserve the soil in the coralline limestone areas and to prevent serious erosion. More effective soil conservation methods are being sought by trial. The soils of the Scotland District derived from marine deposits have been badly eroded, and measures are being carried out for the protection of this area mainly by the control of spring water and by the reforming of the land.

Natural storage of water is effected on a relatively large scale in the lower sections of the coralline rock cap as it rests on synclinal areas of the impervious geological beds beneath. This water is pumped to the surface for domestic use and, on a small scale, for crop irrigation. Investigations are proceeding into the further use of underground water resources for economic agricultural irrigation. Statutory powers have been given to a Water Board under the Underground Water Control Act, 1951 to control the use of the natural water resources.

Almost all land is held by private freehold. A very small area is state-owned. Methods of tenure are by complete purchase, incomplete purchase, under will, heir-at-law, as agent for owner abroad, or for deceased owner or otherwise.

Sugar

Sugar cane is grown as the principal crop on all plantations and on nearly all small holdings. In 1958, 37,240.59 acres of cane were reaped by plantations and an estimated 10,000 acres by small holders; in 1959, 36,960 acres of cane were reaped by plantations and an estimated 10,000 acres by small holders. The actual production of sugar and fancy molasses expressed in tons of sugar was made up as follows:

		1958	1959
Vacuum pan sugar ..	..	141,159.6	169,433.8
Muscovado ..	..	513.0	607.0
Fancy Molasses ..	..	<u>11,174.8</u>	<u>14,111.7</u>
		<u>152,847.4</u>	<u>184,152.5</u>

In 1958, the yield of sugar per acre of cane reaped was 3.23 tons as compared with 4.33 tons in the previous year. The corresponding yield in 1959 was 3.92 tons. The drop in production yield in 1958 was attributed to the unusually dry weather conditions experienced during January to March, 1958. These dry conditions, which prevailed throughout the reaping season, adversely affected the juice quality, and as a result, the overall recovery was very low. Production in 1959, although not a record crop, was satisfactory. The average total rainfall for the sixteen months period December, 1957 to March, 1959 was recorded at 75.15 inches as compared with 73.75 inches in the previous season. The distribution of rainfall for the first twelve months was slightly below average, but there was a general improvement in weather conditions during December, 1959 and extending towards the end of the reaping season.

In 1939, there were in operation 32 vacuum pan factories, 12 muscovado and 55 fancy molasses steam driven plants. In operation during 1959 were 19 vacuum pan sugar factories, 1 muscovado sugar and 6 fancy molasses steam driven plants.

Agricultural Department

The Ministry's policy is executed by a Department which embraces the British West Indies Central Sugar Cane Breeding Station, the Government Laboratory, a sugar plantation, a Central Livestock Station, several District Agricultural Stations, a Fisheries Section, a Co-operative Section and a Soil Conservation Section.

Investigation work on sugar cane includes the breeding of new varieties, cultivation and manuring, irrigation and the control of pests and diseases. The economics of small holdings are also being investigated as a basis for agricultural extension work. The extension staff for these small holdings is being trained at the Eastern Caribbean Farm Institute. Credit facilities to small farmers are available through the Peasants' Loan Bank.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

THE total number of livestock recorded in the 1946 census was: cattle, 15,050; pigs, 24,367; sheep, 33,444; goats, 16,099. There are also small numbers of horses, mules and donkeys.

It is estimated that the cattle population has remained the same, sheep have increased since the last report and there has been a further decrease in goats. The pig population has considerably increased mainly as a result of a subsidy offered by the Government to pig breeders. The number of pigs born during 1958 and 1959 for which there were applications for feed under the pig subsidy scheme was 42,625 and 47,058 respectively.

Milk is retailed at 15½ cents per pint in bulk and 17 cents per pint in capped bottles. A report by a representative of the Milk Marketing Board, England, on the dairy industry was written in 1959 and indicated that milk production offered favourable prospects to the small holder and estate owner. The Government has under consideration proposals from private interests for its assistance in the establishment of a Central Plant for the heat treatment and distribution of locally produced milk. Such a plant is a vital necessity for the development and improvement of the dairy industry.

The Department of Agriculture has continued its investigations on the grazing of Pangola (*Digitaria procumbens*) with cattle and sheep, and results so far are encouraging. The establishment of this grass on a much wider basis is anticipated. Experiments in the improvement of Black Belly sheep continued. The total number of services for small holders' sheep was 599 in 1958 and 565 in 1959.

An Artificial Insemination service was started in 1953 by the Department of Agriculture, and a service charge is made of 72 cents for the first insemination including two free returns when the cow is brought to one of the Agricultural Stations and five dollars and four cents when the inseminator is required to visit. 3,923 inseminations were performed in 1958 as compared with 3,648 during 1959.

Cattle are generally bought by butchers at 28 cents per pound, sheep at 22 cents per pound and pigs at 32 cents per pound. Beef is retailed locally at 70 cents per pound, mutton 60 cents and pork at 60 cents per pound.

There is a Veterinary Officer attached to the Department of Agriculture and another Veterinary Officer responsible for meat inspection. Legislation governing the importation of animals and animal products is enforced with the object of preventing the introduction of animal diseases.

FORESTRY

THERE are no forests and consequently there is no Forestry Department. The cultivation of trees is being encouraged by tax relief measures under the Cultivation of Trees Act, 1950. Casuarina and mahogany trees are distributed free under this Act provided they are planted in accordance with specified conditions.

FISHERIES

Principal fishing areas

The capture of flying fish (*Hy. Affinis*) is approximately 60 per cent of the island's fishery, and the principal fishing area is located in the open seas around the island in a radius of approximately 25 to 35 miles off Barbados. Fishing takes place on the eastern coast in the Atlantic and on the western side in the Caribbean Sea. Minor seine fishing operations are also carried out in the immediate coastal area for the capture of schooling fish. Deep sea fishing engages the attention of approximately 60 to 70 boats during the hurricane season of August to November for Breim, Snapper, Grouper and Amber Jack.

Principal fishing methods

The principal fishing methods used for the capture of fish are:

- (i) flying fish are chummed to the surface and hooked or dipped by hoop net from alongside. Small gill nets (20 to 25 yards) are also attached to the drifting boats.
- (ii) Albacore, Dolphin, Marlin, Shark are all taken by heavy lines, while drifting for flying fish as well as by trolling to and from the flying fish areas.
- (iii) Coastal fisheries: Seine nets are the principal methods used for the capture of large quantities of fish near the shore. Cast nets are also used for the capture of bait species.
- (iv) Deep sea: Lines of 100 to 120 fathoms are used with 7 to 15 hooks to each line. Five men usually operate in a single boat in this fishery.

During the period the number of fishermen was approximately 1,100. In 1958 there were 30 sail type boats and 412 powered fishing launches. In 1959 there were 4 sail type boats and 451 powered fishing launches.

All ocean going fishing boats use hemp end nylon or wire lines for trolling to and from the fishing area, ranging from 60 lb. to 750 lb. test. Two hoop nets are used by each boat for dipping flying fish. Each boat carried at least one gill net for flying fish. There are five seine net operations. Approximately 50 cast nets are used, mostly for bait capture. Approximately 1,500 fish pots of mesh wire are used.

Estimated quantity and value of fish landed

1958: 6,063,900 lb. \$1,515,975

1959: 5,860,500 lb. \$1,465,125

Most of the catch is consumed locally, but in 1958 and 1959 small quantities of flying fish were exported.

Organisation of fishing industry

The island's fishing industry is in the main a peasant industry in which the ownership of boats is divided between fishermen and other investors in the fishing industry. Since 1943, boat owners have been able to obtain loans from the Government through the Fisheries Division of the Department of Agriculture for building new boats, for repairs or for gear. The mechanisation of the fishing fleet commenced in 1954, and the process of converting boats from sail to power has been virtually completed. This has led to a much more steady supply of fish. All ocean going fishing launches are powered by in-board diesel marine engines ranging from 7½ h.p. to 36 h.p.

The Fishing Industry Act provides for loans to cover 60 per cent of the cost of launches up to a maximum of \$2,160 (£450), repayable over six years. The owner is first required to establish the hull which is regarded as his contribution of 40% of the cost, and the loan is made for the total or part payment of the engine and installation. By the end of 1959, loans had been made amounting to \$702,899.97.

Processing Plant

There is one fish processing plant in Barbados, the Blue Line Fish Company. There are also three icemaking plants which do not accept fish.

Marketing

Flying fish has been controlled at 8 cents each for the fishing year 1958-59 but owing to gluts at certain periods have sometimes been sold at as low as one cent each. It is estimated that the producers obtained an average price of 4 cents each and that the consumer's average price was 6 to 7 cents each.

Dolphin, controlled at 36 cents per lb., sold at 16 cents on a number of occasions. The producer is estimated to have received an average of 22 cents per lb. The price to consumers averaged 30 cents. This applies to most of the pound fish—Albacore, Kingfish, Marlin—except shark. Shark, controlled at 16 cents per lb., sometimes sold at 6 cents per lb.; producers received an average of 12 cents per lb.

The Fisheries Division

The staff of the Fisheries Division includes a Fishery Officer, a Fishing Boat Inspector, an Assistant Accountant and four other office staff. The Fisheries Research boat has a crew of five, and the Division also employs two marine mechanics, a tractor driver and 8 part-time caretakers at beach shelters.

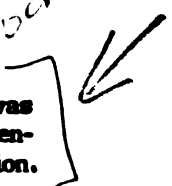
Efforts to Improve the Fishing Industry

The mechanisation of the island's fishing boats has been the most significant development in the industry over the last six years. Research carried out by the Government research boat over the last ten years has included the development for the capture of flying fish of the gill net, which is now in world-wide use and trolling with wire lines. (The former method has considerably increased the flying fish catch in each of the two years immediately following its introduction). Experiments have been carried out in the use of long lines for bottom fishing as well as in depth recording.

*Chapter 7: Social Services***EDUCATION***Ministry of Education*

On 1st September, 1958, a separate Ministry of Education was created. This portfolio, formerly held by the Premier, was entrusted to the Honourable L. St.A. Thorne, Minister of Education.

State what was previously by looking back



Education Department

The Director of Education is the chief executive officer of the Education Department. The Education Board, composed of nine members appointed by the Governor (with the Director as chairman) is an advisory body. Mr. Stanley Moffet, M.C., M.A., assumed duties as Director of Education in November, 1958.

The established staff of the Department includes a Director of Education, a Deputy Director, two Senior Education Officers, four Education Officers, a Buildings and Handicrafts Officer, Specialist Inspectors of Domestic Subjects, Infant Methods and Nutrition, a Supervisor and three assistant Supervisors of Visual Education.

The Principal, Vice-Principal, two tutors, one a woman, and a Lecturer in agriculture of Exdiston Training College, the Principal of the Technical Institute and technical staff; the Supervisor and three lecturers of the Housecraft Centre are also officers of the Department.

Policy

During 1944-45 three important memoranda were prepared by the first Director of Education: A Policy for Education; the provision for Secondary Education; and The Evaluation of Education in Barbados.

In 1949 his successor outlined plans for the integration of the primary and secondary systems of education. Modifications, which include a limited number of large secondary modern schools, have been made in these plans. This approach to local re-organization provides the framework within which the educational policy has developed.

Education at the primary stage is free, but in the preparatory departments of aided secondary schools and in independent schools fees are charged. Secondary education is provided in the senior departments of the primary schools, in secondary modern schools and in the aided secondary grammar schools and in some independent schools. No fees are charged in the primary and secondary modern schools, but pupils of the secondary grammar schools pay tuition fees ranging from \$12 to \$72 per annum.

Primary Schools

Primary schools cater for children between the ages of 5 and 14. There are 116 primary schools which are entirely maintained by Government funds, supplemented by an annual grant of \$4,920 contributed by the eleven parochial vestries (Local Government)

towards the upkeep and sanitation of school buildings most of which are owned by Government although some remain vested in the Anglican, Methodist and Moravian, denominations and in the vestries (Local Government). Government expenditure on primary schools for the financial year April, 1958 to March, 1959 was \$2,122,429.

Each Primary school has a Board of Managers of which the incumbent of the church of the district is Chairman. These Boards assist in the local supervision of the schools.

An Appointments, Promotion and Transfers Committee, comprising representatives of the Education Department and of the Anglican, Methodist and Moravian denominations, was appointed in 1953 to recommend appointments to His Excellency the Governor through the Public Service Commission.

At 31st December, 1959, there were 31 primary schools for boys, 33 for girls and 52 co-educational schools (including six infant schools). There were 36,311 pupils on roll (18,609 boys and 17,702 girls). The average attendance during the academic year 1958-59 was 28,613 (14,644 boys and 13,969 girls) or 80.3 per cent of pupils on roll.

The Government Primary Teaching Service consists of 116 head teachers and 718 assistant teachers. These teachers are civil servants, subject to Colonial regulations. Two hundred (200) supernumeraries are also employed.

There is a nutrition scheme which provides a daily snack of milk and food yeast biscuits for each school child. It is estimated that about 98 per cent of the pupils in schools take the full ration. There is no organised school medical service but the Department of Medical Services makes provisions for limited medical, dental and optical treatment.

Secondary Modern Schools

The first two secondary modern schools were opened in September, 1952 in the parish of St. Michael. In May, 1955, two more were opened, one in the parish of St. Philip and one in the parish of St. Joseph. At 31st December, 1959, there were 3,144 pupils (1,601 boys and 1,543 girls) on the rolls of the four secondary modern schools. Practical courses include woodwork, metal-work, book-binding, domestic science, agriculture and animal husbandry. Academic classes are arranged for pupils with the requisite aptitude who are allowed to remain at school for a further period. Such pupils are presented for external examinations, mainly the London Chamber of Commerce.

There are four head teachers, eighty-two assistants and twenty supernumerary teachers employed at these schools.

Each secondary modern school has its own governing body which advises the Director of Education.

Secondary Schools

There are 10 government-aided secondary schools of which three are first grade and seven are second grade. Children are admitted to these schools at the age of 10.6 and may remain up to the age of 19 in the first grade schools and 18 in the second grade schools.

At 31st December, 1959, the three first grade schools had an attendance of 1,484 (1,017 boys and 467 girls). Of these Harrison College (boys) and Queen's College (girls) are day schools situated in the Bridgetown area. The Lodge School (boys), in the parish of St. John, is a day school which also has a small boarding establishment. These schools prepare candidates for the General Certificate of Education of the Oxford and Cambridge School Examination Board at Scholarship, Advanced and Ordinary levels in classics, mathematics, science and modern studies. Training in commercial subjects is also provided at Queen's College.

The seven second grade schools—three for boys, three for girls and one co-educational, are situated in the parishes of St. Michael, Christ Church, St. Andrew and St. Peter. During 1958–59 they had an attendance of 2,276 pupils (1,406 boys and 870 girls). They prepare pupils mainly for the General Certificate of Education of the Oxford and Cambridge Board at Ordinary level. Work at Advanced level is also undertaken at some schools. Training in commercial subjects is also provided at Combermere School (boys) and St. Michael's Girls' School.

A technical stream has been started at Harrison College, the Lodge School and Combermere School, and each class of this stream has one day's instruction a week at the Technical Institute.

Aided secondary schools are managed by governing bodies who are appointed by the Governor-in-Executive Committee and function under schemes formulated by the Director of Education and approved by the Legislature. Teachers in Government-aided secondary schools are not civil servants but are pensionable under the Teachers' Pension Act. Teachers in receipt of minimum salaries of \$2,520 for men and \$2,112 for women are eligible for the payment of leave passages.

The staff at the secondary schools consists of 10 heads, 172 assistants and 8 visiting tutors. The cost to Government for the

maintenance of these schools during the financial year ending on March 31, 1959 was \$724,315.

Independent Schools

There are fourteen private schools for boys and girls which have been inspected by this Department. Eight have been approved for the examinations of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board and six for the General Certificate of Education Examinations of the University of London.

The Codrington High School (girls) in the parish of St. John, and the Ursuline Convent (boys and girls) in the parish of St. Michael are both boarding and day schools.

Exhibitions and Scholarships

Exhibitions and scholarships tenable at aided-secondary schools are provided from Central and Local Government funds. The sum of \$5,656 was expended on Government Exhibitions for the year ended 31st March, 1959, and \$14,950 in Vestry Exhibitions (Local Government).

The Government Scholarships and Exhibitions Act, 1949, provides annually for five Barbados Scholarships, two Exhibitions tenable at the University College of the West Indies. The Governor-in-Executive Committee controls the awards and tenure of all of these scholarships.

Winners of the Barbados Scholarships are required to attain a standard equal to that prescribed by the Oxford and Cambridge Colleges for the award of their open scholarships. The maximum value of these scholarships is \$2,880 (£600) per annum over a period of three to six years. New regulations were passed by the Legislature in 1959, restricting one scholarship solely for girls, and allowing for an award in a faculty on exhibition standard, if no candidate reached open standard. In addition the sum of \$576 (£120) is granted to each scholarship winner to meet travelling and other initial expenses. Barbados scholarships are awarded on the results of the General Certificate at Advanced and Scholarship levels of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board.

Government Exhibitions at the University College of the West Indies are awarded on the results of the University College Entrance Examination.

Training of Teachers

Until the end of the academic year 1953-54, Erdiston Training College, which was opened in 1948, provided a one-year course

of training in educational methods for teachers in primary schools and non-graduate teachers in Government-aided secondary schools. During this period 376 primary school teachers and 17 non-graduate teachers in Government-aided secondary schools gained certificate of training.

A two-year course was introduced at the beginning of the academic year 1954-55, and residential accommodation provided for 32 students from the Windward and Leeward Islands in addition to that already provided for 32 local first year students. In 1957 two new dormitories were added, one for men and one for women, so that all students are now in College for the entire two-year course.

The minimum qualification for entry into Erdiston College is a School Certificate or the London Matriculation Certificate. Students are selected each session by the Director of Education in consultation with the Principal of the College.

Additional training for teachers is provided during the Easter vacation when the Department of Education organises classes in a wide variety of subjects. During school terms classes for teachers are conducted in art, science, and principles and methods of education.

Training for teachers in primary and secondary schools is also provided by the Barbados Evening Institute in academic courses leading to the General Certificate of Education of the University of London at Ordinary levels as well as professional courses for Certificate B, an examination conducted by the Department, and for the Diplomas of the College of Preceptors.

An Induction Course designed to provide preliminary training for grammar school leavers about to join the teaching staff of primary schools was held in the Summer vacation. One hundred and thirty-one students enrolled for the course.

Women teachers are selected annually to attend training courses at the Housecraft Centre leading to the examination in Housecraft of the City and Guilds of London Institute. Students from Erdiston College are given a course at the Technical Institute.

The following scholarships have been awarded to teachers:

- 1958 Four Mathematics and Science degree courses at the University College of the West Indies.
Two Ministry of Education Observation courses in the United Kingdom.
- 1959 One one-year course in Physical Education at King Alfred's College, Winchester.
One one-year course in the Education of Young Children at Durham University.

1959 Three one-year Headteachers' Course at Training
contd. Colleges in the United Kingdom.

One one-year course in Home Economics at the University of Puerto Rico.

Three Mathematics and Science degree courses at the University College of the West Indies.

One Ministry of Education Observation course in the United Kingdom.

Supply of Teachers

Approximately 60 per cent of the head teachers and 36.4 per cent of the assistant teachers of primary schools have attended a training college for at least one year. The prospect for specialist teachers for secondary schools, particularly for the teaching of mathematics and science is improving. The implementation during 1956 of the Godsall Report, resulting in the raising of salaries and the improvement of conditions of service has helped in solving some staffing problems. To increase the number of graduates in the secondary schools, provision for the further training of serving non-graduates was included in the Government Five year Training Scheme, and bursaries totalling \$4,300 have been awarded to ten teachers in Government-aided secondary schools for training at the University College of the West Indies. There is a further Government scheme to provide sixteen loan scholarships in mathematics and science subjects during the next four years for young men and women who will undertake to return to Barbados to teach for a number of years. Seven such scholarships have already been granted. Of these four are studying for degrees in Biology, Chemistry, Zoology and three in Mathematics and Physics.

Vocational Training

Vocational training is provided by a number of agencies which are either controlled or aided by Government Departments.

A Board of Industrial Training was appointed in 1924. It has functioned under the chairmanship of the Director of Public Works for 34 years and has made considerable contribution to the development of vocational training. The Board awarded annual bursaries up to a limit of forty-eight for training in various trades. The apprentices were usually drawn from the handicraft classes of the Elementary Schools and placed under the control of master-workmen for a five year course. In November, 1958, the functions of the Board were taken over by a new body called the Apprenticeship Board, the members of which are identical

with the Governing Body of the Technical Institute. Up to 1958, 404 apprentices had completed journeyman courses at a cost of \$111,327. In 1959, 45 bursaries were awarded. Eighteen apprentices completed their courses at a cost of \$1,254.

The Department of Science and Agriculture trains peasant agricultural instructors, and the Department of Medical Services undertakes the training of nurses, sanitary inspectors and public health visitors, some of whom are trained at overseas centres.

The Housecraft Centre under the supervision of the Director of Education continues to run a year's course for teachers and pupils of secondary modern schools preparing them for the examination of the City and Guilds of London Institute. During the year 1958-59, 40 students completed this day course which included cookery, methods and practice, nutrition, laundry, household management, baby care, home nursing and first-aid, family relations, economics and budgeting, household needlework and handicrafts. Six tutors assisted with the work of this course. There were also evening classes, five evenings a week, covering various branches of cookery, needlework and handicrafts. The aggregate roll of the classes was 947 with 575 individual students. Eight tutors were employed in this work.

During 1958-59 there were night classes at two domestic science centres in Bridgetown, to train students for employment locally and overseas.

Two Centres, one in the parish of St. George and the other in the parish of St. Peter, give the same training to young women in rural areas. The money for these two centres was provided from the Rural Amenities Fund.

Instruction is also provided for teachers in training at Erdiston Training College in the various branches of Housecraft.

Vacation refresher courses in Home Economics were provided for 22 primary school teachers at St. Leonard's Girls' School.

Elementary housecraft courses continue to be organised in most of the girls' schools and in some of the rural centres of the Barbados Evening Institute.

Technical Institute

The Barbados Technical Institute was formally opened in April, 1956. There are no full-time pupils, but day classes are provided for apprentices on the day release system and for pupils in the technical stream at secondary schools. Enrolment for the 1958-59 session was 378 day students and 98 evening students. The day students' enrolment consisted of pre-technical students 117, day release trade apprentices 145, secondary technical 91,

Erdiston students 25, while the evening classes consisted of 98 trade apprentices and tradesmen.

Apprentices attending day classes do so on the day release system, and are required to enter into a five year Apprenticeship Agreement with their employers and the Apprenticeship Board. The syllabuses followed are those of the City and Guilds of London Institute in Mechanical Engineering Craft Practice, Welding, Carpentry and Joinery, Electrical Installation Work, Plumbers' Work, and Motor Mechanics' Work.

The Secondary Technical Stream consists of selected pupils from the third form at Harrison College, the Lodge School and Combermere School. These students are studying for the General Certificate of Education of the Associated Examining Board and they attend their respective schools on four days per week for tuition in English, Mathematics, History, Geography, Science and a foreign language. On the fifth day they attend the Technical Institute for classes in Carpentry and Joinery, Engineering Workshop Theory and Practice and Geometrical Drawing.

In the evening division of the Institute, classes are held in Motor Vehicle Mechanics Work, Carpentry and Joinery and Electrical Installation Work. Classes are also held in Diesel Maintenance and Welding, enrolment being confined to tradesmen in the respective trades.

Erdiston Training College. Selected students in training are given a two-year course in Woodwork, Metal-work, and Geometrical Drawing to enable them to staff the practical centres particularly in secondary modern schools.

Secondary modern schools. In 1959 a pre-apprenticeship course was started at the Technical Institute mainly for boys from these schools. Forty boys were selected for training.

University Education

Codrington College, founded in 1710 under the will of General Sir Christopher Codrington who was born in Barbados, is administered by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. In 1875, Codrington College was affiliated to Durham University. In September, 1955, Codrington College came under the direction of the Community of the Resurrection and is now a Theological Seminary. Several scholarships are provided by the College.

Under the provisions of the Government Scholarships and Exhibitions Act, 1949, facilities are available for eligible students to pursue university courses at overseas centres.

During the year 1958-59, 16 Barbados Scholars were in residence in the United Kingdom, 3 in Canada and 10 at the University

College of the West Indies. There were 10 Government Exhibitioners at the University College of the West Indies.

In 1953 a Higher Education (Loan Fund) Act was passed, providing for the setting up of a committee empowered to lend money to students pursuing higher studies. At 31st August, 1959 the sum of \$100,036 had been loaned to 68 students of whom 16 were at the University College of the West Indies, 8 in the United Kingdom, 7 in Canada, 4 in the United States of America, 3 in India and 3 on the Continent. Twenty-four have completed their studies, and 3 have not yet begun.

Adult Education

The Barbados Evening Institute, run by the Department of Education, conducts evening classes in Bridgetown and at eleven rural centres in academic, commercial and vocational subjects.

During the year 1958-59 the academic centre completed a two-year course for 32 students in four subjects leading to Advanced level of the General Certificate of Education and also held courses in eight subjects for 260 students leading to Ordinary level in two-year stages. Twenty-three lecturers were supplied for these courses.

Courses were held in Bridgetown and Speightstown preparing teachers for the Diploma Associate of the College of Preceptors. Four lecturers were supplied and 36 students instructed.

Commercial English, Shorthand, Typing and Book-keeping courses prepared students to the level required by examinations of the London Chamber of Commerce (Intermediate Stage), Pitman's Shorthand Certificates and the Royal Society of Arts Shorthand-typist certificates.

Evening classes in various branches of housecraft and domestic science were offered on a three months basis to students instructed by 8 lecturers.

Three months evening courses in domestic service were at five centres, two in Bridgetown and its environs and three at rural centres, where equipped domestic science rooms were made available. Nineteen instructors and supervisors were supplied and instruction arranged for a year for 270 women between the ages of seventeen and thirty-five. These courses offer the training required for domestics emigrating to Canada.

In December, 1959, a system of short courses was begun to equip men for service with the London Transport Board.

During 1959, the Institute had 20 centres conducting 85 different classes with an aggregate roll of 2,648 individual students. 103 tutors were employed.

Visual Education

The Visual Aids Section of the Department of Education is staffed by a supervisor and three assistant supervisors. Daily visits are made to all primary and secondary modern schools administered by the Department for the purpose of advising teachers in the preparation and use of audio-visual aids in the class-room.

Teachers in training at Exdiston Training College also receive lectures once a week from the Supervisor of Visual Education. Special classes held on Saturday mornings at the offices of the Department of Education meet the needs of teachers in service.

Visual aids material ranges from films, filmstrips and still photographs to posters, flannelgraph, models and maps.

During the period under review, the number of schools which obtained their own daylight projection systems rose from six to ten.

Seven hundred and sixty-seven visits were made by the Visual Aids Unit to schools.

In addition, 35 lessons illustrated by films or filmstrips were given at H.M. Prisons under an educational assistance scheme.

A mobile cinema service is operated as part of the Community Education Service. Two self-contained units carry nightly programmes to the various villages. A wide range of subjects dealing with health and environmental sanitation is presented.

In 1958-59 there were 694 public performances witnessed by 323,165 persons.

Two hundred and ninety-two persons made use of the library service during the year 1958-59. Material lent included 383 filmstrips, 85 films, 1,500 posters and photographs and 71 magazines and pamphlets.

Extra-Mural Department of the University College of the West Indies

The classes and courses of the Extra-Mural Department deal with non-vocational, cultural and social studies supplementary to the work of the Evening Institute. A Resident Tutor is appointed by the University College.

In May, 1958 Mr. A. A. Thompson succeeded Mr. Aubrey Douglas-Smith as Resident Tutor.

A one-day school for members of the Barbados Workers' Union is conducted monthly for six months by lecturers under the leadership of Dr. Rawle Farley, Staff Tutor.

Courses in Co-operatives were also held in co-operation with the Credit Union League of Barbados and the West Indian Confederation of Credit Unions.

A one-day school for the Barbados Junior Chamber of Commerce was held in January, 1959. Many single lectures were delivered by distinguished visitors as well as the Resident Tutor.

The Resident Tutor is now responsible for work in Grenada, St. Vincent and Dominica.

The British Council

The British Council, which was founded in Barbados in 1945 to strengthen the cultural ties between the United Kingdom and Barbados and the Windward and Leeward Islands, closed its doors in March, 1959.

The magnificent work which this institution has done for nearly fourteen years cannot be over-estimated. In a period of social change and cultural awakening, the Council has played a valuable and conspicuous role. Not the least factor in its success was the personality of its representatives, all of whom and particularly the last, have entered into every phase of the social life.

The Council centre at Wakefield has offered a welcome to youth movements and cultural organisations of all sorts: the Boys' Association, the Alliance Francaise, the Barbados Orchestra, the Civic Theatre—to name but a few. Its open theatre has been the venue for many productions.

The work of its representatives on Committees, government as well as private, has also been outstanding.

Barbados Museum and Historical Society

The Barbados Museum and Historical Society was incorporated by a special Act of the Legislature in 1933. The Government gave the Society a lease for 90 years, of the old abandoned Military Prison. The work began in 1933 with the aid of a grant of £1,500 from the Carnegie Corporation of New York, a grant from the Government of Barbados and donations. The Society is maintained by a Government grant, members' subscriptions and donations. The Society publishes a quarterly journal which is now in its 27th volume.

The Museum houses specimens relating to the Island's pre-history collections of pottery and tools derived from the original Arawak inhabitants, West Indian stone implements, specimens relating to the island's history, fish and other marine specimens, birds, insects and geological specimens. The members' library contains books and newspapers of much historical value.

The Children's Museum, started in 1946 with a grant from the Development and Welfare Organisation, holds classes for school

children in natural history and allied subjects, and arranges an annual exhibition of school-children's art and handicrafts.

The Art Department holds exhibitions of the work of local and West Indian artists. A monthly exhibition is staged in the Art gallery.

In 1955 the Coronation gallery was opened. Formerly a row of prison cells, the gallery was reconditioned as the result of donations during the Coronation year and houses a collection of furniture typical of the best specimens formerly found in homes in Barbados as well as collection of glass, china and silver. The bulk of these specimens was purchased by means of the Museum Collections Fund which was started in 1951.

In 1959, two stained-glass windows depicting Sir Francis Drake and Sir Walter Raleigh were erected in the staircase wall.

Four illustrated talks on English painting were given to students taking Art in the Oxford and Cambridge examinations. Among the lectures given was one by Mr. S. P. Sowden on "The Construction of the Deep Water Harbour", a subject of topical importance.

During the year 1959, 7,458 people visited the Museum.

The Public Library

The Public Library Service was established by the Public Library Act of 1847. The building in which the main Library in Bridgetown is at present housed, was given by Mr. Andrew Carnegie in 1904. It was agreed that an extension was necessary and \$40,000 was included for this purpose in the New Five-Year Plan.

At 31st December, 1959, there were 77,583 books in stock. Total circulations for the year ended 31st December, 1959 were—Adult 216,729: Juvenile 108,258.

Four branch libraries are now in operation: at Speightstown (opened 1905), at Oistins, Christ Church (opened 1st March, 1954), at Six Cross Roads, St. Philip (opened 1st September, 1954), at Huletown, St. James, near the site of the landing of the first settlers (opened 27th February, 1956), and at the Valley, St. George (opened 5th January, 1959). There are in addition ten small library centres in rural areas whose collections are exchanged quarterly.

A school library service, inaugurated in August, 1949, served primary schools during 1958–59 with a stock of 5,535 books.

Other activities include a radio programme, the instruction of school classes in the use of library facilities, story hours for children, a children's Christmas concert group and book displays.

The examinations of the Library Association (United Kingdom) are taken by members of staff, assisted by courses from the Association of Assistant Librarians (U.K.) supplemented by tuition from the Deputy Librarian.

PUBLIC HEALTH

THE new Public Health Act, 1954 passed its final stages on 23rd March, 1959, and is now in force. The main objects of this legislation are:

- (a) to give greater measure of control in matters of health to the Director of Medical Services and the Medical Officers of Health;
- (b) to create three local health authorities under the three District Councils instead of eleven which existed during the Old Vestry system; and
- (c) to provide for the establishment of District Hospitals and out-patient clinics, which would separate the treatment of the sick from the Almshouses.

The commencement of work on the site for the new General Hospital, marks the first stage in the construction of a modern single block 510-bed hospital for Barbados. It is expected that this hospital which will replace the Barbados General Hospital will be completed in 1962.

The past two years have been very good ones from the public health view point. No quarantinable diseases were reported and there were no out-breaks of infectious diseases.

The Infant Mortality Rate, for many years the worst feature of our vital statistics, is now steadily being reduced. The figures for 1958 and 1959 are 82 and 71 respectively. 1959 was the best year for Enteric Fever to date. There were four cases only, and during the first eight months of the year no cases were reported.

Deaths from Tuberculosis have shown a sharp decline, the numbers for 1958 and 1959 were 18 and 16 respectively.

The major causes of death were:

Classification	1958		1959	
	No. of Deaths	% of Total Deaths	No. of Deaths	% of Total Deaths
Diseases of Circulatory System ..	551	23.98	499	23.94
Early Infancy	344	14.97	266	12.76
Diseases of Respiratory System ..	250	10.88	219	10.51
Senility and ill-defined Conditions	217	9.44	210	10.08
Neoplasms	199	8.66	204	9.79

Classification	1958		1959	
	No. of Deaths	% of Total Deaths	No. of Deaths	% of Total Deaths
Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	190	8.27	204	9.79
Diseases of the Digestive System	159	6.92	141	6.77
Infective and Parasitic Diseases	119	5.18	74	3.56
Allergic, Endocrine, Metabolic and Nutritional Diseases	102	4.13	85	4.08

The Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births for the years 1958 and 1959 were 2.95 and 2.25 respectively.

The number of cases of communicable diseases notified in 1958 and 1959 was:

	1958	1959
Enteric Fever	9	4
Tuberculosis	72	68
Diphtheria	2	—

Good progress is being made in the control of Venereal Disease, and the screening process for syphilis is still yielding good results. During 1959, 24,00 blood tests for syphilis were performed at the three Health Centres.

The Family Planning Association which receives full support from Government and makes full use of Government Institutions for holding their Clinics continues to offer advice and assistance to those who ask for such advice and assistance. It is very encouraging to note that the births taking place in Barbados between the years 1956 to 1959 no longer show the same tendency to increase from year to year as they did previously. Emigration has undoubtedly played some part in producing this result, but it is also quite evident that the Family Planning Association has made its contribution.

The figures for the actual number of births from 1950 to 1959 are as follows:

1950	6,432
1951	6,793
1952	7,291
1953	7,304
1954	7,576
1955	7,593
1956	7,082
1957	7,314
1958	7,115
1959	7,110

STAFF AND INSTITUTIONS

Medical and Sanitary Personnel

		Central Government	Local Authority
Nurses, General trained ..	..	312	63
Sanitary Inspectors ..	.. ..	9	83
Midwives ..	.. ..	30	20
Public Health Nurses ..	..	12	6
Doctors in Government Service ..	..	22	—
Doctors in private practice ..	50		
Nurses in private practice ..	70		

Expenditure on Public Health

		Capital		Recurrent	
		1958	1959	1958	1959
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Central Government	..	81,139	46,653	2,208,209.00	2,406,623
Local Government	..	—	—	575,112.29	Not yet available

Institutions

				Number of beds
1 General Hospital .. ..	..	..	..	449
1 Mental Hospital .. ..	..	..	..	790
1 Maternity .. ..	..	..	..	20
1 Leprosarium .. ..	..	..	..	20
3 Health Centres .. ..	..	..	..	Out-patient only
11 Almshouses (Infirmeries) ..	..	..	..	1,300

B.C.G. vaccination is still offered to all negative reactors in the school population. 90% to 95% acceptance of the vaccination in this group of the population is a very satisfactory finding.

Slow but steady progress has been made in the final stages of the campaign for the eradication of the *Aedes Aegypti* Mosquito. Seven of the eleven parishes are now *Aedes Aegypti* free, and in two parishes—St. George and St. Philip the breeding places are very few in number. The parish of St. Michael, however, still presents a most difficult problem in the eradication of this Mosquito from the densely populated urban areas.

HOUSING

THERE has been no census taken in Barbados since 1946, but it is estimated that the population at the end of March, 1959, was 110,832 males and 127,347 females, making a total of 238,179. It will be noted that an average annual increase in the population was 3,773 during the past 12 years.

The estimated number of householders is 59,545. The Housing Authority and its predecessors have assisted over 26% of these householders in providing houses on a rental or leased basis or with loans to acquire their own homes. The number of families assisted to 31st March, 1959, was 15,770.

Constitution of the Housing Authority

The Authority is constituted as a body corporate with perpetual succession and a common seal. It is empowered to acquire land for buildings; layout new Housing Estates; erect houses or ancillary buildings; clear slums and re-develop overcrowded areas; lend money for repairs or alteration of existing houses, purchase or erection of new houses; let or lease land and buildings to persons of the working classes. The definition of the term "person of the working classes", is a person whose income does not exceed an average of thirty dollars a week or such other sum as the Governor-in-Executive Committee may from time to time prescribe. The Authority is also empowered to make loans to Civil Servants for housing purposes.

Income

The funds allocated by the Government during the period 1st April, 1958 to 31st December, 1959, were \$2,997,409 as under:

Government Revenue	..	..	..	..	\$ 238,740.00
Labour Welfare	..	..	..	..	1,935,409.00
Loan Funds	..	..	..	..	823,260.00
					<hr/> 2,997,409.00
Repayments from Leases, rents and loans	..				410,619.18
					<hr/> \$3,408,028.18

Expenditure

New Houses and development	..	..	..	..	1,422,825.78
Labour Welfare Housing Loans	..	..	..	..	607,170.15
Maintenance of Housing Estates	..	..	..	..	93,422.85
Roads, water mains, electric lighting	..	..	..	..	180,607.41
Preparation of house spots and removal, re-erection and repairs of timber houses, etc.	..	..	..	..	113,407.01
Loans to General Workers	..	..	..	..	354,862.80
Equipment	..	..	..	..	20,450.12
					<hr/> 2,792,746.12
Working Capital (including emoluments)	..				615,282.06
					<hr/> \$3,408,028.18

Housing Policy

The Authority, with the approval of the Government, has decided to offer freehold ownership of the house or land to each member of all successful Aided Self-Help Schemes provided there has been at least ten years of occupation of the house by the member.

During 1958-59 the Authority erected 680 permanent houses and there were 123 under construction at 31st December, 1959. These figures include Aided Self-Help Schemes.

At 31st December, 1959, the Authority had under its control 2,304 houses, inclusive of the prefabricated timber houses constructed after hurricane "Janet" which have now been vested in the Authority.

The Authority is still required to assist with the removal of timber houses from unsuitable sites. The majority of these houses, which numbered 256 during the years 1958 and 1959, have been resited on the Authority's estates. Quite a number of these timber houses were removed to allow the construction of an access road to the Deep Water Harbour. The preparation of sites has recently been accelerated to cope with removals of chattel houses to facilitate the extension of schools and library buildings.

Labour Welfare Housing Loans

The amount advanced during the period 1958 and 1959 under the Labour Welfare Housing Scheme was \$636,862.15. The scheme applies only to Sugar Workers of which 1,702 applications were received and 1,131 were assisted.

General Workers' Housing Loans

Rules giving effect to the granting of loans to General Workers were approved by the Government on 28th December, 1957. Briefly, a General Worker is a person of the working classes other than an agricultural or Sugar Industry Labourer.

The purposes for which a loan may be granted are:

- (a) the construction of a new permanent house;
- (b) the extension in stone of an existing house or chattel house;
- (c) essential repairs to a house; and
- (d) the removal of a chattel house from the land on which it stands to other land.

An amount of \$332,369.96 to 752 applicants was advanced under this scheme.

Public Officers' Housing Loans

The Authority took over the duties and responsibilities of the 'Public Officers' Housing Loans Committee during September, 1958.

Those persons who qualify for assistance under the Public Officers' Housing Loans are Officers holding established posts under the Civil Establishment Order Act, 1949, or any officer permanently holding a post in the "Unestablished Staff" of the various Government Departments.

The Authority is empowered to borrow close on \$2,000,000 for this project and to charge interest at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ per annum to the loanees. The Government will meet the difference in the rate of interest that the loan was secured by the Authority.

Loans amounting to \$931,981.75 were advanced to 413 applicants during the years 1958 and 1959.

Central Workshop and Stores

The Authority has maintained its Central Workshop and store-room where all the components for houses are manufactured. The Workshop is divided into three sections *viz*:

- (a) Woodworking shop;
- (b) Blockmaking Plant section; and
- (c) Stores Department.

It is clear that the decision to maintain a Central Workshop has proved to be of an inestimable advantage in the construction of low-cost houses.

The Authority also has its own transport fleet consisting of 8 units. Here again it has proved to be an economic advantage to possess its own transportation.

The established posts of the Authority number 52 and there are 20 temporary posts.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

The Town and Country Development Planning Office was established late in 1958. It is a separate department of Government responsible to the Minister of Communications Works and Housing. The staff consists of a Town and Country Planning Officer, one clerk, one typist, four junior planning assistants and one messenger.

The Town and Country Planning Officer is technical adviser to the Minister on all matters relating to the physical coordination of Government policy with regard to the use and development of all land in Barbados. It is the intention of Government to prepare development plans indicating the manner in which the whole of the land in the island shall be used. In preparing such plans, priority shall be given to existing urban areas and to those undeveloped areas which are ripe for building development.

Meanwhile, the Town and Country Development Planning (Interim Control) Act, 1959, has been enacted which gives

interim powers to control the development of land on an *ad hoc* basis pending the preparation of development plans and the introduction of permanent legislation governing the administration and practice of Town and Country Development Planning in Barbados. Two Interim Control Orders have been gazetted in 1959. The first, in respect of the Bridgetown Area establishes a substantial measure of control over land use and physical development in the City of Bridgetown and its surrounding rural area including the new Deep Water Harbour and its approaches. The second Order covers the remainder of the West coast of the island as far as North Point and limits control to development involving new subdivisions or major changes in land use.

The responsibility for control under this legislation rests with the Town and Country Planning Officer who is required to keep in close consultation on matters of planning policy with all Government Departments concerned and with local authorities. The Bridgetown City Council and the Northern and Southern District Councils have formed planning committees for this purpose.

The Town and Country Development Planning Office has embarked on a programme of planning survey leading towards the preparation of a development plan for the Bridgetown area. The Office planned and carried out as part of this programme the Bridgetown Traffic Survey in collaboration with the Communications and Traffic Working Party appointed by the Minister for the purpose. This survey, designed to give accurate information concerning the volume, nature and flow of traffic on the main road system in the City area was successfully completed and it is expected that the information will be published early in 1960.

SOCIAL WELFARE

THE Social Welfare Department advises the Minister for Social Services on all aspects of welfare which are not the purely professional concern of other Departments. The established staff consists of a Social Welfare Officer, 2 Senior District Welfare Officers, 2 District Welfare Officers, 1 Handicrafts Development Officer, 1 Case Worker and 1 Sports Officer. The main function is to strengthen the work of voluntary groups working in the social field and to co-ordinate their activities with those of Government.

Community Development

The Community can be classified at the end of 1958 into the following groups:

Age in Years	No. of Males	No. of Females	Total	Broad categories needing Social Services
4	15,150	15,210	30,360	Pre-school age children.
5 - 14	26,230	26,420	52,650	School children elementary and secondary.
15 - 19	11,100	11,400	22,500	Secondary School children and teenagers starting employment.
20 - 24	8,080	8,740	16,810	Potential labour force (including housewives.)
25 - 44	29,040	33,630	62,670	
45 - 59	12,930	18,290	31,220	
60 & over	7,525	13,078	20,602	Retired people; non-workers and Old Age Pensioners.
	110,044	126,768	236,812	

Voluntary and group services are directed mainly at the pre-school age child and its mother (educational programmes in child care); at the post primary school-age group (the teenagers); at the elderly and the handicapped. Approximately 200 committees (including sports groups—mainly cricket) exist—all run by volunteers. Community development consists mainly therefore in assisting these voluntary committees working in the social, the athletic and cultural field. Group activities take place in a variety of places; only the biggest organisations (e.g. Scouts and Guides, Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A., etc.) have their own premises. The others meet in church halls, private homes or in the Civic Centres run by the District Councils in ten out of the eleven parishes. The Community Halls and Playing Fields were provided from the Labour Welfare Fund and are administered by the Local District Councils.

The emphasis is in developing the youth movements because of the large numbers of young unemployed who have great difficulty after leaving school in fitting themselves into an employment niche in life. Day and week-end training camps, drama and singing contests, inter-club debates and cricket matches are all part of the centrally sponsored projects to help them with their programmes. Numerically the strongest groups are the Old Scholars Associations of the primary schools, the Girl Guides and the Boy Scout movements.

Rural Welfare

Rural needs must be considered against the background of a small island interlaced by good roads with frequent communication

between outlying points and the centre, Bridgetown. This encourages a drift to the town but has advantages. Along the roads stretch water mains and telephone wires and over most of the southern area is a network of electric cables. Little shops frequently re-stocked with consumer goods are thickly spread. The baker and even the ice-cream van call. Piped-water is supplied free from standpipes; a telephone is available at the shop. The district or village community, cut off from its centre and dependent for necessities on infrequent visits from outside, is not the picture. The people, although primarily agricultural producers, are more a semi-urban than a rural community.

As a result of these good communications, there is not the strong local feeling that develops in more isolated communities. People are Barbadians first. They belong only secondarily to the parish or their neighbourhood. Village and parish improvements schemes, crafts, cottage industries and rural activities consequently exist only in small pockets of population. Nevertheless there are districts which do not quite fit into this picture. St. Andrew's Parish (the Scotland District) has a soil formation of clay and a clay working tradition which probably goes back to the original settlements. In St. Joseph and St. Thomas and parts of St. Lucy good baskets are made from locally grown fibres. Some skill in turtleshell carving exists among a small group of workers.

Development of Handicrafts

With a large un- or under-employed population the development of cottage industries is a way to assist household incomes. In 1955 a sum of \$10,000 was earmarked for a handicraft development scheme, and a Committee under the chairmanship of the Social Welfare Officer was set up. By December, 1959 a Craft Centre for teaching basketry and turtleshell work was running and 17 classes for teaching weaving and twisting of straws were running in various parts of the island. The Committee used its staff to evolve new techniques and methods. During 1959, arrangements were made with the International Co-operation Administration of the United States of America for the services of a handicraft specialist who arrived in the island in November and immediately set to work to organise the large scale production of mats which can be made up into large floorings. The units for the mats made at home by cottage workers are purchased by the Committee and sold at cost to the merchants for retailing. This is a project which seems to have a future.

Public Assistance

The responsibility for raising rates and administering grants-in-aid to the needy rests on the Local Authorities. In March, 1959, the Old Poor Relief Act was rescinded and each of the three new District Councils took over the duty, working through a Public Assistance Committee for the area, and Guardians Committees at Vestry level. A central Poor Law Board was created by the Act. The Public Assistance Committees give both indoor and outdoor relief. St. Michael, the most heavily populated, runs the Nightengale Children's Home where some 40 children aged between 8 and 16 are accommodated. St. Philip has special buildings attached to its Almshouse where maternity cases and children are housed. This was provided by a private benefactor.

The following figures summarise the poor relief services provided under the old system during 1957:

	No. of Persons	
Receiving any kind of poor relief	27,336
Receiving medical relief..	..	17,318
Receiving cash relief	7,240
Receiving relief in kind	3,843
Destitute in Almshouses	1,163
Medical relief given in Almshouses	3,014
Buried at parish expense	311

The total cost of these services was \$1,295,187. These charges represent a little over 50% of the total income of the parishes.

The Physically Handicapped

No special provision for the physically handicapped can at present be made in the schools. The Barbados Association in aid of the Blind and the Deaf is an active body and pursues a policy of giving training, not charity. This has necessarily meant starting with the youngest age groups.

One child is being trained at the special school for Blind Children in Trinidad. During 1959, a small part-time day school for 5 deaf children was started at the Garrison.

In addition, the Association runs a small training centre for blind adults in Bridgetown where 20 students learn handicrafts.

The Aged

Old age pensions are given by Government on a non-contributory basis and applicants are eligible at 68 years (or 25 if blind or deaf). The scheme amounts to a specialised form of poor relief since the maximum amount given has been limited to \$1.80 per week or "such portion thereof as together with his weekly means shall amount to not more than \$3.00".

The amount voted for 1958-59 on old age pensions was \$856,540. Expenditure is controlled by 11 Old Age Pensions Claims Committees, the personnel of which are nominated. These Claims Committees control six Pensions Enquiry Officers all appointed by Government. Payment to applicants except in St. Michael's parish where a special office has been opened, is made by branch post offices in the rural areas.

In addition to Government and parochial aid, a few voluntary homes are run for elderly indigent people. Between them, however, these cater for fewer than 100 individuals.

Juvenile Delinquency and Probation Service

Legislation dealing with young delinquents is contained mainly in the Juvenile Offenders Act, 1932, the Probation Offenders Act, 1945 and the Government Industrial Schools Act, 1926.

The incidence of Juvenile delinquency is low and the offences reported are seldom serious.

The Juvenile Courts have jurisdiction over children 7 to 16 years. Appearances before these Courts during the years 1958 and 1959 have been as follows:

				1958	1959
Charged ..	..	..	..	464	457
Found Guilty ..	..	..	..	270	315

They were charged with the following offences:

				1958	1959
Against property ..	..	..	..	199	220
Against the person ..	..	..	..	143	117
Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	122	120

The larceny charges are usually in respect of small quantities of corn, sugar cane or coconuts, or for the theft of other property of low value.

Juvenile Courts are held in each of the six Police Districts wherever possible in rooms distinct from the adult court rooms.

Probation is used by the Courts for Juveniles and adults of both sexes, and during 1958 and 1959 probationers dealt with were as follows:

					1958	1959
Men ..	..	..	..	..	110	108
Women ..	..	..	..	..	27	34
Boys ..	..	..	..	..	186	234
Girls ..	..	..	..	..	37	44
					<u>360</u>	<u>420</u>

Chapter 8: Legislation

In 1958, 57 Acts were passed by the Legislature, some of which were of considerable importance. Among these were the Market and Slaughter Houses Act, which replaced the Market and Butchers Act of 1890. This Act provides for the establishment and control by the Government of markets and slaughter-houses in the Island.

Another important Act to be passed was the Statistics Act, an Act to provide for the taking of censuses and for the collection, compilation, analysis and publication of certain statistical information.

The Rate of Interest (Amendment) Act, 1958, amended the ancient Rate of Interest Act, 1754, by providing that the provisions of section 2 of the Act, which limit the interest chargeable on contracts for loans to six per centum, shall not apply to contracts for loans of money by individuals resident or domiciled outside the Island or by firms registered or bodies corporate incorporated outside the Island to persons within the Island.

Another important measure passed during the year was the Tourist Board Act which provided for the establishment of a Tourist Board charged with the duty of developing the Tourist Industry in the Island.

The Soil Conservation (Scotland District) Act makes provision for the improvement and conservation of the soil and for the prevention of damage or deterioration by erosion to land in the Scotland District.

The Miscellaneous Controls Act, 1958 was enacted to provide for the control and regulation of the production of vegetables and the keeping of livestock and to provide for the control and regulation of the prices of articles generally. The Act provides for the keeping in force of orders made by a competent authority under regulation 50 of the Defence Regulations, 1939.

Also passed during the year 1958, was the Petroleum Winnings Operations (Taxation) Act, providing for the levying and collection of a tax upon the profits arising or accruing to persons engaged in petroleum winning operations and to exempt such persons from certain taxes and rates.

The Customs Duties (Dumping and Subsidies) Act authorised the imposition of duties of customs where goods have been dumped or subsidised.

Probably the most far-reaching Act passed, from the industrial point of view, was the Pioneer Industries Act which makes provision for the establishment and development of industries not being carried on in the island on a substantial scale and in aid thereof grants relief from income tax, rates on trade profits, trade tax, interim traders' licence fees and customs duties.

The very important Local Government Act, 1958 was also passed. This is a very comprehensive Act, consolidating and amending the Local Government Acts of 1954, 1955 and 1956. Complementary to this were the Local Government Authorities Miscellaneous Functions Act and the Elections Controversies Act, which latter Act repealed the 1946 Act of the same name, and provides for the determination of controversies arising upon the election of members to the General Assembly of the Island or upon elections held under the Local Government Act, 1958.

Apart from the above important measures, the Executive Committee Act was amended by the Executive Committee (Amendment) Act, 1958 for the purpose of enabling the Governor to increase the number of members of the Legislative Council and of the House of Assembly to be associated with the members of the Executive Council to form the Executive Committee.

The Barbados Development Act, 1955 was amended in order to empower the Development Board to make loans for the contribution and purchase of hotels, and the Hotel Aids Act was amended with a view to extending the definition of "hotel". The Act also grants certain other tax concessions to hotels in the Island.

During the year 1958 the Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1956 and the Magistrates' Jurisdiction and Procedure Act, 1956, referred to in Chapter 8 of the Report for 1956 and 1957, came into operation. As a result, there was a complete re-organisation of the judicial system of the Island.

The Infants Act, relating to the guardianship, custody and property of infants, and the Arbitration Act formed a necessary part of the re-organisation. Also made by the newly formed Judicial Advisory Council were the new Rules of the Supreme Court, 1958, the Magistrates' Courts (Criminal Procedure) Rules, 1958 and the Magistrates' Courts (Civil Procedure) Rules, 1958. The new system appeared to come into operation very smoothly. In view of the amount of work pending in the Assistant Court of Appeal it was, however, necessary to make an order under section 152 of the Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1956 keeping the Assistant Court of Appeal in existence temporarily to deal with matters pending in that Court in its original jurisdiction.

In 1959 there was a considerable reduction in the number of Acts, only 41 being passed. On the other hand, 239 Legal Notices were gazetted, as compared with only 90 in 1958.

The most important measures were probably the Hire-Purchase Act, the Town and Country Development Planning (Interim Control) Act, the Currency Act, the Public Property Insurance Act, the Government Scholarships and Exhibitions Act, and the Local Government Service Commission Act.

The Hire Purchase Act is modelled on the English Act of the same name and codifies the law with respect to the hire-purchase and sales upon credit of goods.

The Town and Country Development Planning (Interim Control) Act is, as its name implies, intended to be of a temporary nature and provides for the interim control of the development of land in the Island. It will be replaced in due course by a more comprehensive Town and Country Planning Act.

The Currency Act replaces the Currency Act, 1950 and implements the Agreement to provide for a uniform currency in the Eastern Group of the British Caribbean Territories.

The Public Property Insurance Act provides for the establishment of a fund out of which the loss of, and damage to certain public property are to be made good, certain liabilities incurred by the Crown in right of its government in the Island are to be satisfied and the insurance premiums on certain public property are to be paid.

The Government Scholarships and Exhibitions Act consolidates and amends the law for making provision for Government Scholarships, Exhibitions and grants.

The Local Government Service Commission Act, 1959 provides for the establishment of a Local Government Service Commission on the basis of the Public Service Commission.

Apart from these substantive Acts, the Local Government Act, 1958 came into operation during the year and was twice amended in the light of experience.

The Public Health Act, 1954 and the Public Assistance Act, 1954 were both amended and both Acts were brought into operation at the same time as the Local Government Act. Many of the amendments to these Acts were made as a result of the recommendations by the Local Government Adviser.

An important measure passed during the year was the Customs Tariff (Amendment) (No. 2) Act, 1959 which empowered the Governor-in-Executive Committee to amend the First and Second Schedules of the Customs Tariff Act, 1921 subject to subsequent sanction by the Legislature.

The Factories Act, 1956 was brought into operation during the year. This Act, though passed in 1956, could not legally be brought into operation until the Local Government Councils came into existence.

The Income Tax (Amendment) Act, 1959 provides for certain changes in the income tax law of the Island.

The Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic (Amendment) Act was passed to provide for the making of orders in connection with the International Circulation of Motor Vehicles. This legislation, which was long overdue, was necessary before the 1949 Geneva Convention on Motor Traffic can be extended to Barbados.

Chapter 9: Justice, Police and Prisons

JUSTICE

By virtue of a Proclamation there came into operation on 15th August, 1958 the Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1956 and the Magistrates' Jurisdiction and Procedure Act, 1956.

By the Supreme Court of Judicature Act, there was vested in a Supreme Court such jurisdiction as was formerly vested in or capable of being exercised by the Court of Common Pleas, Court of Chancery, Court of Ordinary, Colonial Court of Vice-Admiralty, Court of Grand Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery and General Sessions of the Peace, Court of Error, Court of Escheat, Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, Assistant Court of Appeal. Each of these Courts had been established under a separate Act. Each had exercised a distinct and separate jurisdiction and had its own rules of procedure.

The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and not less than two Puisne Judges with the Chief Justice as president.

The Chief Justice is appointed by Her Majesty the Queen; the Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the Governor in accordance with such instructions as he may receive through one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

Full Court may be made up of any two Judges, and where such Court sits to hear appeals from a single Judge, the Judge whose judgement or order is appealed from cannot sit in such Full Court.

The Full Court also hears and determines appeals from decisions of Magistrates.

The Supreme Court of Judicature Act also established a Judicial Advisory Council which consists of the Chief Justice (as Chairman), the Attorney General, Puisne Judges, Crown Solicitor, a magistrate, a barrister-at-law or solicitor. This Council considers the working of the several offices and arrangements relative to the duties of the officers of the Supreme Court and enquires

into and examines any defects which may appear to exist in the system of procedure or administration of the Law.

Appeals lie from the Supreme Court to the Federal Supreme Court, and the right of appeal to Her Majesty in Council is preserved.

The Supreme Court sits in its criminal jurisdiction four times a year, namely, January, April, June, October. Preliminary enquiries are conducted by an examining magistrate before an accused person is put upon trial in this Court.

Eight magistrates preside over the Magistrates' Courts of the island which is divided into six districts for the purpose. In Bridgetown, which is a part of one of the districts, three magistrates hear and determine criminal offences of a summary nature, quasi-criminal matters, and conduct preliminary enquiries into indictable offences, and one magistrate hears civil matters. The remaining four magistrates deal with criminal and civil matters arising in the rural districts.

The magistrates also deal with juvenile offenders. The cases are heard at different courts from the main court and the magistrate has the assistance of a probation officer.

By the Magistrates' Jurisdiction and Procedure Act, there was an increase in the jurisdiction formerly exercised by magistrates in some cases. This increase is due largely to the fall in value of money, and has led to part of the work formerly done in the Assistant Court of Appeal now being determined in Magistrates' Court.

The number of cases heard by the various Courts for the period 1st January, 1958 to 14th August, 1958 were:

	1958
<i>Criminal</i>	
Court of Grand Sessions	96
<i>Civil</i>	
Court of Common Pleas	8
" " Chancery	5
" " Divorce and Matrimonial Causes ..	22
" " Error	24
" " Admiralty	Nil
" " In Chambers	42
" " Ordinary (Non-Contentious Wills)	122
" " Administration Petitions ..	47
" " Contentious Wills	Nil

The number of cases heard by the Supreme Court for the period 15th August, 1958 to 31st December, 1958 and 1959 were:

	15th Aug. to 31st Dec. 1958	1959
Criminal Assizes	42	123

		15th Aug. to 31st Dec. 1958	1959
<i>Civil</i>			
Divorce and Matrimonial	29	65	
Special Court	65	216	
Full Court (Magisterial Appeal) ..	105	101	
Chambers	22	126	
Civil Actions	26	64	
Non-Contentious Wills	69	198	
Administration Petitions	41	116	
Contentious Wills	—	1	

POLICE

LAW and order was maintained throughout the island, and the relations between police and public continued to be excellent. There were no major disasters or disturbances.

The establishment of the Police Force is 1 Commissioner, 1 Deputy Commissioner, 1 Senior Superintendent, 3 Superintendents, 1 Director of Music, 4 Assistant Superintendents, 10 Inspectors (including 1 Inspector of Weights & Measures) 20 Station Sergeants, 27 Sergeants, 84 Corporals (including a Policewoman) 457 Constables (including 10 Policewomen) and 47 Writ Servers

During the year 1959 the rank of Senior Superintendent was created and the rank of Assistant Superintendent was reintroduced.

There is a mounted Troop consisting of 22 N.C.O.'s and men who are stationed at six of the larger Police Stations and patrol sugar estates and rural areas. The Troop performed ceremonial escort duties, and together with the Police Band put on several musical rides for the entertainment of the public. The horses are all Canadian half-breeds and are in excellent condition.

The Police Band, which is recognized as one of the best in the West Indies, plays regularly in Bridgetown and the Country Districts.

The number of police dogs was reduced from three to two when Police dog 'Flash' had to be destroyed on the orders of the Vet. In addition to being used at the scenes of crime, the dogs have performed regular nightly patrols. Their presence undoubtedly aided the Force in their efforts to prevent crime.

The island is divided into three Police Divisions, each commanded by a Superintendent. There are twenty-one Police Stations. All Stations are connected with Headquarters by telephone, most through the police private exchange. Fourteen stations maintain wireless communication with the Headquarters Control Room and 13 vehicles and 3 launches are equipped with wireless.

The Regional Police Training Centre at Seawell continues to serve the Windward Islands, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla and Antigua

(formerly the Leeward Islands), and Barbados. Three hundred and thirty recruits and 59 N.C.O.'s on Refresher Courses attended the Centre during the past two years. Of these, 90 recruits and 28 N.C.O.'s were from Barbados.

The initial training course for recruits lasts six months and includes instructions in law, police duties, first-aid, life saving, physical training, self defence, foot and arms drill and musketry.

A total of 12,840 cases (including traffic) was reported to the Police in 1958, and 14,138 in 1959 as compared with 10,387 in 1956 and 12,446 in 1957.

The crime figures for 1958 and 1959 are as follows:

Type of Offence	Cases reported to Police		Cases taken to Court		Cases under investigation	
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
Offences against persons ..	952	1,226	806	1,004	19	20
Offences against property ..	1,841	2,043	860	957	191	218
Other offences ..	1,418	1,579	1,392	1,542	4	—
Total ..	4,211	4,848	3,058	3,503	214	238

The Immigration Branch deals with the issuing of passports, travel permits and certificates of identity. In 1958, 2,929 passports were issued, and 2,777 in 1959. There was a decrease in the number of persons going to the United Kingdom.

FIRE SERVICES

THE establishment of the Fire Service is a Chief Fire Officer, Deputy Chief Fire Officer, 3 Station Officers, 4 Sub-Officers, 10 Leading Firemen, 51 Firemen, 1 typist and 2 cleaners. The Headquarters is in Bridgetown, and there is a Station at Seawell, adjacent to the Airport, and a Station at Worthing, four miles from Headquarters. A Station is under construction at St. James, eight miles from Headquarters and is likely to be completed in April, 1960. Fourteen fire appliances are in commission, the majority being comparatively new.

Twelve recruits were enrolled during the period under review. All recruits undertake a three months basic training course at the Headquarters Training School which includes theoretical and practical instruction in fire prevention and extinction, first-aid, rescue work, resuscitation, physical training and swimming. Training at station level continues daily throughout the year, other than on public holidays.

The number of calls received was as follows:

	1958	1959
Fires	617	424
False Alarms (good intent) ..	15	7
False Alarms (malicious) ..	6	13
Special Services	230	183
	<u>868</u>	<u>627</u>

No large fires occurred, and only on eight occasions was it necessary to call for additional appliances to assist the initial response. Fires in small timber houses caused the death of three persons, and it is worthy of note that this presents a considerable reduction as compared to the previous two-year period.

Special services included supplying water for concrete mixing for airport runway extensions, pumping out water from flooded basements, and the rescue of adults, children, cattle and dogs who had fallen into wells.

The approved estimates for maintaining the Fire Service, as well as Capital Expenditure, are as follows:

	1958	1959
	\$	\$
Recurrent	102,827	116,011
Non-Recurrent Expenditure ..	7,000	3,000
Capital Expenditure ..	90,000	—

PRISONS

THERE is one medium security prison, the Glendairy Prison, which has accommodation for 275 men and 125 women. The Female Prison is separated from the Male Prison and has its own entrance reached through the main gates of the Male Prison. The total area of the compound is approximately 14 acres, allowing for three acres of cultivated land outside the walls. All categories of prisoners are accommodated within the walls, including young offenders between the ages of 16 and 21. Young offenders are employed on the small farm and in the carpenter's shop with first offenders who are considered suitable.

No special training is possible for the few men undergoing preventive detention, and they are employed in much the same way as the ordinary long-term recidivist. However, under the law they may be released on licence and placed under police supervision, providing their conduct merits it. A preventive detainee may also be released unconditionally.

The total number of prisoners was 205 in 1958 and 153 in 1959. The daily average was 121 males and 6 females in 1958 and 127 males and 8 females in 1959.

The Superintendent is responsible for the maintenance of good order and discipline, as well as general administration. He is assisted by an Assistant Superintendent, a Chief Officer and 48 other ranks, some of whom are Trade Instructors and Clerical Officers. In addition there is a Chaplain and a Medical Officer who are both part-time employees. The Superintendent is also responsible for the general supervision of the Female Prison and is assisted by a Chief Matron and four female officers.

Offences against prison discipline are dealt with by the Superintendent except in grave cases, when a visiting Justice is employed. Punishments are mainly dietary or loss of privileges, earnings and remission. Under the Rules whipping can be resorted to only in cases of mutiny or gross personal violence to a Prison Officer.

The Prison Medical Officer is in attendance every day for about one hour and is always on call in event of an emergency. There is an infirmary for treating minor cases of illness, otherwise men are treated at the General Hospital and kept under supervision by a prison officer.

Education within the prison is now the responsibility of the Department of Education and four classes are conducted per week, on evenings, with qualified tutors. In addition, the Visual Aids Section of the Department pays a weekly visit to the Prison.

There is a stage system by which men can earn privileges according to their length of sentence and conduct. These privileges vary from extra periods of recreation to extended periods of visits from relations. The period between promotion from one stage to another is nine months.

Prisoners are employed in farming, carpentry, tailoring, baking, shoemaking, cooking, building (minor works) and handicrafts and receive remuneration varying from 12¢ to 60¢ per week. One-third of their earnings is retained as a compulsory saving. No payment is made to a prisoner until he has served the first six weeks of his sentence. A canteen is provided from which prisoners can make purchases of cigarettes, sweetmeats and other small articles. In addition, there is a hobbies class where prisoners are encouraged to make small articles in their spare time which are sold, and two-thirds of the selling price is credited to the prisoner's savings, after deducting the cost of materials used.

Sentences of extra-mural labour are imposed with the consent of the prisoner, on persons under 21 years of age who, in the opinion of the Superintendent, can benefit from it. A sentence of extra-mural labour cannot exceed three months.

Provision is made in the Rules for remission of one-quarter of all sentences in excess of one calendar month. Special remission

may be granted by His Excellency the Governor, for any special service, on the recommendation of the Superintendent of Prisons.

There is a Committee whose functions are mainly to provide aid on discharge, but who also undertake to find employment for discharged prisoners whenever they can.

GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

The school for boys was founded as a Reformatory in 1883 and that for girls in 1912. Both schools are situated on sites of contiguous sugar plantations—Dodds and Summervale—of which they formed an integral part until 1947 when the administration of the plantations ceased to be the responsibility of the Superintendent and the staff of the schools.

The average attendance was 83 boys and 15 girls in 1958 and 79 boys and 13 girls in 1959, classified by ages as follows:

Year	Under 14 years		14-16 years		Over 16 years		Total No.	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1958	29	1	32	9	22	5	83	15
1959	26	2	29	4	24	7	79	13

The maximum and minimum ages of the pupils were 18.5 years and 10 years respectively; the average length of detention in the schools was 3.5 years.

Twenty-four boys and 2 girls were committed to the Schools in 1958 and 23 boys and 1 girl in 1959. Committals were mainly for petty larceny.

The curriculum approximates to that in Primary Schools with considerable emphasis, however, on vocational training. Crafts include carpentry, masonry, tailoring, shoemaking, handicrafts, gardening and animal husbandry, and, for girls, gardening, poultry rearing, handicrafts, needlework and domestic science.

The standard of literacy in the schools ranges from Class I to Class VII. Although about 40% of the pupils show a mental retardation of from 3 to 6 years on admission, most of them make commendable progress and not a few show marked specific ability during their term of residence.

A health *esprit de corps* is being fostered through cricket and football and a variety of organised indoor games.

The first ever holiday camp was held during the Easter vacation of 1959 and it proved of much value in observing conduct under relaxed conditions. It turned out to be a joyous and educative experience for both pupils and staff. Educational and sightseeing

tours to places of interest were undertaken during the Summer vacations. Home contacts were maintained by frequent visits of parents to the schools, and pupils whose conduct merited it were allowed occasional visits home.

The health of the pupils was good throughout the period under review.

In their reaction to training and discipline, the pupils show in a very large measure "positive" characteristics of behaviour and recourse to forms of punishment such as flogging and solitary confinement is rare.

Of the 59 boys discharged from the school during the years 1958 and 1959, 4 were subsequently imprisoned; of the 9 girls discharged, none was subsequently imprisoned.

The re-settlement of pupils released from the schools continues to be satisfactory.

Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

A Public Utilities Board established on the 1st January, 1955 is charged with regulating rates charged to consumers by certain public utilities, hearing complaints, controlling the issue of securities by the public utilities subject to its control, and generally with securing satisfactory service by such utilities.

ELECTRICITY

THE Barbados Light & Power Company is a private Company registered in Barbados. It has been granted a concession to supply electricity to all domestic, commercial and industrial buildings and also the street lighting of the City of Bridgetown and the residential areas.

Districts in the north and north-eastern parts of the island are not yet supplied but the Company is carrying on a major expansion programme including the extension of the High Tension and Low Tension overhead distribution systems and the installation of larger transformers and High Tension underground mains which will improve the general supply throughout the island.

During the year 1958, one Steam Turbo-Alternator Set of rated capacity 2,500 K.W., was commissioned, bringing the total installed capacity to 9,544 K.W. It is planned to commission another Alternator of similar capacity early in 1960.

High Tension supply is available at either 3,300 volts of 11,000 volts, 3-phase 50 cycles A.C.

Low Tension supply can be obtained at 220/110 volts single-phase 50 cycle and 200/110 volts 3-phase 50 cycles.

		1958	1959
Capacity of installed Plant	..	9,544 K.W.	9,544 K.W.
Annual Output ..	..	28,504,640 KWH.	32,694,150 KWH.

		Number	Units Sold	Number	Units Sold
Industrial	..	570	13,065	634	15,192
Domestic	..	13,442	9,843	15,960	11,261
Street Lighting	..	3	396	3	443
		<u>14,015</u>	<u>23,304</u>	<u>16,597</u>	<u>26,896</u>

You will appreciate that the Units sold, shown above, are given in 1,000s, i.e. for 1958 the total is 23,304,320.

Tariffs

Industrial	Monthly Consumption per individual service	Rate per Unit
	First 1,000 Units @ ..	9¢
	Next 4,000 Units @ ..	6¼¢
	Next 35,000 Units @ ..	5½¢
	Over 40,000 Units @ ..	4½¢
Domestic	A fixed monthly charge according to area served, plus 5 5/8 cents per unit, plus cost variation factor of 27% of total bill. A discount of 10% for prompt payment of bills.	
Commercial	Lighting 13½¢ per unit (KWH), plus Cost Variation Factor of 27%. A discount of 10% for prompt payment of bills. Power 9 cents per unit. A discount of 10% for prompt payment.	

NATURAL GAS

NATURAL Gas is distributed by The Natural Gas Corporation, a statutory body. The gas is produced from two wells which were originally drilled by oil companies in the unsuccessful search for oil. These wells are situated in St. Andrew, and the gas is transmitted to Bridgetown by an overground pipeline. Prior to 1959, gas was produced from only one well, Well No. 19, which at the end of 1959 contained approximately 12 years' supply at present rate of withdrawal. In December, 1959, production was commenced from a second well at Springvale. Gas reserve at



His Excellency the Governor, Sir John Stow steps ashore for the first time at Trafalgar square, Bridgetown.



An aerial view of the Deep Water Harbour showing some of the surrounding area. The Harbour is expected to open in May 1961.



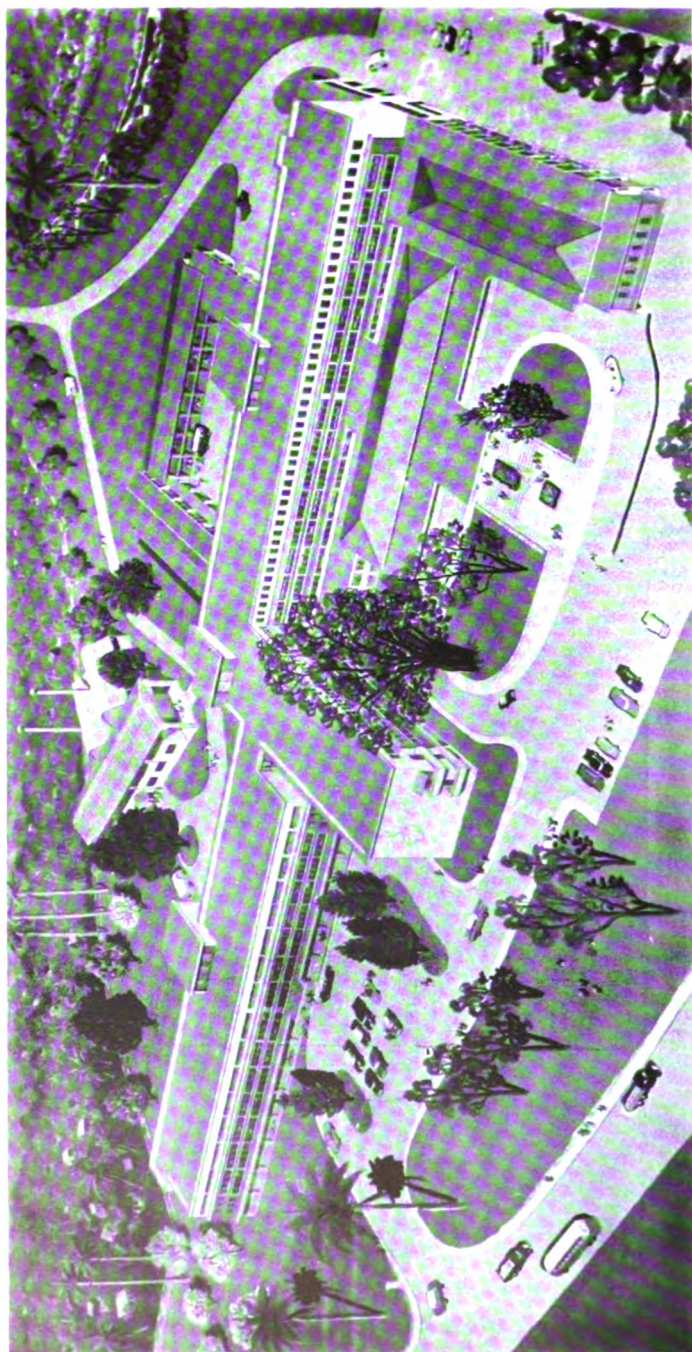
Soil conservation work began at Morgan Lewis in 1956. It is an effort to rehabilitate this badly eroded area and improve its productivity.



The new terminal building at Seawell Airport which was completed in October 1959.



Some of the houses in the Housing Scheme at Grazettes. This scheme was begun in 1957 and there are now 270 houses completed there.



The new Hospital now under construction at Stockton will look like this. With 511 beds, it is estimated to cost \$6m., and should be finished by midyear 1963.

this well will not be known until a lengthy production test, now in progress, has been completed.

In November, 1955, the Corporation took over the neglected gas distribution system of the Barbados Gas Company, Limited, which went into liquidation. The Corporation has been engaged in the renovation and extension of this system. Rates for gas vary according to location and quantity consumed. There is a fixed charge of \$1.50 per month. The following table gives details of sales, etc.

Sales, etc. of The Natural Gas Corporation, 1958-59

Year	No. of Customers	Sales M.c.F.	Net Income \$	Rate Realised per 1,000 cu. ft. \$	Fixed Assets \$
1958					
Residential	726	10,237.7	49,344.74	4.82	668,333.14
Commercial	95	6,609.9	26,200.30	3.96	—
Industrial	10	24,124.6	40,033.45	1.66	—
Other	24	11,155.7	34,315.15	3.10	—
Total	855	52,127.9	149,893.64	2.88	668,333.14
1959					
Residential	860	11,308.9	55,215.94	4.88	873,681.98
Commercial	114	13,629.4	51,945.95	3.81	—
Industrial	3	25,376.0	35,026.21	1.38	—
Other	23	8,125.1	30,508.79	3.75	—
Total	1,000	58,439.4	172,696.89	2.96	873,681.98

WATERWORKS

BARBADOS enjoys some of the finest water resources in the world. One of its assets is that the water does not see daylight until it comes out of the tap, eliminating all algae trouble. This purity is of great assistance to the tourist industry, and attracts the American and Canadian "cold" weather visitors.

Rainfall during 1958 averaged 60 inches on the hills—sufficient to maintain the normal yield from the underground hill streams. It dropped in 1959 however, to an average of 55 inches. The rains were confined to certain areas during this period and months of drought were experienced throughout the island. As a result, there was a great demand for water and the Waterworks Department

met this need by additional pumping which diminished the resources of the unreplenished hill streams.

A steady programme of distribution has been carried on during 1958 and 1959. A secondary six-inch supply main was laid from Brittons Hill Reservoir rising pumping main to the Dalkeith Savannah distribution main to increase the supply on the south side of the city areas. A six-inch main was laid from Lancaster to St. Thomas' Church to make it possible to pump water direct from Warleigh along Highway 2, to improve the supply in the St. Thomas and the St. Michael areas. The laying of four and three-inch pipes was continued to the thickly populated areas of the island's parishes. No less than 53 standpipes were installed to provide free water to the villages, and 3,675 services connected to paying consumers.

1958 was an important year in the history of the island's water supply, as all the pumping stations were by the end of that time completely modernised. The gradual change over from steam to electrically driven pumps was completed and three Harland Spindle pumps were installed at the Belle Station to replace the unreliable submersible type.

Progress continued in 1959. Stand-by Diesel Generating Sets were put down at Haymans, St. Peter and the Golden Ridge, St. George Stations to cope with emergencies during the hurricane season which might affect the vulnerable overhead cables which still exist at these stations.

To meet the rising standard of living, a new pumping station was erected at Sweet Vale, to supply an additional million gallons of water a day to the residents in the area. Funds for this came from the Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme No. 2893. Land was purchased at Hampton, St. Philip with a view to establishing a station there to provide an additional water supply to the eastern and southern districts of the island. Drilling began there at the close of 1959.

There has been an increase in the use of water. The average daily water demand has now reached over ten million gallons.

Capital Expenditure 1958-59

	\$
Reorganisation of water supply	35,270
Development of water resources ..	293,713
Repair and replacement of old pipes	99,823

PUBLIC WORKS

ALL designs of and the preparation of working drawings for new buildings are carried out by the Public Works Department, and

all construction is carried out by means of direct labour under the supervision of the technical staff. The Department is responsible for the maintenance and repairs of all Government buildings, Primary, Secondary and First Grade Schools, together with the upkeep and administration of the four lighthouses.

The Capital Works Programme for the current "Five-Year Plan" period commenced in 1955.

The comparative expenditure on Capital Works building projects as carried out by the Public Works Department may be summarized as follows:

		\$
1955-56	1,377,944	
1956-57	1,965,557	
1957-58	1,050,333	
1958-59	1,014,667	
1959-60	1,400,360	

No works in connection with the Deep Water Harbour have been included in the above figures.

Expenditure on other schemes was as follows:

		1958-59	1959-60
		\$	\$
C.D. & W. Schemes	275,580	116,850	
Labour Welfare	33,320	3,520	
Rural Amenities	55,690	35,960	

This is over and above the sum of \$1,131,850 spent on normal repairs to and maintenance of Government buildings, Primary Schools (including Domestic Science buildings), Secondary Modern and Secondary schools during the two years under consideration.

The main building works completed or in the course of construction during the period under review are set out in Appendix I.

Chapter 11: Communications

Ports

Carlisle Bay, the principal anchorage and port of entry is an indentation of about half a mile on the south-west coast of Barbados, between Pelican Island (now part of reclaimed land for new Deep Water Harbour under construction, and no longer existent as an island) and Needham Point, distant from each other 1½ miles.

The Bay affords open anchorages protected from the prevailing trade winds, for all classes of vessels in depths from 4 fathoms

upwards. There is deep water from the open sea right into the Bay. The bottom is sand and coral formation. The rise of tide is 2 feet 6 inches at spring tides. Currents are weak and variable. To seaward of the bay the flood sets to the northward at $1\frac{1}{2}$ knots, the ebb to the southward at $\frac{1}{2}$ knot. The tidal current in the vicinity of Needham Point Conical Buoy is sometimes as much as 3 knots on the flood.

Speightstown, situated about 10 miles to the northward of Carlisle Bay, is occasionally visited by vessels loading produce. Anchorage may be obtained in depths of 7–14 fathoms. The depths shelve rapidly and vessels should have a stream anchor ready for letting go to prevent swinging inshore.

The harbour of the Molehead or Careenage, situated in the northern part of Carlisle Bay, can accommodate small vessels alongside the wharves. The least depth of water in the approach channel is 12 feet 6 inches at L.W.O.S.T. Vessels 180–200 feet in length with a maximum draught of 14 feet 6 inches can be accommodated at the wharves, but available space is limited and ships may occasionally have to await their turn for berths. Local knowledge is required for vessels of heavy draught when entering the Careenage and it is advisable to obtain the services of a pilot. Vessels whose beam exceeds 32 feet cannot pass through the swing bridge and enter the Inner Basin.

Weather Conditions

Records taken over a period of 12 years give the following:

Mean Daily Temperature	Max. 85°	Min. 74°
Extremes	Max. 90°	Min. 59°
Average rainfall ..	51 inches per annum	
Fog	Nil	
Prevailing winds ..	The N.E. Trades from N.E. through E. to S.E.	
Ice Conditions	Nil	
Humidity	73%	

During the months of July to October the regular easterly trade wind may be interrupted by breezes from the south-west and west.

From the middle of July to the middle of October is the Hurricane Season. Barbados lies on the easternmost edge of the hurricane belt and though on a few occasions almost every year it comes within the mild influence of distant cyclonic disturbances, sometimes of hurricane intensity, cyclones seldom reach an advanced stage of intensity so far east as to result in a hurricane at Barbados.

Since 1780 Barbados has been visited by disturbances of hurricane intensity in 1831 and 1898 and 1955.

The rainy season is normally from the end of May until November.

Floating Plant

Tugs. One steam water boat and one diesel tug owned by the Government are used for towing. (*See below*).

Water Boats. Two, used to supply water to shipping:

	Tonnage	Capacity	I.H.P.
"Lord Combermere"	139 (Gross)	100 Tons	200
"No. 1 Dumb Water Barge"	57 (Net)	96 Tons	—

Priestman Dredger and Hopper Barge. The dredger has a lifting capacity of 3 tons and may be used as a floating crane.

Launches. Five, Government owned. Several privately owned.

Lighters. All privately owned:

Owner	Capacity Tons	No.
DaCosta & Co. Ltd.	8—40	24
Gardiner Austin & Co., Ltd. ...	20—30	12
S. P. Musson, Son & Co. Ltd. ..	6—30	19
Robert Thom Ltd. ..	15—30	11
Plantations Ltd. ..	20—40	12
Manning & Co. Ltd. ..	20—25	5
H. Jason Jones & Co., Ltd. ..	18—30	6
Total Capacity	2,100	89

Bunkering

There are mooring buoys situated about half a cable north-eastward and south-westward respectively of the outer end of a submerged pipe line which extends about 2 cables from a position on the shore $1\frac{1}{2}$ cables south-westward of the Aquatic Club Pavilion. Vessels up to 600 feet in length can be secured between these mooring buoys in depths of 6 to 8 fathoms. (*See Admiralty Chart No. 502*).

The following grades of fuel are obtainable:

Type	Quantity
Admiralty Grade Crude	3,000 tons.
Heavy Diesel	3,000 tons.
Light Diesel	40,000 gals.
Kerosene	20,000 gals.
Gasolene	20,000 gals.

Water

Water can be supplied, by means of the water boats, in any quantity.

Repair Facilities

Dry Docking. Screw lifting dock owned by Central Foundry Company Limited, capacity 1,000 tons, provided keel occupies all 31 sections of the floor.

Length at coping head	240 feet
Length at floor	217 "
Breadth at coping	46 "
Depth on blocks	11 feet 3 inches

Welding. Arc and Acetylene. The Barbados Foundry Company Limited and the Central Foundry Company limited.

Castings. The Barbados Foundry Limited and the Central Foundry Company limited $\frac{1}{2}$ ton and 1 ton respectively.

Bulk Cargo Facilities

At Spring Garden Anchorage small tankers can discharge gasoline and kerosene through floating pipe lines at two separate installations maintained by Messrs. Petroleum Marketing Company and Esso Standard Oil Company respectively.

There are facilities in the Careenage for the loading of Fancy (Edible) Molasses in bulk but the size of vessel using these facilities is limited.

There is a pipe line for loading vacuum pan molasses available at the buoys mentioned in the paragraph on Bunkering.

Cranes

Government owned: fixed crane 15 tons capacity. (Electrically powered purchase; hand training). Charge \$1.00 (B.W.I.) per ton lift, plus crane drivers' fee—20¢ an hour; user provides labour.

Privately owned: several fixed hand cranes, 1–3 tons capacity.

Major Shipping Lines

The principal steamship lines whose vessels called at Barbados during 1958 and 1959 were as follows:

Alcoa Steamship Company

- (i) During 1958, a monthly service from Mobile and New York to Kingston, Barbados, Georgetown and Paramaribo.
- (ii) In 1959 this service was amended and increased to a fortnightly service from Mobile and New Orleans to Barbados, Port-of-Spain, Georgetown and Paramaribo.

Booth Line

Monthly service from Liverpool *via* Lexoies, Lisbon and Madeira to Barbados, thence to Trinidad, up the Amazon River and return by same route.

Booth-Lamport and Holt, New York/West Indies Service

- (i) During 1958 this service was from New York to the Caribbean Islands, partly as cargo offered. Eight ships made a total of 21 calls.
- (ii) In 1959 the service offered regular fortnightly sailings from New York to the Caribbean Islands, the Amazon River and North Brazilian Ports. During the year 10 ships made a total of 29 calls.

Caribbean Hamburg Line (Late Three Bays Line)

Sailing every three weeks from Miami to Aruba, Curacao, Barbados, Venezuelan Ports, and Columbia. This service closed down towards the end of 1959.

Campagnie General Trans-Atlantique

- (i) During 1958, a passenger service every three weeks from Le Havre calling at Southampton, Vigo, San Juan, Guadeloupe, Martinique, La Guaira, Trinidad, Barbados and return by same ports and Plymouth, to Le Havre.
- (ii) In 1959, Dominica and St. Lucia were included as follows: Passenger service every three weeks from Le Havre, calling at Southampton, Vigo, San Juan, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, La Guaira, Trinidad, Barbados and return by same ports and Plymouth to Le Havre.
- (iii) Some of the smaller ports may be omitted according to passenger requirements.

Elder and Fyffe Line

Two ships between them call at Barbados every two or three weeks alternately, from Southampton or Avonmouth. Thence to Trinidad, Jamaica and return to U.K.

Federal Shipping Service

- (i) Two ships on Charter to the West Indies Federal Government, the "Hermann Langreder" and the "Kirkdale", of 900 to 620 g.r.t. respectively.
- (ii) North bound service commences at Trinidad, proceeding to Grenada, St. Vincent, Barbados, St. Lucia, Dominica, Montserrat, Antigua, St. Kitts and Jamaica.
- (iii) South bound service commences at Jamaica, calling at the same ports in reverse order.

- (iv) These sailings are fortnightly/three weekly according to a published schedule.

Harrison Line

- (i) Every 10 days from London to Trinidad, thence to Barbados, British Guiana, and return to U.K. (It is reported that commencing in 1960, this service will operate every 7 days).
- (ii) A fortnightly service from Liverpool direct to Barbados, on to Trinidad, back to Barbados and thence to U.K.
- (iii) One sailing a month from Glasgow to Barbados, calling at Liverpool.
- (iv) Occasional sailings from South Wales ports as cargo offers.

Lamport and Holt

- (i) In 1958, fortnightly sailings from Montreal (Summer months only) and Halifax to Barbados *via* Puerto Rico, proceeding to Trinidad, Venezuelan Ports and Georgetown, British Guiana, calling at Paramaribo if cargo offered. During winter months this service commenced at St. John, New Brunswick.
- (ii) The ships were taken off this run during 1959 and the service ceased.

Linea "C"

Only one call was made during 1958. During 1959 three passenger, and three "cruise" calls were made.

M.A.N.Z.

New Zealand to Barbados approximately every 3 months with refrigerated cargo and a very limited number of passengers.

Moore McCormack

Three weekly passenger and cargo service from New York, calling at Barbados, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, Buenos Aires, back to Santos, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Trinidad and return to New York.

Nourse Line

Service from Calcutta to South Africa, Trinidad and Barbados, approximately every six weeks.

This service was suspended towards the end of 1959.

Royal Netherlands Steamship Company

- (i) Four weekly passenger service from Amsterdam, calling at Southampton, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guaira, Curacao,

Aruba, Cartagena, Puerto Limon and Kingston, Jamaica, returning *via* Aruba, Curacao, La Guaira, Trinidad, Barbados and Plymouth to Amsterdam.

- (ii) Four weekly service from Amsterdam, calling at Southampton, Madeira, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, Trinidad, Paramaribo and Georgetown, returning *via* Paramaribo, Trinidad, Madeira and Plymouth to Amsterdam.
- (iii) A fortnightly service from Amsterdam calling at Barbados, Trinidad, Paramaribo, Demerara, Venezuelan Ports and Curacao as cargo offered.
- (iv) A monthly cargo service operating from Amsterdam calling at Point-a-Pierre, Fort-de-France, Barbados, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Dominica, Antigua, St. Kitts, partly as cargo offered, going occasionally to U.S.A. ports and occasionally to Venezuelan Ports to load for Europe.
- (v) From the end of October, 1959, a cargo service from Montreal to St. John's, Halifax to Curacao (alternate ships), La Guaira, Trinidad, Puerto Cabello (alternate ships), La Guaira, Trinidad, Barbados and Georgetown where charter ended.

Saguenay Shipping Limited

- (i) Sailing from Eastern Canadian ports every fortnight to Barbados. Vessels call at Northern Islands during the summer months and at Trinidad only during the winter months.
- (ii) Monthly sailings from Glasgow, Liverpool, and South Wales ports to Barbados.

Numbers and Tonnage

- (i) Number and tonnage of merchant vessels of all classes arriving during the two years under review were as follows:

	<i>Numbers</i>	<i>Net Tonnage</i>
1958	1,056	1,933,361
1959	1,190	2,184,513

- (ii) Local, *i.e.* West Indian motor vessels and schooners most of the latter now fitted with auxiliary engines, continued to provide frequent, but for the most part irregular communication between Barbados and the Windward and Leeward Islands and British Guiana.

Department Responsible

In conjunction with the Comptroller of Customs, the Port Health Authorities, and the Harbour Police, the Port of Bridgetown is controlled by the Harbour and Shipping Master, whose Department

comes under the Minister of Communications, Works and Housing. The staff comprises the Harbour and Shipping Master, an assistant to him, 7 clerks, 2 stenographers and the necessary crews to operate the Government Tugs, Water Craft and Launches. The latter total 35.

Important Developments

- (i) The only major development has been the continued construction of the new Deep Water Harbour immediately to the northward of Bridgetown, and allied work such as the building of approach roads. The Harbour work, in the hands of Messrs. Richard Costain & Company Limited is progressing according to schedule, and is due for completion in August, 1961.
- (ii) The two quayside berths, the cross berth and the berth for bulk loading of sugar are virtually completed. By the end of 1959 about two-thirds of the breakwater had been laid. The work of dredging the new harbour to a least depth of 32 feet at L.W.O.S., including the removal of a relatively shallow patch off the harbour entrance, was completed during September. The large cutter-suction dredger which had been specially brought for this work, left the island in mid-October.
- (iii) A Port Manager was appointed in May, 1959. When the necessary statutory authority is enacted, the new Deep Water Harbour, Carlisle Bay, and the Careenage will constitute the Port under the control of the Port Manager. Since his arrival much attention has been given to such problems as the details, size and siting of essential buildings, port administration, possible facilities for bunkering ships, passenger and tourist problems, the recruiting and appointment of key personnel, the revision of port legislation, and customs organisation.

Return of shipping tables for the year 1959 is as follows: (For return in 1958, see Appendix X).

Communications
Merchant Shipping

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<i>Class of Vessel</i>	<i>Nationality</i>	<i>No. of Vessels</i>	<i>Net Tonnage</i>
Steam and Motor Vessels	British	502	828,802
	French	24	218,321
	American	28	138,069
	Norwegian	56	202,749
	Dutch	86	240,380
	Italian	29	169,774
	Danish	17	23,869
	Swedish	8	26,535
	Liberian	20	41,218
	Panamanian	6	28,916
	Polish	1	7,923
	German	70	99,055
	Costa Rican	1	200
	Spanish	8	33,204
	Swiss	4	10,664
	Honduran	10	9,687
	Canadian	13	1,250
	Finnish	1	1,905
	Israeli	2	5,685
Tankers		886	2,088,206
	British	11	23,584
	Norwegian	19	26,067
	Italian	1	4,298
	Liberian	3	15,895
	Panamanian	1	2,065
	German	13	8,768
	Cuban	4	3,041
Schooners		52	83,718
	British	245	12,173
	French	6	400
	Danish	1	16
		252	12,589
Total		1,190	2,184,513

Other Shipping

<i>Class of Vessel</i>	<i>Nationality</i>	<i>No. of Vessels</i>	<i>Net Tonnage</i>
Warships and Training Ships	British	2	5,000
	American	3	6,938
		5	11,938
Tugs	Dutch	2	21
Yachts	British	42	925
	French	6	72
	American	9	110
	Dutch	2	34
	Swedish	1	5
	Liberian	1	168
	Panamanian	14	953
	German	1	5
	Costa Rican	1	42
	Spanish	1	8
	Canadian	2	54
		80	2,376
Total		87	14,335

Total Shipping Using Port

	<i>No. of Vessels</i>	<i>Net Tonnage</i>
Total Merchant Shipping	1,190	2,184,513
Total Other Shipping	87	14,335
	1,277	2,198,848

ROADS AND VEHICLES

THE Department of Highways and Transport constructs and maintains the main highways and controls public transport in accordance with the terms of the Regulations under the Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Act. The parish roads, except in the parishes of St. Michael, St. Joseph, St. Andrew and St. Lucy for which the Highways Department is responsible, are maintained by the Local Government District Councils.

There are 686 miles of road of which 198 are first-class roads and 488 miles are second-class roads, but 588 miles are all-weather

tarmac roads. There is a continuous programme of road improvements and 20 miles of roads have been improved during the years 1958 and 1959. An effective programme of restoration and preservation work has been carried out on roads in St. Andrew and St. Joseph during 1958 and 1959.

The activities of the Mechanical Section of the Highways Department have expanded considerably during the 2 years under review and the number of vehicles for all Government Departments serviced and maintained has risen by 30%.

The Transport and Traffic Section of the Highways Department inspects all public service and commercial vehicles, the numbers of which have increased through 1958 and 1959. All vehicles involved in accidents are examined by inspectors of the Department of Highways Traffic Section.

All public transport omnibus services are operated on regular schedules in the Greater Bridgetown area and to and from various parts of the island. The numbers of motor and other vehicles were:

		1958	1959
Private Cars	..	5,928	6,477
Hired Cars	"	385	371
Omnibuses	..	163	162
Lorries	.. ..	1,123	1,182
Vans	.. ..	739	823
Hearses	.. ..	24	19
Motor Cycles	..	725	836
Tractors	.. ..	198	219
Trailers	.. ..	155	183
Bicycles	..	25,504	25,715
Carts	.. ..	2,917	3,120

In addition to these road operations, the Department of Highways is also responsible for all construction and maintenance work on runways, taxi-ways, aircraft parking aprons, car parks and roads at Seawell Airport. A new re-inforced concrete taxi-way was constructed in 1958. The conversion of the asphalt runway to re-inforced concrete is being carried out as planned.

AIR SERVICES

SEAWELL Airport is an international airport 11 miles from Bridgetown and operates on a 24 hour a day basis. The runway is 7,000 feet in length and is to be extended to meet the requirements of jet services.

Work started on a new terminal building on 1st April, 1958, and the building came into use in October, 1959.

Designed and erected by the Public Works Department, the new buildings have a floor area of over one acre. They were completed within the estimated cost of \$415,180, 90% of these funds being from a Colonial Development and Welfare Grant.

The buildings have been planned as simply as possible in order to provide for easy access for:

- (a) Outgoing passengers
- (b) Incoming passengers
- (c) Passengers in transit
- (d) Passengers and the general public's use of the facilities provided, e.g., restaurant, bars, etc.

Accommodation provided on the outgoing passengers side provides for 10 Airlines Offices, Airlines ticketing hall, Departure Lounge, with access to an upstairs restaurant and bar, main concourse, cocktail bar, and snack bar, duty free shops, etc. An open patio is provided in the centre of the project.

Incoming passengers are provided with customs Hall, Health and Immigration rooms.

British West Indian Airways (B.W.I.A.). Direct services Barbados to British Guiana/Caracas/Trinidad/Grenada/St. Lucia/Martinique/Guadeloupe/St. Kitts/Antigua/San Juan/Jamaica/Bermuda/New York.

British Overseas Airways Corporation (B.O.A.C.). London/Bermuda/Barbados/Trinidad/Caracas and return weekly.

Trans-Canada Airlines (T.C.A.). Montreal/Bermuda/Antigua/Barbados/Trinidad/ and return weekly.

Pan-American Airways (P.A.A.). Direct flights to New York/San Juan/St. Croix/Antigua/Guadeloupe/Martinique/Paramaribo/British Guiana/Trinidad/Cayenne/Belem. Total flights through Barbados weekly-12.

Air France. Direct flights to San Juan/Antigua/Guadeloupe/Martinique/Cayenne/Paramaribo/British Guiana/Trinidad. Total flights through Barbados per week-4.

Linea Aeropostal Venezolanas (L.A.V.). Caracas/Barbados/Caracas weekly.

Leeward Islands Air Transport (L.I.A.T.). Antigua/Dominica/Barbados/St. Vincent/Trinidad return twice weekly.

Seawell Airport is owned by the Government of Barbados and operated by the Civil Aviation Department. The Director of Civil Aviation as Head of the Department is responsible for:

- (a) advising the Government on Civil Aviation policy and legislation;
- (b) administration of the Department;
- (c) enforcing Colonial Air Navigation Order, 1955, and all relative aviation regulations;
- (d) licensing of Air Crew and Ground Personnel; and
- (e) registration of aircraft and renewal and validation of Certificates of Airworthiness.

The Director of Civil Aviation is designated Inspector of Aircraft Accidents.

POSTS

THE General Post Office is situated in Bridgetown. In addition, there are 10 Parish Post Offices and three sub-offices, at all of which full postal business is transacted. Delivery of all classes of mail, except Parcel Post, is made by postmen at the place of address; these are as follows:

Daily—Monday to Friday, three in the City area, two in suburban districts and one in rural areas: Saturday, one in all areas. There is no delivery of mail on Sundays and Public Holidays.

The total revenue and expenditure over the past five financial years are shown in the following table, Customs Duties, Package Tax and Stamp Duties accounting for the difference between gross revenue and postal revenue:

<i>Financial Year</i>	<i>Gross Revenue</i>	<i>Postal Revenue</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
1954-55	882,679	509,048	467,538
1955-56	964,244	591,504	455,835
1956-57	1,110,788	697,304	531,807
1957-58	1,111,000	687,969	592,450
1958-59 (Estimate)	1,080,000	711,550	620,336

Non-postal revenue collected during the above-mentioned period was as follows:

<i>Financial Year</i>	<i>Customs Duties & Package Tax</i>	<i>Stamp Duties</i>
	\$	\$
1954-55	315,930	57,701
1955-56	296,607	76,133
1956-57	331,716	81,768
1957-58	393,177	53,309
1958-59	307,154	59,650

Postal revenue continues to rise mainly as a result of increasing volume of outgoing air mails and of money order and postal order business. There was also an increase in expenditure.

The following table shows the estimated number of postal packets, other than parcels, despatched and received by air and ocean mails during the years 1958 and 1959:

	<i>Despatched</i>		<i>Received</i>	
	1958	1959	1958	1959
Air Mail				
Unregistered	1,834,615	1,903,326	2,675,088	2,875,776
Registered	53,822	53,755	128,642	125,325
	1,898,437	1,957,081	2,803,730	3,001,101
Ocean Mail				
Unregistered	264,432	232,583	961,392	707,568
Registered	58,360	58,638	137,622	133,843
	322,792	291,221	1,099,014	841,411
Grand Total	2,221,229	2,248,302	3,902,744	3,842,512

The number of internal postal packets, other than parcels, circulated in 1958 and 1959 was as follows:

	1958	1959
Unregistered letters and postcards	1,347,648	1,386,864
Registered letters	43,731	61,200
Official letters	290,693	319,592
	<u>1,682,072</u>	<u>1,767,656</u>
Book packets and newspapers ..	2,315,477	2,423,118
Total	3,997,549	4,190,774

Overseas parcel post traffic continues to show some decrease, the number of parcels handled being as follows:

	1957	1958	1959
Parcels-In	75,483	72,766	67,499
Parcels-Out	26,987	27,845	27,363
	<u>102,470</u>	<u>100,611</u>	<u>94,862</u>

Customs Duty collected on Inward parcels was:

1957	1958	1959
\$	\$	\$
371,504	356,766	343,333

The amount of *Trade Charge* (C.O.D.) collected on Inward parcels showed an increase in 1958 the figures being as follows:

1957	1958	1959
\$	\$	\$
93,182	106,168	99,164

There was some decrease in Money Order and Postal Order business as shown in the following table:

	1957	1958	1959
	\$	\$	\$
Value of Money Orders and Postal Orders issued and paid	3,968,415	3,692,057	3,622,728

Chapter 12: Press, Broadcasting, Films and Government Information Services

PRESS

Newspapers and Periodicals

Published

<i>Advocate</i> .. ..	..	Daily except Monday
<i>Recorder</i> .. ..	..	Monday, Wednesday and Saturday (to 30th December, 1959)
<i>Observer</i> .. ..	..	Saturday
<i>Torch</i> .. ..	..	Saturday
<i>Beacon</i> .. ..	..	Saturday
<i>Truth</i> .. ..	..	Wednesday and Saturday
<i>Bajan</i> .. ..	..	Monthly
<i>Barbados Commercial Journal</i> ..	..	Quarterly
<i>Life and Health Magazine</i> ..	..	Quarterly

BROADCASTING

THE Development of Barbados Rediffusion Service Limited wired network throughout the island is now complete. The network consists of some 1,200 miles of wire (2,231,326 yards) of various types of insulated copper wire erected on 15,313 poles, and covers all areas.

The number of loudspeakers in service at the 31st December, 1959, was 20,219.

The number of hours of broadcasting made regularly each week is 119½. During 1959, an average of 27 hours a week was devoted to the origination of live programmes with the object of encouraging and developing local talent both in light and classical music and in drama. A Drama Club specialising in the presentation of plays and works for radio was started in 1959.

New Studio premises and administrative offices were built in 1957-58 and were completed in October, 1958. These came into use on 13th October, 1958, and have proved eminently successful. The largest studio is equipped for an audience of 85 persons.

Rediffusion subscribers are not licence holders.

A live television demonstration consisting of a 25 minute variety show composed of local artistes was presented on the 21st February at 6.45 p.m. using special television equipment flown in for the purpose of the demonstration. The Company's old premises in Trafalgar Street were adapted as studios and the programme was televised to 8 television sets of various makes, erected in Trafalgar Square for viewing by the public. The programme was preceded by the appearance of the Premier and the Minister for Social Services and was repeated at the same time on the following evening. It is estimated that a total of some ten thousand people were able to view this demonstration, most of whom had never before seen television.

FILMS

A Mobile Cinema Service is operated as part of the Community Education Service. Two self-contained units carry nightly programmes to the various villages. A wide range of subjects dealing with health and environmental sanitation is presented.

In 1958-59 there were 694 public performances witnessed by 323,165 persons.

Since 1950, a Film Production Unit has functioned as part of the Visual Aids Section with separate and distinct responsibilities. It is staffed with a team of two officers: the Supervisor of Visual Education who performs the duties of a Producer-Director, and an Assistant Supervisor as Cameraman and general assistant.

During the year 1958-59 2 documentary films, "A Nation Is Born" and "The Visit of Lord Hailes to Barbados", were made and released to the general public on 14th August, 1958. Because of their educational and historical importance, both films were shown at all Government schools. Two copies of "A Nation Is Born" were purchased by the Federal Information Service.

In addition, the Film Unit was required to cover the development of the Deep Water Harbour Project for Messrs. Richard Costain Limited. 6,000 feet of colour film were taken to complete Part I of the film.

INFORMATION SERVICES

An Information Office under the Ministry of the Premier was started in November, 1958. The Office consists of an Information Officer and a typist.

In August, 1959 the first Information Officer resigned to take up the post of Deputy Federal Information Officer in Trinidad and the local post remained vacant until the end of October.

Releases concerning government matters were distributed to the local Press and Radio as well as to local correspondents of overseas papers.

Government time on Barbados Rediffusion Service Limited is used for talks, discussions, drama and music.

Tapes from the University Radio Unit in Jamaica, from the Federal Information Service and from the Central Office of Information are also used on the Government Radio Programme.

Periodicals and posters from the Central Office of Information are distributed.

In December, 1959, the Information Office published the first of what is planned to be a tri-annual pictorial magazine showing construction and other activities of Government.

Chapter 13: The Barbados Regiment

At the conclusion of the South African War, the Imperial Government decided to withdraw the regular troops stationed in Barbados. The Barbados Government therefore passed an Act to establish the Barbados Volunteer Force. This came into being on 2nd July, 1902. The then Governor, Sir Frederick Hodgson, was its first Commanding Officer. The Inspector of Police was made *ex officio* Adjutant. At this time the Force consisted of an Infantry company of 50 members, a detachment of artillery and another of cyclists.

The first public parade in which the Barbados Volunteer Force took part was the King's Birthday Parade in 1904, when they paraded with a Battalion of the Leicestershire Regiment.

In 1914 a detachment of the Force carried out certain defence duties within Barbados, many of its members obtaining leave to join active service units.

During and after 1909 regular serving officers were appointed to carry out the duties of Staff Officer of the Local Forces and Adjutant to the Barbados Volunteer Force. For a short period in 1937 the Volunteers were embodied. They assisted the Police Force in restoring law and order after a civil disturbance.

At the outbreak of the 1939–45 War, the Force was again embodied, and additional United Kingdom Officers were later attached to assist in training.

In October, 1942, the War Office decided to absorb the Force into the Caribbean Regiment, the Local Battalion being known as the Barbados Battalion and subsequently as the Islands Battalion.

Before demobilisation of the Battalion in 1947, the Governor, Sir Hilary Blood, appointed a Committee to make recommendations on the reconstitution of the Barbados Volunteer Force. The recommendations were approved and the War Office handed over arms, ammunition, clothing, equipment, etc. to equip Headquarters, a Headquarters Company and two rifle Companies.

Soon after recruiting started application was made to the Local Government to have the name of the Force changed to the Barbados Regiment. The War Office raised no objection to this and the necessary Bill was passed through the Legislature on the 25th November, 1948. In response to an application made in August, 1948, the Barbados Regiment was affiliated to the Royal Leicestershire Regiment; this Regiment has old associations with Barbados.

In May, 1949, a Staff Officer and a Regimental Serjeant-Major (Instructor) were again seconded from the Regular Army to supervise the organisation and training of the Regiment. In addition there is a full-time permanent staff consisting of 1 Major Quartermaster, 1 Regimental Serjeant-Major, 1 Orderly Room Quartermaster Serjeant, 1 Staff Serjeant Armourer, 1 Colour Serjeant, 3 Serjeants and 6 Rank & File who form a specialised nucleus on which the Regiment can be embodied. The strength of the Regiment at 31st December, 1958, was 21 officers, 269 other ranks and 39 recruits. The Adjutant and the Regimental Serjeant-Major Instructor are both from the Royal Leicestershire Regiment with which the Barbados Regiment is affiliated.

In February, 1953, the Regiment was given the honour and privilege of carrying the Queen's Colour together with a Regimental Colour. These Colours were presented at an impressive ceremony by Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, who is Honorary Colonel of the Regiment.

On 24th September, 1955 after the Hurricane 'Janet' the Regiment was embodied and did good service.

As part of the festivities in February, 1957 to celebrate the first anniversary of Federation Day, the Regiment trooped the Regimental Colour for the first time. It was an impressive ceremony and well attended. The Queen's Colour was trooped on 16th April, 1959. Sir Robert Arundell, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., the then Governor and Commander-in-Chief, received the Royal Salute and inspected the parade. The Queen's Colour was again trooped on 17th February, 1960 on the occasion of the visit of Her Royal Highness, The Princess Royal. Her Royal Highness received the Salute, inspected the parade and at the conclusion of the ceremony all the officers taking part in it were presented to Her Royal Highness.

The Regiment is well known and popular within the island. There is almost always a long waiting list of applicants to join the next Recruits' Squad. These Squads are run for approximately 6 months at a time, with two training parades of one hour each per week.

All volunteers parade one evening per week throughout the year except in December. For each parade attended, all non-commissioned ranks are allowed to receive \$1.00 to meet out-of-pocket expenses.

Certain Regimental Officers who are school masters are seconded to the Barbados Cadet Corps which has 3 companies, one each at Harrison College, Lodge and Combermere Schools. There is a very strong attachment of the Cadet Corps with the Regiment. A number of cadets are also members of the Regiment.

Training camps are held annually for both the Regiment and Cadets. These camps last for about 10 days and are either under canvas in the country districts or at St. Ann's Fort.

During 1959, a Cadet Camp was held at St. Ann's Fort for the Cadets from schools in Grenada, Dominica, St. Lucia and St. Vincent. Altogether, 8 officers and 117 cadets took part. The Camp was run by the Staff Officer, Local Forces, assisted by Lieut. P. F. B. Hargrave on loan from the 1st Bn. The Worcestershire Regiment in Jamaica, the RSM (1) and a number of Volunteer Instructors from the Barbados Regiment. The whole of the administration of the camp devolved upon the permanent staff of the Barbados Regiment. From all accounts the camp was a great success and the cadets were enabled to train for and be examined in the Army Cadet Force Proficiency Examination.

PART III

Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

BARBADOS is a small triangular shaped island 166 square miles in area, about 21 miles long from N.N.W. to S.S.E. and widest in the South where it attains a maximum width of about 14 miles. It extends from 59° 25' W. to 59° 39' W. and is nearly 4,000 miles from the United Kingdom. It lies on the submarine ridge on which Trinidad and Tobago are situated and which continues the line of the Paria peninsula in Northern Venezuela. From Tobago the ridge curves northwards, is roughly parallel to the main Lesser Antillean Arc on which the Windward and Leeward Islands are situated and is separated from it by a trough probably 6,000' to 9,000' deep. In a very real sense Barbados is an isolated eastern outpost of the West Indies and its nearest neighbours, St. Vincent and St. Lucia, are about 100 miles west of it.

Topographically it is possible to distinguish several clearly defined regions. The Scotland District extends for about 10 miles along the middle of the N.E. coast and for about 5 miles inland. This is the highest region and attains a height of 1,115' in Mount Hillaby. The coastline is rugged and is backed by cliffs and island scarps. On three sides of this Scotland District, to the West, south west and south, is the Upland Plateau, a terrace 800' above sea level at the foot of the Scotland region descending to 400' where it ends in an 80' high encarpment which is dissected by usually dry gullies. This scarp overlooks the Lowland Plateau, the third and biggest region which is below 400' and extends to the coast all round the island except in the Scotland District. There are two minor topographical features within this lower plateau region in the south of the island. The first, the St. George's Valley is more correctly described as an elongated depression or trough and the second is the Christ Church ridge. Both these trend west to east, the former about 5 miles from the south coast and the latter between the 'valley' and the south coast. The Lowland Plateau has extensive areas of uniform height but it descends to the coast by a series of minor steps and scarps. In the S.E. at the Crane the scarp is near the coast and forms cliffs. In the S.W. and W. the lowest step shelves gently into the sea and here are the lovely silver sand bathing beaches for which Barbados is famous.

These topographical features reflect the influence of rock materials, earth movements and atmospheric weathering. The Scotland District is geologically the oldest part of Barbados and consists of contorted grits, silts, sandstones and sandy shales of marine origin. Part of the submarine ridge on which Barbados lies has been raised by folding to form a dome in the centre of the Scotland District and from this rivers radiate in deep gullies which separate narrow inter-fluvial ridges. This is a very clearly defined geomorphological region and is notable for its residual peaks, such as Mount Hillaby and Chalky Mount, for its rugged landscape and for the presence of some permanent short streams which flow to the sea in deep narrow valleys. Resting unconformably on top of these Scotland beds are the Joes River clays "dead black oil soaked clay", the remains⁽¹⁾ of old mud volcanoes. They readily become slippery and tend to slide downhill after heavy rains.

The Upland Plateau consists of Oceanic Beds sometimes 700' thick in parts of St. John and St. Philip parishes. They are known as the "Barbados Earth" and are mainly chalk much of which has been crystallised during folding and is compact but fractured. It is thought⁽²⁾ that the drainage beneath these beds is free and that the red soils (*terra rossa*) and intermediate red soils which are widespread on this terrace are the result of good underground drainage. The soils are of varying depths and dry very quickly after rains in contrast with the Scotland District Soils. The Lowland Plateau consists of coral limestone which is generally much less compact than the geologically older Oceanic Beds of the Upland Plateau, is highly fossiliferous and is soft enough to be cut into blocks by hand saw and used for building. It is porous and readily absorbs rainwater. But within it are numerous depressions thought to be remnants of former lagoons. Here drainage is impeded and there has been an accumulation of black soil (*Rendzima*) and intermediate black soil over the Lowland Plateau. In the wet season these depressions are swampy and cause sugarcane planters to dig shafts or "sucks" down to the coral rock beneath to effect drainage of cultivated fields. The minor feature already noted, the St. George's valley, has numerous depressions within the valley, is thought to be a relic of a former swampy mangrove lagoon and has the deepest layer of black soil in Barbados. Off the coast coral reefs are still forming, for example in the S.E. where the Cobblers' Reef is parallel to the Crane Coast.

(1) Dept. of Agriculture 1948.

(2) F. Hardy, Soils of Barbados.

The Scotland District soils, the Upland Plateau red soils and Lowland Plateau black soils have all been affected by volcanic activity on the islands to the west of Barbados. It has been calculated that on 16th October, 1902, four tons of volcanic ash fell on one acre in Barbados, that nearly as much fell on 22nd March, 1903, as a result of eruptions in St. Vincent and Martinique. In addition there has been some redistribution of soils derived from the Scotland beds and deposited as river alluvium.

Barbados is in the track of persistent N.E. Trades and the Scotland District is on the island's windward side. The rainfall map shows that the region of heaviest rainfall 75 to 80 inches is on the landward rim of the Scotland District, some two to four miles from the east coast. Though it is true that Barbados has a well defined dry season it varies in its length and in its dryness. This Scotland District is either continuously wet or has a dry season of only about one month. The steepness of the gully sides, the bareness of the mountain slopes, the Joes River clays and the torrential short sharp showers make this region peculiarly susceptible to soil erosion. This is the only major region on the island where soil erosion is a serious problem. Records indicate that temperatures are usually about 9°F. lower in the Scotland region than they are in the lowland regions which experience temperatures of 74°–87°F. in the wet season and 70°–84°F. in the dry season. On the Upland Plateau the average annual rainfall is between 60 and 75 inches and there is a marked dry season of two to three months. Below the main scarp on the low plateau the rainfall only averages 40 to 60 inches and there is a long four to five month dry season. Fortunately the wetter Upland Plateau drainage is free and much water is quickly carried underground whereas the Lowland Plateau drainage is impeded and water lies fairly near the surface. Most of the popular holiday resorts such as Hastings, Worthing, Oistins are situated in the S.W. region of low rainfall. All over the island the Trades are effective refreshing winds and it is difficult to realise that Barbados is only 13°2' to 13°20' N of the Equator.

There is little natural vegetation left in Barbados except in the Scotland District where a small relic of semi-evergreen seasonal forest is found at Turner's Hall. This is all that remains of a probable extensive forest. The Upland and the Lowland Terraces have lost their natural vegetation to sugar-cane and there is no sign of the former xerophytic plant covering. A few mangroves and coconuts and other strand flora exist on the Lowland Plateau coasts. Mahogany, cabbage palm and casuarina have been planted near estate houses and for shade in the towns.

Pandanus grass is grown extensively as a wind-break in the Scotland District and helps to prevent soil slip. In the Lowland near South Point sour grass has been planted and is gathered for use in mulching the cane fields. The scarcity of natural grassland and of timber is serious and is related both to the problem of establishing animal husbandry and to the cost of importing large quantities of animal fodder and timber for building.

Sugar-cane covers approximately four-sevenths cultivable land and is produced on large estates, many under managerial control, and small holdings. Many of the latter are under one acre in area. Subdivision has reduced appreciably the number of large estates and the absentee landlord, in 1897 representing 53% of the landlords, has practically disappeared. Subsistence crops are widely grown especially by small holders who produce ground provisions and green vegetables; and who are helped by the Agricultural Department in seed selection, pest and disease control and in organising "co-operative ventures and establishing animal husbandry as an integral part of the farming system". Despite these efforts to widen the basis of agriculture sugar, molasses and rum dominate the lists of exports and food for both people and animals is a most important part of the imports.

The distribution of cultivated land shows interesting relationships with the regional features analysed above. Agriculture is practised in every parish and the principal crop is everywhere sugar, a fact which is particularly clearly shown on the 1951 1:10,000 map. But in the Scotland District there are extensive regions where there is no farming, both on the steep mountain slopes and on the equally steep gully sides. Both the Upland Plateau and the Lowland Plateau are intensively cultivated on the flat and rolling land which is so reminiscent of the English downland landscape. But many of the major and minor scarps with gradients of one-sixth and steeper are without any cultivation because of the steepness of the slope and because of the absence of soil. The St. George's valley with its thick layer of black soil is an important source of food crops.

The three major regional divisions into which Barbados falls make significantly characteristic contributions to the economic life of the island in ways other than by agriculture in which one-fifth of the population is directly engaged. Part of the Scotland District near Chalky Mountain provides clay for the pottery industry which caters for local and tourist demand. The District's oily Joes River and the fact that the sub-terranean ridge on which Barbados lies is a continuation geologically of northern Venezuela have led people to hope for the discovery of mineral oil. Though

unsuccessful so far in the search for oil useful supplies of natural gas have been found and are being used. The transitional zone between the Scotland District and the Upland Plateau is the site of a small but encouraging basketry industry at Cane Field, based on pandanus grass, the bark of the cabbage palm, the root of the balsam and local domestic and workshop labour. Barbados Earth in the Upland Plateau has been found useful for making filters and for insulation while the softer coral rock of the Lowland Plateau is widely used for building houses and factories and foundations of wooden houses. Turtle and conch shells form the basis of a developing craft at Black Rock but this and the basketry industry require a much bigger and more secure overseas market than the existing one. Both the rugged east coast at places like Bathsheba with its flying fish fleet and the west coast with its shelving beaches attract tourists. The commercialisation of the seaward edge of the Lowland Plateau especially in Hastings and Worthing, both easily accessible from the seaport Bridgetown and the Seawell Airport, brings considerable revenue to Barbados from Venezuela, North America, Britain and other West Indian Islands. In this connection Barbados has one important asset in its pure water supply obtained from the limestone beds through which the water percolates and in which it collects above the level of seeping sea water. The Bowmanston underground stream, Sweet Vale underground lake and numerous natural springs are tapped by sinking wells. Pumping stations have been built in many places. The distribution of water throughout the island is effected increasingly by independent piping to domestic and other premises but two-thirds of the water users obtain a free supply from stand pipes at intervals along the roads.

The Scotland District is less well served with roads than the rest of the island. Its rocky coast backed by steep scarps makes road building difficult and the roads which serve the region are tortuous and have severe gradients where they descend to the coast. Road making on the two plateaux is easier. Such difficulties as there are result from the fact that, with the exception of highways 1 and 7 which follow the coast N. & S. of Bridgetown, the roads radiate from Bridgetown and, at some points, have to climb the scarps to the terraces above. Roads (except 1 and 7) out of Bridgetown are steep before they leave the precincts of the town. Highway 2A avoids the main scarp between the Upland and Lowland Plateaux by following the scarp east in a northerly direction. Highway 4 follows the line of the former Barbados railway and makes use of the W. to E. to St. George's trough towards the east coast. There are inter-connecting roads

between the main highways but many are unmetalled and very narrow.

Barbados is known as "Little England" and its cultural landscape reflects the 280 years of British influence. The human complexity of Trinidad is not found in Barbados where the people are of African and British extraction and where the British "way of life" adapted to tropical conditions is evident everywhere. The island is divided for administrative reasons into parishes, e.g. St. Michael, St. Joseph, St. Thomas, etc. Maps show the number of familiar British place names. Family names are British and most of the people are Protestant. Village sites and patterns show a remarkable resemblance to the British village with the estate house taking the place of the Hall and with its Church often an exact replica of an English village church. Some villages straggle along the highways but many are nucleated at road junctions. Only in the wooden houses with their steeply pitched roofs is there any obvious difference from the cultural landscape of an English village and many of these houses are being replaced by government houses of concrete and breeze block. Bridgetown is the route centre where the main highways converge, where schooners from the islands tie up in the careenage and where large vessels anchor in Carlisle Bay. The new Deep Water Harbour when finished will provide berths for five ships and will be 32 feet deep. Bridgetown (18,000) is the largest urban area and merges almost imperceptibly into the Hastings and Worthing settlements.

The island's population is almost a quarter of a million and is increasing rapidly as a result of improved housing, sanitation and health services. Already it has a people-land ratio of nearly 1,400 per square mile, a very high density for an agricultural region. At the moment the Upland and Lowland Plateaux appear to be fully or almost fully cultivated. The only area with available undeveloped land is the Scotland District. Here the government is trying to conserve soil, control soil erosion and extend the agriculturally productive land. But it is a small region and its development can only partially solve the over-population problem. There are obvious difficulties in establishing industries in an island with few known sources of power and raw materials. The problem of unemployment, under-employment and emigration are closely linked with this high population density: if it were true in 1654 that this is "one of the richest spots of ground in the world and fully inhabited" it is even more true today.

Chapter 2: History

As far as is known the original inhabitants of Barbados were the Arawak Indians who migrated from the mainland of South America. When they arrived is not known, but relics of their occupation down to the latter years of the sixteenth century have been discovered in various parts of the island. By the time the English settlers came they had disappeared, partly through Carib raids from the neighbouring islands, and partly through the Spaniards who deported them to work in the mines of Hispaniola.

In spite of the belief to the contrary, there is no satisfactory evidence that the Olive Branch under Captain Catlin ever touched at Barbados when driven off its course from England to the River Wiapoco settlement in 1605. The first Englishman to visit Barbados may have been Captain Simon Gordon, who claimed that he had landed some time before the settlement of 1627 and had found the island uninhabited. He may however have been on a ship under the command of Sir Thomas Warner that visited some time between 1620 and 1624, when the island was suffering from such a severe drought that Sir Thomas preferred settlement of his colonists at St. Kitts. In 1624, or early 1625, a ship belonging to Sir William Courteen and under the command of Captain John Powell touched at Barbados when *en route* from Pernambuco to England; some men were landed who erected a cross and on a tree nearby inscribed "James K of E and of this Island". On receiving Powell's information about Barbados, Sir William Courteen fitted out an expedition to the island under the command of his informant; but Powell, who carried letters of Marque, captured a Spanish or Portuguese prize and returned with it to Cowes in 1626, then fitted out a second expedition and in February, 1627, the *William and John* under the command of Captain Henry Powell—Captain John Powell's younger brother—landed 80 settlers. During 1627 and 1628 it was claimed that Courteen had planted 1,850 settlers.

When in 1627 Charles I issued Letters Patent to Lord Carlisle granting him propriety rights over all the "Caribbee Islands", Barbados was apparently included. Lord Carlisle bought off an earlier option granted to Lord Marlborough by settling on him and his heirs an annuity of £300. Courteen thereupon induced yet another nobleman, the Earl of Montgomery and future Earl of Pembroke, to lay claim to Barbados, and Charles I in February, 1628, issued fresh letters Patent this time granting Barbados and three other islands to Lord Montgomery. However Lord Carlisle rapidly reasserted his claims which were substantiated by

a further grant in April, 1628, and confirmed by an enquiry carried out by the Lord Keeper in 1629. He also took practical steps to secure his possession of the island by sending out a party of new settlers who founded St. Michael's town, on the site of Bridgetown, the present capital. The new settlers were not favourably received by their predecessors and for some time there was a state of internal dissension, first one and then the other gaining control.

In 1636 Lord Carlisle died, leaving his rights in Barbados and the Caribbee Islands in trust for the payment of his debts with remainder to his son, who in 1647 leased his rights to Lord Willoughby of Parham for 21 years. During the Civil War Barbados attempted to maintain a position of neutrality, but it gradually, not without some upheavals, inclined to the Royalist cause and in 1650 Lord Willoughby assumed the Government of Barbados in the name of the King. Parliament reacted by sending out an expedition to subdue the island which in January, 1652, capitulated on terms providing for Government by a Governor appointed by the Commonwealth.

At the Restoration the various claims based or secured on the Carlisle Patent were revised, but a return to the proprietary system was strongly opposed by the planters whose titles to land were in many cases defective, and by the London merchants. After lengthy negotiations a settlement was arrived at in 1663, based on the surrender of the Carlisle Patent to the Crown and the compensation of the various claims out of a fixed revenue to be provided by the colony in return for the confirmation of local land titles. The financial terms of the settlement were laid down by an Order in Council allocating the future revenue of the Caribbee Islands, that is to say, Barbados and the Leeward Islands, to the satisfaction of the claims, after which it was to revert to the Crown. The revenue was provided by a 4½ per cent duty on exports which was imposed by Acts passed by the Barbados Legislature in 1663, and by that of the Leeward Islands in 1664. This duty continued in force and was a constant source of grievance to the colonies, until 1838 when it was abolished by an Act of the Imperial Parliament.

Barbados has never fallen into foreign hands since its first settlement, but it has had some narrow escapes. In 1665 the Dutch Admiral, de Ruyter, attempted to capture it with a fleet of 12 ships of the line, two fire ships and 2,500 men. When the news of his approach reached Barbados the British ships were brought in close under the batteries. The Dutch fleet attempted to follow them, but the fire from the English vessels and batteries was so destructive that the flagship was disabled and the expedition was forced to withdraw.

During the eighteenth century when the West Indies were involved in the French and American Wars, as Barbados was liable to be attacked, the island was ringed with forts, the crumbling stones and rusting guns of which still remain. In 1782 the threat of attack hung over the island until Rodney's victory in the "Battle of the Saints" on 12th April. Again in 1805 the forts were manned when it was learned that the French and Spanish fleets had been sighted off St. Lucia, but the arrival of Nelson on board the "Victory" accompanied by his first fleet restored tranquillity. Nelson's visit to the island and the gratitude of the inhabitants for the delivery were commemorated by the erection in 1831 of a bronze statue in Trafalgar Square, overlooking the Bridgetown Carenage.

The first settlers had raised tobacco and cotton. Sugar-cane was introduced about 1640 probably from Brazil, and seems rapidly to have established itself as the principal crop, though it was not till about 1652 that with Dutch assistance the manufacture of sugar was brought to perfection. The first mills were worked by cattle, but in 1655 the windmill was introduced. In 1841 the first steam engines were at work and thereafter the windmills declined. The last of them ceased work in 1946.

During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries Barbados was an island of plenty and prosperity. Many English families settled there, as place names and memorials bear witness, for instance, Codrington College, Bulkeley and Lascelles Plantations, Drax Hall, Edgecumbe and Frere Pilgrim estates. The Council Chamber possesses portraits of the First Baron and First Earl of Harewood. The planters were rich and displayed their wealth, as was customary at the time, by erecting ostentatious monuments by the finest British sculptors of the day. The interior of a Barbados Parish Church has, therefore, a particularly English look. Many of the memorials are the work of sculptors of Liverpool and Bristol from which so many of the settlers had come, but there are also examples of the work of Flaxman and Bacon; and the little church of St. George can boast of a memorial by Nollekens on its southern wall, one by Westmacott on its northern wall, and an altar piece by Benjamin West. Other churches have their interest. The graveyard of St. John's Church contains a memorial to Ferdinando Paleologus "descended from the Imperial line of the last Christian Emperors of Greece".

Ever since the island was first colonised, the connection between Barbados and Northern America has been very close. Many families in the Carolinas, and some even as far north as New England, reached America *via* Barbados.

The bond between Barbados and Britain has been maintained by a number of well-known names, down to our day. Warren Hastings' father, Penniston, was at one time Rector of Christ Church, though Warren himself was born in England. Leigh Hunt was of Barbadian parentage, his grandfather having been Rector of St. Michael, and his father a clergyman who flitted between Bridgetown and Philadelphia before settling down as a fashionable preacher in London. Thomas Chenery, Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic at Oxford, reviser of the Old Testament, and Editor of *The Times* from 1877 to 1884, was born in Barbados in 1826. In our own day, Sir Frank Newsam, Permanent Under-Secretary of State at the Home Office is a Barbadian; and the island takes pride in the fact that John Goddard captained the West Indies cricket team in two of the four test matches against the M.C.C. in the West Indies in 1947-48, and the teams which visited India in 1948-49, England in 1950, Australia and New Zealand in 1951-52, and England in 1957.

During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries a prosperous Sephardic Jewish community grew up in Barbados. It gradually declined through emigration and assimilation until in the early years of this century, the community disappeared. Their beautifully furnished synagogue was alienated—it is now the headquarters of the Barbados Turf Club and a Political Association—and the graveyard desecrated, many of its memorials being broken. Of recent years a new Ashkenazi community of some sixteen families from Europe has grown up.

In 1751 George Washington, then a lad of nineteen, visited Barbados as the companion of his dying brother Lawrence, who came to Barbados in the hope of recovering his health. Washington, as his diary records, was much taken with the island. He enjoyed his rides in the cool of the day, and he met the best society in the island, becoming a member of the Beefsteak and Tripe Club. He is known to have visited Christ Church and to have dined at Graeme Hall nearby. On leaving the island he recorded in his diary; "Hospitality and genteel behaviour is shown to every gentleman stranger by the gentleman inhabitants".

The devastating hurricane of 1831 put an end to these halcyon days, and the West Indies as a whole were already entering a trough of depression.

Emancipation of the slaves in 1834 caused a great change in the economy of the island, despite the compensation of £1¼ million which the planters received from the British Treasury. Emancipation did not for some time greatly amend the status of the slaves. The white minority the old "plantocracy" still dominated

the island politically, socially and commercially. In 1876 matters came to a head in the so-called Confederation Riots.

A new Governor, John Pope Hennessy, was appointed with instructions to secure the Legislature's consent to certain measures of administrative unification in the Windward group of which Barbados was the headquarters. One purpose of these proposals, prematurely labelled as "Confederation", was to bypass the consistent obstructiveness of a Legislature elected by 1,300 voters out of a population of over 160,000. Barbadian particularism, fearful for the independence of its Legislature, and even of its treasury, was up in arms at once. A "Defence Association" was formed among the upper and middle classes to mobilise opposition to the plans of the Colonial Office, and this led to a counter-agitation among the labourers, who supposed that Confederation would benefit them. Hennessy whose zeal and energy were not supported by good political judgement, had given some encouragement to this belief: and in April, 1876, the astonishing spectacle was seen of widespread rioting by negroes who understood that in robbing provision fields, sacking plantation houses and destroying livestock, they were carrying out the wishes of the representative of the Queen. Hennessy showed promptness, firmness and temperance in suppressing the disturbances and the casualties were not large—eight killed and thirty-odd injured, figures very similar to those in the 1937 disturbances which preceded the appointment of the Moyne Commission. In neither case was any white person killed.

After Hennessy had been diplomatically transferred to another Government, the extreme political tension in the island was eased. The Barbadian political system appeared to have emerged from the crisis intact; but after an attempt by the Government to secure official representation in the House of Assembly had failed, a compromise was reached in the Executive Committee Act, 1881. Under this Act an Executive Committee was set up composed of the Executive Council, four members of the Assembly and one of the Legislative Council, for the discussion and transaction of financial business and the consideration of legislative measures at large.

In the absence of further acute conflict between the two branches of the Government the plan worked fairly well, until, in quite recent times, an enlarged franchise and a more widely diffused political consciousness exposed its weakness. During the second World War the failure of the Executive Committee to keep the confidence of the House of Assembly produced a virtual legislative deadlock. The experiment inaugurated in 1946

by which the Governor asked the person best able to command a majority in the House of Assembly to suggest which members of the House should sit in the Executive Committee, was an attempt to resolve this. The introduction of a ministerial system in February, 1954, carried the experiment a stage further and, with the minimum of legal amendments to the constitution, conferred a substantial additional measure of responsible government.

The eighties were a period of depression in world trade. From 1885 onwards, mainly owing to competition from bounty-fed sugar, Barbados was in the grip of an agricultural crisis. In 1894 the price of sugar fell to 9s. a hundredweight, and the next year the Bourbon cane, for so long the planters' standby, succumbed to the drought and moth borer. In such circumstances men were less inclined to favour constitutional than economic and social reform. Two measures of constitutional interest—a private member's Bill to retrench by amalgamating the offices of Governor and Colonial Secretary, and a similar Bill to exclude the Attorney-General from the House of Assembly and the Executive Committee—caused a little stir, but did not reach the statute book.

In 1896 a Royal Commission was appointed to investigate conditions in the West Indies. It had many important results although some of these were long delayed. An Imperial Department of Agriculture was set up with headquarters in Barbados in 1898; John R. Bovell, of the local Department of Agriculture, was stimulated in his search for new varieties of cane. The disappearance of the Bourbon cane might have proved a permanent disaster not only for Barbados, but for the whole West Indies; had it not been for Bovell demonstrating that cane "arrows" or flowers produce fertile seed, and that by cross-breeding many varieties of improved cane could be propagated from seed. The British West Indies Central Cane Breeding Station is now established in Barbados and is a memorial to Bovell's genius. In 1902 the sugar bounties were abolished and the Imperial Government made a gift of £250,000 to the West Indies, of which £80,000 fell to Barbados. This amount was at first administered by Commissioners as a loan fund for the benefit of sugar estates, and became in 1907, the nucleus of the capital of the Sugar Industry Agricultural Bank.

Meanwhile the Court of Chancery was working at full pressure. Very few estates were abandoned or cut up and sold in lots, but the number of workers and the level of wages were necessarily reduced. With the population at 182,000 or 1,000 to the square

mile, and a one-crop economy, this meant not only increased unemployment, but destitution. On top of this came the hurricane of 1898, not causing much loss of life it is true, but adding greatly to the prevailing distress, especially among the labouring classes. The price of sugar fell below a dollar a hundredweight. In 1902 there was an epidemic of small-pox. In 1905-6 the Imperial troops were withdrawn, which meant an annual loss of nearly £80,000.

Under this economic pressure the absentee proprietors who, at the time of the visit of the Royal Commission owned one-third of the acreage of the island, dropped out of the race. They were succeeded by a set of new men who brought a new spirit and new methods of rehabilitation for the sugar industry. The need for economy and efficiency led to the creation of a number of factories controlling groups of estates. Moreover, after 1900 there was a great wave of emigration from among the lower-middle and the labouring classes to the United States and the Panama Canal Works. Between 1906 and 1910 the remittances of the emigrants averaged well over £65,000. Several estates were cut up in lots and sold to the returned emigrants or their relatives. By 1913 there were 13,000 peasants who owned lots of five acres and under.

In 1913 the exodus to Panama ceased, but during the 1914-18 war and for some time after there was a boom in sugar and the prosperity it brought continued until about 1930, when the economic distress again made itself felt. In 1937 Barbados had its share of those disturbances which occurred throughout the West Indies. In that year a Royal Commission under the chairmanship of Lord Moyne was sent to the West Indies, and from its labours, and the reforms produced, dates yet another period in the social and political development of the island.

Chapter 3: Administration

BARBADOS possesses representative institutions and virtual self-government in internal matters. The Crown has the right of veto on legislation, but has no right to legislate for the Island by order in Council. The Secretary of State for the Colonies retains his power of appointment and control of Public Officers.

The Legislature consists of the Governor, the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly. The Legislative Council is composed of members appointed by Her Majesty; the usual number is fifteen. By convention the Chief Secretary and the Attorney

General are appointed members, and the spokesman for the Government is the Minister Without Portfolio, who takes his seat on the Council only while he retains his office.

The House of Assembly consists of 24 members (two from each parish and two from the City of Bridgetown) elected by adult suffrage for a period of five years. The House of Assembly was constituted in 1639 and is the oldest Colonial elected legislative body after the Bermuda House of Assembly. In 1944 the income qualification for voters was reduced from \$240 to \$96 a year, and the franchise was given to women, who also became eligible for election as members. In 1950 the income qualification was abolished and adult suffrage introduced.

The executive part of Government is vested by virtue of the Letters Patent in the Governor-in-Executive Council, and by local enactment in the Governor-in-Executive Committee. In practice, apart from advising the Governor with regard to the exercise of the Royal prerogative of mercy, nearly all the Executive Council's functions are discharged by the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee introduces all money votes, prepares the annual Estimates and initiates all Government measures in the Legislature. It is responsible for the conduct of public works, and the control and management of Government property and institutions.

The Executive Council consists of the Chief Secretary, the Attorney General, the Premier, while holding that office—*ex officio*—and such other persons as Her Majesty may appoint. At present there are two nominated members. The Executive Committee consists of the Executive Council together with one member of the Legislative Council and a number (at present 5) of members of the House of Assembly. The member of the Legislative Council and the members of the House of Assembly are appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Premier. The Premier himself is appointed by the Governor, who selects the person who, in his opinion, is most likely to command a majority in the House of Assembly. The Premier and these members are also appointed Ministers and together form the Cabinet. The Cabinet is a consultative body and is responsible for Government policy and derives its authority from a delegation of certain powers by the Governor-in-Executive Committee. The names of members of the Executive Council, Executive Committee, Legislative Council and House of Assembly are given in Appendix IX.

To carry out the business of Government the following Ministries have been formed:—

Ministry of Premier—responsible for Finance, Establishment, Police, Local Government and General.

Ministry of Trade, Industry and Labour.

Ministry of Communications, Works and Housing.

Ministry of Social Services.

Ministry of Agriculture, Lands and Fisheries.

Ministry of Education.

The Ministerial system of Government was introduced in 1954, but the Governor-in-Executive Committee continued to meet to agree to Government business. With the introduction of Cabinet Government in January, 1958, the Governor-in-Executive Committee rarely met, and matters of Government policy were decided by the Cabinet, and where required by law, were approved by the Governor-in-Executive Committee.

The Governor has the right to address the Legislature at any time, but this right is usually exercised only at the opening or close of a Session, and to receive the replies to the Speech from the Throne. On other occasions the Governor communicates with either Chamber by Message which is presented to the Chamber by a Minister. A communication from either Chamber to the Governor takes the form of an Address which must be approved by a majority vote. The House of Assembly has no standing committee of finance, and any application by the Governor-in-Executive Committee for the approval of expenditure which is not authorised in an Act or in the annual Estimates must be approved by Resolution of the Legislature before the expenditure can be incurred.

The changes in the system of local Government which were foreshadowed in the Report for the years 1956–57 came into effect in March, 1959, when the first Local Government elections under the new Act took place. Previously, for the purposes of local Government the Island had been divided into eleven parishes. Local Government was administered by the Vestries of these eleven parishes. The Vestries were elected annually by a franchise that was limited to ratepayers with a basic rateable property qualification. Under the new system the Vestries were abolished as the instruments of local Government and the Island was divided into the City of Bridgetown area, the Northern and the Southern Districts. Following the elections by adult suffrage the Vestries were replaced by Councils for each of these three Districts, and in addition a number of aldermen were appointed. Bridgetown became a Municipal area with a Mayor and Corporation. The Councils continue to raise revenue by way of rates on property, for which Government arranged an entirely fresh valuation

list, and trade tax, and are responsible for the services in connection with public assistance, certain highways and health measures as had been administered by the Vestries in the past.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

A new System of Local Government was introduced into the Island on the 25th of March, 1959.

The System is modern, differs from the 300 years old Vestry System in many respects and has for its ultimate aim the integration of and general improvement in Local Government services throughout the Island.

The new System divides the Island for Local Government purposes into three areas and replaces the eleven former Vestries—one for each parish—by three administrative authorities, a municipality centred on the City of Bridgetown and two rural district Councils.

Councillors are elected every three years by adult suffrage instead of a limited franchise as obtained under the Vestry system; Aldermen, appointed in the first place by Central Government but to be subsequently elected by the Councils, will serve for six years.

The Councils derive their revenue mainly from rates on land and buildings and trade tax. The rates and trade taxes are levied annually so as to collect sufficient revenue to meet the estimated expenditure for the year.

The principal services rendered by the Councils are:

- Public Assistance
- Public Health
- Cemeteries
- Parks & Playing Fields
- Street Lighting.

The Councils of the two rural districts are also responsible for the upkeep of certain highways in respect of which they collect and keep all vehicular and highway taxes and in addition receive grants-in-aid from the Central Government.

In contrast to the Vestry system the new System severs the ecclesiastical functions of the Church from the Councils but provides annual grants to the Church for Services similar to those formerly rendered directly by the Vestry.

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

THE Standard of weights and superficial measures is the same as in the United Kingdom, but the local standard measure of capacity is 231 cubic inches to the gallon (known as the wine gallon).

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APPENDIX I

Buildings completed by the Public Works Department in 1958 and 1959

(The cost of the major items is indicated)

Medical				\$
Extensions to Hospital	..	..	..	} 103,250
Quarters, Medical Staff	..	..	..
Residence for Medical Officers	..	..	..
New Pay Ward, Mental Hospital	..	..	..
Education				
Combermere School — with Assembly Hall	..			614,678
Alleyne School, new wing	..	..	..	56,000
Alexandra School, new wing	..	..	..	45,820
Lodge School, two class rooms and science laboratory	..	..	..	21,846
Extensions to following Primary Schools:—				
St. Christopher Girls' School	..	..	..	30,850
St. Clement's Senior and Infants' School	..	..	..	19,956
St. Silas Senior School	..	..	..	48,600
St. Silas Junior School	..	..	..	24,000
Belmont School	..	..	..	20,452
St. Martin's Infants' School	..	..	..	20,464
Agriculture				
Market, Fairchild Street	..	..	..	} 122,866
Market, Chespside	..	..	..
Market, St. Philip	..	..	..
Quarters, Peasant Agricultural Staff	..	..	..	41,750
Communications				
Wharf Walls	..	..	..	57,525
Miscellaneous				
Fire Station, Rendezvous, Christ Church	..			26,000
Fire Station, Reids Bay, Saint James	..			19,950
Post Office and Library, Saint George	..			31,424

In Course of Construction - Estimated Cost

New Hospital	5,844,916
Pine Secondary Modern School	366,000
Renovation of Stone Barracks, Garrison ..	79,710

Colonial Development and Welfare Funds

Terminal Building, Seawell Airport	415,180*
Extension to Police Training School, Seawell ..	50,600

* Approximately \$56,980 contributed from local funds.

APPENDIX II

Wage Rates and Normal Hours of Work in the main Industries, Occupations and Services for the year, 1958

Appendix II

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Industry, etc.	Wage Rate and Unit of Payment	Method of Fixing	Operative Date	Normal Hours of work (Weekly)	Remarks
<i>Agriculture</i>					
(a) Cultivation					
Men, A. Class	34¢ per hour	Collective Agreement	1.1.57	45	
Men, B. Class	31¢ per hour				
Women	23¢ per hour				
(b) Reaping of Canes ..	\$1.17 per ton				
<i>Baking</i>					
(a) Ovenmen ..	\$14.72 per week	Collective Agreement	12.8.54	45	In addition to their basic wages night bakers are paid an allowance equivalent to 10% of their basic wages.
(b) Table Hands ..	\$12.46 per week				
(c) Boys (Class A)	\$9.50 per week				
(d) Boys (Class B)	\$7.93 per week				
					<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <p><i>Overtime Bakers</i></p> <p>(a) Ovenmen 49¢</p> <p>(b) Table Hands 41¢</p> <p>(c) Boys (Class A) 32¢</p> <p>(d) Boys (Class B) 26¢</p> </div> <div> <p><i>Day Night Bakers</i></p> <p>54¢</p> <p>45¢</p> <p>35¢</p> <p>29¢</p> </div> </div>

Wage Rates and Normal Hours of Work in the main Industries, Occupations and Services for the year, 1958 - cont'd.

Industry, etc.	Wage Rate and Unit of Payment	Method of Fixing	Operative Date	Normal Hours of work (Weekly)	Remarks
Domestic Service					
Butler ..	\$7.00 — \$14.00 per week	Unregulated		Unregulated	
Chauffeur ..	\$6.00 — \$12.00 per week				
Cook ..	\$5.00 — \$7.50 per week				
Gardener ..	\$3.00 — \$6.50 per week				
General Servant ..	\$6.00 — \$7.00 per week				
House Maid ..	\$4.50 — \$6.50 per week				
Laundress ..	\$5.00 — \$6.00 per week				
Nurse ..	\$6.00 — \$8.00 per week	Collective Agreement	From commencement of crop	6 days of 12 hours each (72 hours), alternating eight or twelve hour shifts.	Overtime Time and a half on normal working days and double time on Sundays and Public Holidays
Parlour Maid ..	\$4.50 — \$6.00 per week				
Sugar Manufacturing					
(a) Crop Time ..	Rates vary from factory to factory. Workers are paid at so much a ton of sugar or punchoon of syrup manufactured.				
(b) Out of Crop			1.1.58	45	
A Class ..	31—36¢ per ha, plus 51.8%				
B Class ..	22—30¢ " " " "				
C Class ..	18—21¢ " " " "				

<i>Foundries</i>	33¢ per hour	Collective Agreement	4.4.57		<i>Overtime</i> Weekdays: Time and a half. Sundays & Public Holidays: Double Time.
1st Year Improver ..	44¢ " "				
2nd Year Improver ..	60¢ " "				
Junior Journeyman	67¢ " "				
Senior Journeyman	70¢ " "				
Senior Class Workman ..					
<i>Port Services</i>					
<i>Stevedore Gangs</i>					
Week Days ..	\$5.88 per man per day	Collective Agreement	30.5.58	44	<i>Overtime</i> Week days: .. \$1.10 per hr. Sundays & Public Holidays: .. \$1.65 " "
Saturdays ..	\$2.94 " " "				
Sundays & Public Holidays ..	\$8.82 " " "				
Xmas, Good Friday & Easter Sunday	\$11.76 " " "				Xmas, Good Friday & Easter Sunday .. \$2.20 " "
<i>Wreckmen, Gangway-men and Fallmen</i>					
Week Days ..	\$6.13 per day		30.5.58	44	<i>Overtime</i> Week Days .. \$1.15 " "
Saturdays ..	\$3.07 " "				Sundays & Public Holidays .. \$1.72 " "
Sundays & Public Holidays ..	\$9.19 " "				Xmas Day, Good Friday & Easter Sunday .. \$2.30 " "
Xmas Day, Good Friday and Easter Sunday ..	\$12.26 " "				

Wage Rates and Normal Hours of Work in the main Industries, Occupations and Services for the year, 1958 — cont'd.

Industry, etc.	Wage Rate and Unit of Payment	Method of Fixing	Operative Date	Normal Hours of work (Weekly)	Remarks
Port Services—cont'd.					
Steamer Warehouse Porters					
Men — Week Days	\$4.58 per day	Collective Agreement	30.5.58	44	<i>Overtime</i> Men: Week Days 86¢ per hour Sundays & Public Holidays \$1.29 " "
Women — Week Days	\$6.87 " "				<i>Overtime</i> Women: Week Days — 42¢ " "
Sundays & Public Holidays	\$2.26 " "			44	Sundays & Public Holidays — 63¢ " "
Deck Clerks					
Monday — Friday	\$9.61 " "	Collective Agreement	30.5.58		<i>Overtime</i> Mondays—Saturdays: \$1.81 per hr. Sundays & Public Holidays: .. \$2.71 " "
Saturdays	\$9.61 " "				Xmas Day, Good Friday & Easter Sunday: .. \$3.62 " "
Sundays & Public Holidays	\$14.42 " "				*Guaranteed a full day's pay to 11 a.m.
Xmas Day, Good Friday & Easter Sunday	\$19.22 " "				†For any work done during the 4 hour period following the meal,

Port Services—cont'd.	\$8.32 per day	Collective Agreement	30.5-58	Same as for Deck Clerks above	they are paid \$3.96 in addition to the day's pay.
\$Tally Clerks					
Monday — Friday..	\$8.32 "				
Saturdays ..	\$8.32 "				
Sundays & Public Holidays ..	\$12.47 "				
Xmas, Good Friday & Easter Sunday	\$16.64 "				
\$Tally Clerks					
Monday — Friday..					
Saturdays ..					
Sundays & Public Holidays ..					
Xmas, Good Friday & Easter Sunday					
Lightermen					
General Cargo ..	\$18.10 — \$29.98	Collective Agreement	30.5-58	Mondays— Fridays 6.45 a.m.— 3.30 p.m. (along- side ship) or 4.00 p.m. (ashore) (with meal hours)	Overtime Trip Rate \$12.33 — \$22.65

Wage Rates and Normal Hours of Work in the main Industries, Occupations and Services for the year, 1958 — cont'd.

Industry, etc.	Wage Rate and Unit of Payment	Method of Fixing	Operative Date	Normal Hours of work (Weekly)	Remarks
<i>Port Services—cont'd.</i>					
<i>Lightermen—cont'd.</i>					
General Cargo ..				Saturdays 6.45 a.m. — 10.30 a.m. (alongside ship) or 11.00 (ashore Same as for General Cargo	
Coal Cargo ..	\$24.50 — \$34.88				<i>Overtime Trip Rate:</i> \$18.59 — \$30.56 the rates per trip varies with the tonnage of lighters.
<i>Sugar and Molasses</i>					
Carters ..	Piece Rates	Collective	1. 1-58	44	<i>Overtime:</i> Week Days — Rate and a half
Potters ..	" "	Agreement		44	Sundays & Public Holidays — Double Rate
<i>Cooperage</i>					
Building ..	" "	Collective	1-12-56	No fixed hours	<i>Overtime:</i> Week days — Rate and a half.
Shipping ..	" "	Agreement		" "	Sundays & Public Holidays — Double Time.
<i>Lascabmen</i>	A Class \$19.50 — \$21.50 per week	Collective	31. 5-58	44	<i>Overtime:</i> Week Days, Sundays and Public Holidays — Time and one half.

Port Services—cont'd.	B Class \$15.50—\$18.50 per week C Class (1st Year) \$13.50 per week (2nd Year) \$14.50 per week <i>Casual Workers</i> Monday—Friday: \$2.75 per day Saturday: \$1.37 per day	Collective Agreement	12-5-55	44	Hold Watchmen Mondays—Saturdays: (7 a.m.—4 p.m.) Deck Watchmen Mondays—Saturdays: (7 a.m.—6 p.m.)	Overtime: Xmas, Good Friday and Easter Sunday—Triple Time. Overtime: Week Days—84¢ per hour Sundays & Public Holidays—\$1.12 per hour. Xmas, Good Friday & Easter Sunday—\$1.68 per hour. Overtime: Week Days—91¢ per hour. Sundays & Public Holidays—\$1.36 per hour.
Ships' Carpenters Week Days .. Sundays & Public Holidays .. Xmas, Good Friday & Easter Sunday }	\$4.50 per day Overtime Rates	Collective Agreement	12-5-55	44	Hold Watchmen Mondays—Saturdays: (7 a.m.—4 p.m.) Deck Watchmen Mondays—Saturdays: (7 a.m.—6 p.m.)	Overtime: Xmas, Good Friday and Easter Sunday—Triple Time. Overtime: Week Days—84¢ per hour Sundays & Public Holidays—\$1.12 per hour. Xmas, Good Friday & Easter Sunday—\$1.68 per hour. Overtime: Week Days—91¢ per hour. Sundays & Public Holidays—\$1.36 per hour.
Ships' Watchmen Week Days .. Sundays & Public Holidays .. Xmas, Good Friday & Easter Sunday }	Hold Deck Night \$4.85 \$6.24 \$8.08 per day \$7.28 \$9.36 \$12.13 " " \$9.70 12.48 \$16.16 " "	Collective Agreement	30-5-58		Hold Watchmen Mondays—Saturdays: (7 a.m.—4 p.m.) Deck Watchmen Mondays—Saturdays: (7 a.m.—6 p.m.)	Overtime: Xmas, Good Friday and Easter Sunday—Triple Time. Overtime: Week Days—84¢ per hour Sundays & Public Holidays—\$1.12 per hour. Xmas, Good Friday & Easter Sunday—\$1.68 per hour. Overtime: Week Days—91¢ per hour. Sundays & Public Holidays—\$1.36 per hour.

*Wage Rates and Normal Hours of Work in the main Industries, Occupations and Services
for the year, 1958 - cont'd.*

Industry, etc.	Wage Rate and Unit of Payment	Method of Fixing	Operative Date	Normal Hours of work (Weekly)	Remarks
<i>Lumber Yard</i>					
Porters ..	Piece Rates	Collective Agreement	1.8.58	44	Overtime Week Days - Time and a half. Sundays and Public Holidays - Double Time.
Carters ..	" "				
<i>Public Utilities</i>					
Telephone	33¢ - 60¢ per hour	Collective Agreement	1.1.58	46½	
Electricity	25¢ - 53¢ " "		1.1.56	45	
Gas ..	21¢ - 40¢ " "		23.9.53	44	
Rediffusion	31¢ - 45¢ " "		1.1.58	46½	
<i>Tobacco Workers</i>					
Men ..	30¢ - 72¢ " "	Collective Agreement	1.4.58	40	Overtime Week Days - Time and a Half. Sundays & Public Holidays - Double Time.
Women ..	23¢ - 45¢ " "				
	*In addition cost of living allowance of \$1.85 - \$2.51 per week is paid.				
<i>Shop Assistants in Bridgetown</i>	Weekly: Male or Female under 16 years of age: \$5.00 Female, 16 years and over - \$7.00				Overtime: Male or Female under 16 years of age - 19¢ per hour. Female, 16 years and over - 27¢ per hour.

Shop Assistants in Bridgetown - cont'd.	Male, 16 years and over - \$10.00 <i>Daily:</i> Male or Female under 16 years of age: \$.96 Female, 16 years and over - \$1.44 Male, 16 years and over - \$2.16 <i>Hourly: Catering Trade</i> Male or Female under 16 years of age: \$.16 pr. hr. Female, 16 years and over \$.24 per hour Male, 16 years and over \$.36 per hour		27. 4-52 27. 4-52 23.11-54	42	
Passenger Transport Workers	Weekly paid Inspectors Grade I - \$20.16 pr. week Weekly paid Inspectors Grade II - \$19.26 pr. week Weekly paid Drivers \$18.00 per week Weekly paid Conductors \$15.00 per week Daily paid Inspectors \$3.36 per day				

Wage Rates and Normal Hours of Work in the main Industries, Occupations and Services for the year, 1958 - cont'd.

Industry, etc.	Wage Rate and Unit of Payment	Method of Fixing	Operative Date	Normal Hours of work (Weekly)	Remarks
<i>Passenger Transport Workers - cont'd.</i>	Daily paid Drivers \$3.00 per day Daily paid Conductors \$2.50 per day				

APPENDIX III

Wage Rates and Normal Hours of Work in the main Industries, Occupations and Services for the year, 1959

Appendix III

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Industry, etc.	Wage Rate and Unit of Payment	Method of Fixing	Operative Date	Normal Hours of work (Weekly)	Remarks																												
Agriculture																																	
(a) Cultivation																																	
Men, A. Class..	34¢ per hour	Collective Agreement	1.1.59	45																													
Men, B. Class..	31¢ per hour																																
Women ..	23¢ per hour																																
(b) Reaping of Canes ..	\$1.25 per ton																																
Baking																																	
(a) Ovenmen ..	\$14.72 per week	Collective Agreement	12.8.54	45	In addition to their basic wages night bakers are paid an allowance equivalent to 10% of their basic wages.																												
(b) Table Hands ..	\$12.46 per week																																
(c) Boys (Class A)	\$9.50 per week																																
(d) Boys (Class B)	\$7.93 per week																																
					<table><tr><td></td><td>Overtime</td><td>Day</td><td>Night</td></tr><tr><td>(a) Ovenmen ..</td><td>49¢</td><td>Bakers</td><td>Bakers</td></tr><tr><td>(b) Table Hands</td><td>41¢</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>(c) Boys</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>(d) Boys</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>(Class A)</td><td>32¢</td><td></td><td>35¢</td></tr><tr><td>(Class B)</td><td>26¢</td><td></td><td>29¢</td></tr></table>		Overtime	Day	Night	(a) Ovenmen ..	49¢	Bakers	Bakers	(b) Table Hands	41¢			(c) Boys				(d) Boys				(Class A)	32¢		35¢	(Class B)	26¢		29¢
	Overtime	Day	Night																														
(a) Ovenmen ..	49¢	Bakers	Bakers																														
(b) Table Hands	41¢																																
(c) Boys																																	
(d) Boys																																	
(Class A)	32¢		35¢																														
(Class B)	26¢		29¢																														

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Wage Rates and Normal Hours of Work in the main Industries, Occupations and Services for the year, 1959 - cont'd.

Industry, etc.	Wage Rate and Unit of Payment	Method of Fixing	Operative Date	Normal Hours of work (Weekly)	Remarks
Domestic Service					
Butler	\$7.00 - \$14.00 per week	Unregulated		Unregulated	
Chauffeur ..	\$6.00 - \$12.00 per week				
Cook	\$5.00 - \$7.50 per week				
Gardener ..	\$3.00 - \$6.50 per week				
General Servant	\$6.00 - \$7.00 per week				
House Maid ..	\$4.50 - \$6.50 per week				
Laundress ..	\$5.00 - \$6.00 per week				
Nurse	\$6.00 - \$8.00 per week	Unregulated			
Parlour Maid ..	\$4.50 - \$6.00 per week				
Sugar Manufacturing					
(a) Crop Time	Rates vary from factory to factory. Workers are paid at so much a ton of sugar or puncheon of syrup manufactured.	Collective Agreement	From commencement of crop	6 days of 12 hours each (72 hours) alternating eight or twelve hour shifts.	Overtime: Time and a half on normal working days and double time on Sundays and Public Holidays.
(b) Out of Crop					
A Class ..	57-66¢ per lb., Plus 51.8%		1.1.59	45	
B Class ..	42-55¢ per lb., Plus 51.8%				
C Class ..	54-60¢ per lb., Plus 51.8%				

<i>Foundries</i>	37¢ per hour 48¢ " " 66¢ " " 74¢ " " 78¢ " "	Collective Agreement	2.4.59		<i>Overtime</i> Weekdays: Time and a half. Sundays & Public Holidays: Double time.
1st Year Improver.. 2nd Year Improver Junior Journeyman Senior Journeyman Senior Class Work- man .. "					
<i>Port Services</i>					
<i>Storehouse Gangs</i>					
Week Days ..	\$6.16 per man per day	Collective	31.3.59	44	<i>Overtime:</i> Week days: \$1.15 per hour. Sundays & Public Holidays: \$1.73 per hour. Xmas, Good Friday & Easter Sunday: \$2.30 per hour.
Saturdays ..	\$3.08 " " " "	Agreement			
Sundays & Public Holidays ..	\$9.24 " " " "				
Xmas, Good Friday & Easter Sunday	\$12.32 " " " "				
<i>Winchmen, Gangway- men and Fallmen</i>					
Week Days ..	\$6.40 per day		31.3.59	44	<i>Overtime</i> Week Days .. \$1.20 per hr. Sundays & Public Holidays .. \$2.40 " " Xmas Day, Good Friday & Easter Sunday .. \$2.80 " "
Saturdays ..	\$3.20 " " "				
Sundays & Public Holidays ..	\$9.60 " " "				
Xmas Day, Good Friday and Easter Sunday.. "	\$12.80 " " "				

Wage Rates and Normal Hours of Work in the main Industries, Occupations and Services for the year, 1959 - cont'd.

Port Services—cont'd. Steamer Warehouse Porters	\$4.88 per day	Collective Agreement	31.3.59	44	Overtime Men: Week Days—91¢ per hour Sundays & Public Holidays—\$1.36 " "
Men—Week Days Sundays & Public Holidays ..	\$7.32 " "				Overtime: Women: Week Days—43¢ " " Sundays & Public Holidays—72¢ " "
Women—Week Days Sundays & Public Holidays..	\$3.84 " "				
*Deck Clerks Monday—Friday..	\$9.92 " "	Collective Agreement	31.3.59	Monday—Friday 7 a.m.—4 p.m. (with meal hr.) (aboard ship)	Overtime Mondays—Saturdays: \$1.86 per hour Sundays & Public Holidays: .. \$2.77 " "
†Saturdays Sundays & Public Holidays ..	\$9.92 " "			Xmas Day, Good Friday & Easter Sunday ..	Xmas: Day, Good Friday & Easter Sunday .. \$3.72 " "
Xmas Day, Good Friday & Easter Sunday ..	\$14.88 " "			Saturday: 7 a.m.—11 a.m. (aboard ship) 8 a.m.—12 noon (ashore)	* Guaranteed a full day's pay to 11 a.m. † For any work done during the 4 hour period following the meal hour, they are paid \$4.96 in addition to the day's pay.
	\$19.84 " "				

Port Services—cont'd. \$ Tally Clerks Monday — Friday .. †Saturdays .. Sundays & Public Holidays .. Xmas, Good Friday & Easter Sunday	\$8.56 per day \$8.56 " " \$12.84 " " \$17.12 " "	Collective Agreement	31.3.59	Same as for Deck Clerks above	Overtime: Monday — Saturdays \$1.60 per hr. Sundays & Public Holidays .. \$2.41 " " Xmas, Good Friday & Easter Sunday .. \$3.21 " " ‡ Guaranteed a full day's pay. † Rates guaranteed for work on Saturdays during the four hour period following the meal hour. Rates payable after midnight aboard and ashore; \$2.14 — \$4.28 Overtime Trip Rate \$13.08 — \$24.00
Lightermen General Cargo ..	\$19.16 — \$31.76	Collective Agreement	31.3.59	Mondays— Fridays 6.45 a.m. — 3.30 p.m. (along side ship) or 4.00 p.m. (ashore) (with meal hours)	

Wage Rates and Normal Hours of Work in the main Industries, Occupations and Services for the year, 1959 — cont'd.

Industry, etc.	Wage Rate and Unit of Payment	Method of Fixing	Operative Date	Normal Hours of work (Weekly)	Remarks
Port Services—cont'd. Lightermen—cont'd. General Cargo ..				Saturdays 6.45 a.m. — 10.30 a.m. (alongside ship) or 11.00 (ashore) Same as for General Cargo	
Coal Cargo ..	\$26.48 — \$36.96				<i>Overtime Trip Rate:</i> \$20.76 — \$32.40 the rates per trip varies with the tonnage of lighter.
Sugar and Molasses Carters .. Porters ..	Piece Rates " " " "	Collective Agreement	1.1.59	44 44	<i>Overtime:</i> Week Days — Rate and a half. Sundays & Public Holidays — Double Rate
Coopenge Building Shipping	" " " " " "	Collective Agreement	1.12.56	No fixed hrs. " " "	<i>Overtime:</i> Week Days — Rate and a half. Sundays & Public Holidays — Double Time.

Port Services—cont'd. Launchmen	A Class \$19.50—\$21.50 per week B Class \$15.50—\$18.50 per week C Class (1st Year) \$13.50 per week (2nd Year) \$14.50 per week Casual Workers Monday—Friday: \$2.75 per day Saturday: \$1.37 per day	Collective Agreement	31.5.58	44	Overtime: Week Days, Sundays and Public Holidays — Time and one half. Xmas, Good Friday and Easter Sunday — Triple Time.
Ships' Carpenters Week Days Sundays & Public Holidays Xmas, Good Friday & Easter Sunday	\$4.50 per day Overtime Rates	Collective Agreement	12.5.55	44	Overtime: Week Days — 84¢ per hour. Sundays & Public Holidays — \$1.12 per hour. Xmas, Good Friday and Easter Sunday — \$1.68 per hour.
Ships' Watchmen Week Days Sundays and Public Holidays Xmas, Good Friday & Easter Sunday	Hold Deck Night \$5.12 \$6.56 \$8.48 pr. day \$7.68 \$9.84 \$12.72 pr. day	Collective Agreement	31.3.59	Hold Watchmen Mondays — Saturdays: (7 a.m. — 4 p.m.) Deck Watchmen Mondays — Saturdays: (7 a.m. — 6 p.m.)	Overtime: Week Days — 93¢ per hour. Sundays & Public Holidays — \$1.44 per hour.

Wage Rates and Normal Hours of Work in the main Industries, Occupations and Services for the year, 1959 — cont'd.

Industry, etc.	Wage Rate and Unit of Payment	Method of Fixing	Operative Date	Normal Hours of work (Weekly)	Remarks
Lumber Yard					
Porters ..	Piece Rates	Collective	1-9-59	44	<i>Overtime:</i> Week Days — Time and a half. Sundays and Public Holidays — Double Time.
Carters ..	" "	Agreement			
Public Utilities					
Telephone ..	33¢ — 60¢ per hour	Collective	1-1-58	46½	
Electricity ..	30¢ — 60¢ " "	Agreement	1-7-58	45	
Gas ..	21¢ — 40¢ " "		23-9-53	44	
Rediffusion ..	31¢ — 45¢ " "		1-1-58	46½	
*Tobacco Workers					
Men ..	30¢ — 72¢ " "	Collective	1-4-58	40	<i>Overtime:</i> Week Days — Time and a half. Sundays and Public Holidays — Double Time.
Women ..	23¢ — 45¢ " "	Agreement			
	*In addition cost of living allowance of \$1.85—\$2.51 per week is paid.				
Shop Assistants in Bridgetown	<i>Weekly:</i> Male or Female under 16 years of age: \$5.00 Female, 16 years and over — \$7.00				<i>Overtime:</i> Male or Female under 16 years of age — 10¢ per hour. Female, 16 years and over — 27¢ per hour.

Shop Assistants in Bridgetown - cont'd.	<p>Male, 16 years and over— \$10.00</p> <p><i>Daily:</i></p> <p>Male or Female under 16 years of age: \$.96</p> <p>Female, 16 years and over — \$1.44</p> <p>Male, 16 years and over— \$2.16</p> <p><i>Hourly: Catering Trade</i></p> <p>Male or Female under 16 years of age: \$. 16 pr. hr.</p> <p>Female, 16 years and over \$.24 per hour</p> <p>Male, 16 years and over \$.36 per hour</p>		<p>27.4-52</p> <p>27.4-52</p> <p>25.11-54</p>	42	Male, 16 years and over — 40¢ per hour.
Passenger Transport Workers	<p>Weekly paid Inspectors</p> <p>Grade I—\$20.16 pr. week</p> <p>Weekly paid Inspectors</p> <p>Grade II—\$19.26 pr. week</p> <p>Weekly paid Drivers — \$18.00 per week</p> <p>Weekly paid Conductors— \$15.00 per week</p>				

Wage Rates and Normal Hours of Work in the main Industries, Occupations and Services for the year, 1959 - cont'd.

Industry, etc.	Wage Rate and Unit of Payment	Method of Fixing	Operative Date	Normal Hours of work (Weekly)	Remarks
Passenger Transport Workers - cont'd.	Daily paid Inspectors - \$3.36 per day Daily paid Drivers - \$3.00 per day Daily paid Conductors - \$2.50 per day				

APPENDIX IV

Index of Retail Prices at the end of December, 1959

YEAR	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1958 ..	105.4	104.3	105.8	105.6	106.6	105.9	107.0	107.1	102.1	106.9	105.9	106.2
1959 ..	106.2	106.7	106.8	107.0	106.8	106.6	108.0	108.9	108.5	108.7	108.7	108.7

APPENDIX V

Prices of Principal Commodities included in Index of Retail Prices

Item	Unit	Prices 1958	
		June	December
		\$ ¢	\$ ¢
Pitch Pine	1000 ft.	337.25	337.25
Deal	" "	308.75	308.75
Spruce	" "	275.50	275.50
Douglas Fir	" "	279.30	279.30
Shingles	bundle	5.61	5.61
Charcoal	lb.	.06	.06
Kerosene Oil	pt.	.05	.05
Fresh Beef — (Stew)	lb.	.40	.54
(Steak)	"	.65	.70
" Pork	"	.50	.50
" Mutton	"	.60	.60
Salt Pork — Heads	"	.38	.32
Neck Bones	"	.32	.32
Flying Fish	ea.	.04	.08
Salt Fish	lb.	.42	.38
Canned Salmon	7½ oz. tin	.60	.60
Wheat Flour —	lb.	1.05	1.05
Commeal	"	.115	.115
Biscuits — Square	"	.29	.29
Wibix	"	.38	.38
Bread — Pan loaf	ea.	.12	.12
Heavy-sweet	"	.10	.10
Rice	pt.	.11	.11
Green Whole Peas	"	.17	.17
Split Peas	"	.16	.16
Sweet Potatoes	lb.	.04	.04
English Potatoes	"	.14	.09
Onions	"	.20	.12
Sugar Yellow	"	.115	.115
Fresh Milk	pt.	.15	.15
Condensed Milk	14 oz. tin	.28	.28

*Prices of Principal Commodities included in Index of
Retail Prices — cont'd.*

Item	Unit	Prices 1958	
		June	December
		\$ ¢	\$ ¢
Cooking Butter ..	1 lb. tin	1.14	1.14
Cooking Margarine ..	" " "	.57	.57
Cooking Oil ..	pt.	.33	.33
Cow and Gate Milk Food ..	1 lb. tin	1.37	1.37
Cocoa ..	½ lb. tin	.63	.63
Green Tea ..	¼ lb. pkg.	.46	.46
Soft Drinks — Ju-C ..	bot.	.08	.08
Coca-Cola ..	"	.07	.07
Shirts — ; Khaki Short Sleeves	ea.	3.71	3.71
Shoes; Men ..	pr.	9.26	10.21
Khaki Drill ..	yd.	1.20	1.20
Shoes; Women ..	pr.	9.45	9.45
Starch ..	lb.	.23	.23
Ice ..	"	.015	.015
Household Soap ..	bar	.54	.54
Toilet Soap (Palmolive) ..	cake	.17	.18

APPENDIX VI

Prices of Principal Commodities included in Index of Retail Prices

Item	Unit	Prices 1929	
		June	December
		\$ ¢	\$ ¢
Pitch Pine	1000 ft	337.25	337.25
Deal	" "	304.00	304.00
Spruce	" "	279.30	279.30
Douglas Fir	" "	279.30	285.00
Shingles	bundle	5.61	5.61
Charcoal	lb.	.05	.06
Kerosene Oil	pt.	.055	.055
Fresh Beef — (Stew)	lb.	.54	.54
(Steak)	"	.75	.75
" Pork	"	.50	.50
" Mutton	"	.60	.60
Salt Pork — Heads	"	.36	.36
Neck Bones	"	.32	.28
Flying Fish	ea.	.04	.08
Salt Fish	lb.	.40	.42
Canned Salmon	7½ oz. tin	.60	.60
Wheat Flour	lb.	.105	.105
Commeal	"	.115	.115
Biscuits — Square	"	.29	.29
Wibix	"	.38	.38
Bread — Pan loaf	ea.	.12	.12
Heavy-sweet	"	.10	.10
Rice	pt.	.11	.11
Green whole Peas	"	.17	.16
Split Peas	"	.16	.17
Sweet Potatoes	lb.	.04	.04
English Potatoes	"	.09	.10
Onions	"	.20	.20
Sugar Yellow	"	.12	.12
Fresh Milk	pt.	.17	.17
Condensed Milk	14 oz. tin	.26	.28
Cooking Butter	1 lb. tin	1.14	1.20

*Prices of Principal Commodities included in Index of
Retail Prices – cont'd.*

Item	Unit	Prices 1959	
		June	December
		\$ ¢	\$ ¢
Cooking Margarine ..	1 lb. tin	.63	.63
Cooking Oil	pt.	.35	.35
Cow and Gate Milk Food ..	1 lb. tin	1.37	1.44
Cocoa	½ lb. tin	.63	.63
Green Tea	¼ lb. Pkg.	.46	.46
Soft Drinks — Ju-C ..	bot.	.08	.08
Coca-Cola ..	"	.07	.07
Shirts; Khaki Short Sleeves	ea.	3.71	3.71
Shoes; Men	pr.	10.21	10.21
Khaki Drill	yd.	1.20	1.20
Shoes; Women	pr.	9.45	9.98
Starch	lb.	.23	.23
Ice	"	.015	.015
Household Soap ..	bar	.56	.56
Toilet Soap (Palmolive) ..	cake	.18	.18

APPENDIX VII

Government Key Scale Rates

(Effective 1st April, 1956)

I.	Female Labourer	..	..	24 cents an hour
II.	Male Labourer..	..	..	30 cents an hour
III.	Cantonnier	..	..	}
	Gardener	..	..
	Road Mender	..	..
	Lorry Loader	..	..
	Turncock	..	..	} 31 cents an hour
	Fumigating Hand	..	..
	Ordinary Seaman	..	..
	Boatman	..	..
	Caretaker, Garrison Savannah	..	..	}
IV.	Porter	..	..	}
	Plumber's Mate	..	..
	Meter Reader	..	..
	Stores Assistant	..	..
	Waterworks Cleaner	..	..
	Tap Repairer	..	..
	Yard Foreman, Public Works	..	..	} 31 x 1-35 cents an hour
	Crew, Fisheries Boat "Investigator"	..	..
	Able Seaman	..	..
	Ganger	..	..
	Head Gardener	..	..
	Laboratory Worker, Grade B	..	..
	Car and Lorry Driver, Grade B	..	..	}
V.	Fireman	..	..	}
	Concrete Mixer Operator	..	..
	Launch Driver	..	..
	Boatswain	..	..
	Lorry Driver, Grade A	..	..
	Waste and Tap Inspector	..	..	} 36 x 2-42 cents an hour
	Coxswain	..	..
	Checker	..	..
	Painter	..	..
	Laboratory Worker, Grade A	..	..
	Seed Store Assistant	..	..	}

Government Key Scale Rates – cont'd.

(Effective 1st April, 1956)

VI.	Blacksmith	}	
	Engine Driver		
	Mechanic		
	Meter Repairer		
	Carpenter		
	Mason		
	Plumber		
	Driver, Waterboat		
	Dredge Driver		
	Roller or Tractor Driver		
	Crush Operator		
	Supervisor	}	40 x 2–54 cents an hour
VII.			56 x 2–60 cents an hour
VIII.	District Workman – Wholetime		\$17.28 x 96 cents – \$20.16 a week
IX.	District Foreman		
	Reservoir Keeper – Wholetime	}	\$19.20 x 96 cents – \$25.92 a week
X.	Watchman		\$2.25 a period (including Sundays and Bank Holidays)
<i>Waterworks</i>			
	Night Tap Repairer		
	Night Lorry Driver		
	Night Attendant	}	\$17.28 x 96 cents – \$20.16 a week
<i>Harbour and Shipping</i>			
	Ships' Carpenter		\$2.50 x 90 cents – \$27.00 a week

APPENDIX VIII

*List of Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme completed, in progress or initiated during the period
1st January, 1958 to 31st December, 1959*

<i>Scheme No.</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>Title</i>
<i>Completed</i>	<i>\$</i>	
R.536	4,617.60	Flying Fish Research
D.2658(37)	984.00	Training Course in Public Administration
D.2734	19,896.00	Vital Statistics Adviser
D.2911	108,000.00	Health Centre — Southern District
<i>In Progress</i>		
R.872	8,640.00	Livestock and Grassland Research
D.2009 & 2009A	924,000.00	Hospital Development
D.2315 & A	304,957.79	Police Training School
D.2651(9)	7,656.00	British Caribbean Conference Housing Policy
D.2658(3)	2,678.40	Training in the Education of young Children
D.2658(42)	1,435.20	Public Health Training Course — A. B. Archer
D.2658(43)	1,435.20	Public Health Training Course — C. Browne
D.2658(44)	2,313.60	Public Health Training Course — O. B. Archer
D.2658(45)	2,313.60	Public Health Training Course — A. A. Prescod
D.2658(156)	2,904.00	Training of Air Traffic Control Officer in the United Kingdom
D.2658(182)	2,313.60	Training of Sanitary Inspector, N. A. Worrell, at Public Health Centre
D. 2658(183)	1,435.20	Training of Sanitary Inspector, R. W. Hewitt, at Public Health Centre
D.2659(9)	8,731.20	West Indies Scholarship Scheme
D.2717(16)	576.00	Bengal System Hydroponics
D.2717(19)	801.60	Minor Amenities — Regional Cocoa Nursery

List of Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme completed, in progress or initiated during the period 1st January, 1958 to 31st December, 1959 - cont'd.

<i>Scheme No.</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>Title</i>
<i>In Progress - cont'd.</i>		
	\$	
D.2717(30)	2,880.00	Expansion of Handicraft Work at the Government Industrial Schools
D.2866	720.00	Conference on Management and Labour Relations
D.2878A	77,520.00	Agricultural Statistics
D.2881	475,200.00	Tenantry Roads - Development of Minor Roads
D.2893A	132,008.00	Development of Water Resources - Sweet Vale Well
D.2893B	82,000.00	Development of Pumping Facilities
D.2893C	675,000.00	Development of Distribution Service
D.2986	722,510.40	Development of Facilities at Seawall
D.3033	133,737.60	Central Market
D.3104	8,640.00	Training of Post Office Staff
D.3110	48,360.00	Irrigation Equipment
<i>Initiated</i>		
R.875	576.00	Regional Agricultural Research meeting of the Technical Co-ordinating Committee
R.882	18,334.00	Flying Fish Research
D.2717(17)	504.00	Experimental Work on Sewage Disposal
D.2659(29)	3,825.60	Four year course leading B.Sc. Degree at U.C.W.I. Jamaica - A. O. B. Campbell
D.3445(11)	6,811.20	Two Scholarships in surveying at Government Survey School, Trinidad - C. A. Austin and H. A. Lashley
D.3445(14)	4,051.20	Three courses leading to B.Sc. Degree of the University of London at U.C.W.I. - R. H. McC. Barker, G. E. M. Husbands and E. King
D.3446(53)	1,348.80	Training in Public Health Practice - Miss H. O. Horton
D.3446(54)	2,870.40	Training in Public Health Sanitation - O. L. Carter and A. O. Lewis

List of Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme completed, in progress or initiated during the period 1st January, 1958 to 31st December, 1959 – cont'd.

Scheme No.	Grant \$	Title
<i>Initiated— cont'd.</i>		
D-3446(55)	2,313-60	Training in Public Health Sanitation — Mr. L. C. Mottley
D-3446(58)	2,246-40	Training of an Officer of the Post Office Department — O. K. Hus- bands
D-3446(78)	1,430-40	Training of J. W. Bentley in Adminis- tration and Organisation of Teach- ers' Training College in U.K.
D-3448(1)	1,650-00	Improvement of Libraries at Govern- ment aided Secondary Schools
D-3448(2)	1,003-20	Extension of Library Services
D-3574	55,850-00	Regional Police Training School
D-3688	418,824-00	New General Hospital
D-3735(33)	4,120-00	Training of W. F. Gilkes in Physical Education
D-3735(53)	2,596-80	Training in Public Health Practice — Misses M. Young and M. R. Goring
D-3735(54)	2,760-00	Training Course in Public Health Sanitation — C. Griffith and G. Prescod
D-3735(55)	2,505-60	Head Teachers' Course — H. L. B. Husbands
D-3741(1)	12,835-20	Provision of two scholarships in Surveying — W. O. Franklyn and A. W. Abraham
D-3841	432-00	Visit of Mr. Hodnett to advise on sample survey of Agriculture and on Statistical problems relating to Agricultural Experimentation
D-3841(6)	2,803-20	Visit of Expert from Milk Marketing Board — Noel Elliott
D-3735(1)	2,553-60	Training of L. V. H. Lewis in the methods and practices in Account- ancy

APPENDIX IX

The following is a list of the Executive Council, Executive Committee, Legislative Council and House of Assembly as at 31st December, 1959:

The Executive Council

The Governor

The Chief Secretary

The Attorney General

Sir S. J. Saint, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Dr. H. G. H. Cummins, C.B.E., M.D., C.M., (Premier)

F. C. Hutson, M.L.Mech.E., C.B.E.

F. M. Blackman, Clerk.

The Executive Committee

The Executive Council

E. F. L. Morris (Minister Without Portfolio)

M. E. Cox (Minister of Trade, Industry and Labour)

R. G. Mapp (Minister of Communications, Works and Housing)

F. E. Miller (Minister of Social Services)

D. D. Garner (Minister of Agriculture, Lands and Fisheries)

L. St.A. Thorne (Minister of Education)

F. M. Blackman, Clerk.

The Legislative Council

Dr. H. G. Massiah, C.B.E. (President)

Dr. C. H. St. John

F. C. Hutson, C.B.E.

J. A. Mahon

K. R. Hunte, O.B.E.

E. S. Robinson

D. A. Lucie-Smith

G. T. Barton, O.B.E.

C. A. Burton (Attorney General)

E. F. L. Morris (Minister Without Portfolio)

H. F. Alkins

Mrs. H. A. Talma

F. D. McD. Symmonds

C. W. W. Greenidge

F. M. Bayne

F. M. Blackman, Clerk.

The House of Assembly

<i>Constituency</i>				<i>Member</i>
Bridgetown	..	..	..	E. D. Mottley T. W. Miller
St. Michael	..	..	..	M. E. Cox T. O. Bryan
Christ Church	..	..	..	C. E. Talma F. C. Goddard
St. George	..	..	..	H. A. Dowding F. E. Miller
St. Philip	..	..	..	W. A. Crawford D. D. Garner
St. Joseph	..	..	..	L. E. Smith G. E. S. Straughn
St. John	..	..	..	L. St. A. Thome E. W. Barrow
St. James	..	..	..	E. St. A. Holder C. B. Searle
St. Thomas	..	..	..	R. G. Mapp H. G. H. Cummins
St. Andrew	..	..	..	E. E. Bourne J. W. Corbin
St. Peter	..	..	..	K. N. R. Husbands, (Speaker) F. L. Walcott
St. Lucy	..	..	..	J. E. T. Brancker J. C. Tudor
				H. O. St. C. Cumberbatch, Clerk. H. L. Thomas, Deputy Clerk.

APPENDIX X

RETURN OF SHIPPING FOR YEAR 1958

Merchant Shipping

<i>Class of Vessel</i>	<i>Nationality</i>	<i>No. of Vessels</i>		<i>Nett Tonnage</i>	
Steam and Motor	British	442		881,781	
	French	21		193,034	
	American	7		33,415	
	Norwegian	71		194,426	
	Dutch	72		189,978	
	Italian	22		122,366	
	Danish	25		26,325	
	Swedish	7		31,423	
	Liberian	20		41,922	131T
	Panamanian	8		49,040	141T
	Polish	1		7,923	
	German	28		41,111	
	Costa Rican	6		1,200	241T
	Spanish	5		23,790	
	Swiss	2		5,323	10T
Tankers	Honduran	1		270	2
	Canadian	2		222	
	Belgian	1	741	781	1,844,330
	Norwegian	12		12,376	
	British	7		12,167	
	Liberian	14		32,105	
Sailing Vessels	Panamanian	2		9,724	
	German	11		6,655	
	Cuban	4	50	3,004	76,031
	British	257		12,668	
Total of Merchant Shipping, 1958	French	4		268	
	Danish	4	265	64	13,000
		1,056		1,933,361	

Other Shipping

<i>Class of Vessel</i>	<i>Nationality</i>	<i>No. of Vessels</i>		<i>Nett Tonnage</i>	
Yachts	British	24		570	
	French	2		24	
	American	17		573	
	Norwegian	2		74	
	Dutch	1		6	
	Danish	1		8	
	Swedish	1		10	
	Panamanian	8		684	
	Costa Rican	3		147	
	Canadian	1	60	10	2,106
Training Ships	Swedish	1	1	4,000	4,000
Naval Ships	British	7		40,609	
	American	3	10	43,430	84,039
Tugs	Dutch	2	2	624	624
Total Other Shipping, 1958		73		90,769	

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PART I

General Review of 1960 and 1961

CONSTITUTIONAL - INTERNAL SELF GOVERNMENT

THE legislation and other Instruments necessary to implement the proposals for further constitutional advance to give Barbados full internal self-Government were brought into force on the 16th October, 1961.

The Conventions applicable to effect the further measure of internal self-Government were made public by the Governor in a "Speech from the Throne" delivered to the Legislature on the 10th January, 1961.

By convention the Governor accepts the advice of the Ministers on all matters falling within the powers and functions of the Executive Committee. Full responsibility for the well being of the Island rests with the Cabinet, answerable through the House of Assembly and the people of Barbados. The Secretary of State no longer has any control over the Barbados Civil Service. Freedom of action of the Judiciary from executive interference has been preserved, the Attorney General retains freedom of action in those matters which are traditionally the functions of his office, and the office of Auditor General is specially protected.

The revised Constitutional instruments include provision for a change in name of the Executive Council to the Privy Council; formal provision for a Cabinet; and the establishment of Judicial and Legal Service, Public Service and Police Service Commissions with executive powers to deal with appointments, dismissals and disciplinary control of members of the Services for which they are responsible, and for the abolition of the post of Chief Secretary.

The Privy Council consists of the Governor, the Attorney General and other members (at present three) appointed by Her Majesty. It advises the Governor in the exercise of the Royal Prerogative of Mercy and in the exercise of his disciplinary powers over members of the Public Service and the Police Service who may appeal to the Privy Council against disciplinary action taken against them.

The Executive Committee consists of the Governor, the Attorney General, not less than one member of the Legislative Council (at present one), and not less than four members of the House of Assembly (at present six). Since most of the powers and functions of the Governor-in-Executive Committee have been delegated to Ministers or to the Cabinet, the Executive Committee now survives for a limited number of largely formal functions only.

The Cabinet consists of the Premier and not less than five other Ministers (at present six) appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Premier, and it is the principal instrument of policy.

The Governor appoints as Premier the person who appears to him to be best able to command a majority in the House of Assembly.

On the Premier's advice the Governor also appoints other Ministers who become the members of the Executive Committee appointed from the House of Assembly, and a Minister without Portfolio who becomes the member of the Executive Committee appointed from the Legislative Council.

ELECTIONS

THE House of Assembly was prorogued in November, 1961, after completing a life of five years, and the General Elections were held on the 4th of December, 1961. In all 60 candidates contested the 24 seats. The composition of the new House was as follows:

Democratic Labour Party	14 seats
Barbados Labour Party ..	5 seats
Barbados National Party	4 seats
Independent	1 seat

The former Premier, Dr. H. G. Cummins, and four Ministers Messrs. R. G. Mapp, M. E. Cox, D. D. Gamer, L. StA. Thome lost their seats. The Democratic Labour Party thus formed the new Government with Mr. E. W. Barrow as Premier and Minister of Finance.

The following other ministerial appointments were made:

Mr. W. A. Crawford, Minister of Development, Trade, Industry and Labour and Deputy Premier;

Mr. J. C. Tudor, Minister of Education;

Mr. G. G. Fergusson, Minister of Communications, Works, Housing and Tourism;

Mr. C. E. Talma, Minister of Agriculture, Lands and Fisheries;
Mr. A. DaC. Edwards, Minister of Social Services.

Mr. J. E. T. Brancker of the Democratic Labour Party was elected Speaker of the House of Assembly, but no one has as yet been named as Leader of the Opposition. The names of members of the Privy Council, the Executive Committee, the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly are given in Appendix IX.

PRODUCTION AND FINANCE

THE sugar crops of 1960 and 1961 which were adversely affected by a drought, registered 153,668 tons and 159,542 tons respectively. Production in these years fell far below the record figure of 200,000 tons in 1957, but an improvement in production is expected in 1962, the estimate for this year's crop being 170,000 tons. Sugar still continues to dominate the economy, although new endeavours are being made to diversify the economy as a whole in order to reduce the dependence on sugar alone. There has been a steady increase of revenue from the expanding Tourist Industry. Industrial Development continues to be actively fostered through the Development Board.

The total revenue and current expenditure for the years 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62 were as follows:

(B.W.I. = 4s. 2d.)

	<i>Revenue</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
	\$	\$
1959-60	23,157,771	22,253,481
1960-61	26,035,381	22,683,604
1961-62*	25,210,375	29,191,152

* Revised Estimate

The sharp increase in expenditure for the year 1961-62 is mainly due to the revision of salaries in the Civil Service and increased rates of wages for the unestablished staff.

The development programme 1955-60 has come to a close. The achievements of this plan can be summarised as follows:

- (a) The injection of capital and provision of technical assistance through the media of the Development and Tourist Boards, the Department of Science and Agriculture and other bodies in an effort to further economic development through increasing agricultural productivity, industrialisation and the encouragement of tourism.

- (b) Improvement of communications facilities—the Deep Water Harbour, roads and airport.
- (c) Extension and improvement of water supplies.
- (d) Improvement in services such as housing, road transport and natural gas supplies.
- (e) An expansion in the social sector: education, health and social services.
- (f) The creation of employment opportunities at home and abroad.

At the 31st March, 1961 the General Revenue Balance and Revenue Equalisation Fund stood at \$7,106,912.46 and \$9,937,382.74 respectively. The figures for the year ended 31st March, 1959 were General Revenue Balance—\$6,411,774.37 and Revenue Equalisation Fund—\$9,293,207.80. The Public debt at 30th November, 1961 was \$27,267,028.00 and accumulated Sinking Funds in respect of this debt amounted to \$2,631,706.00.

There is a local loan issue of \$2 million 6% Government stock which is still open. During the year 1961, the Government instituted short term borrowing by the issue of Treasury Bills. The response by the public has been moderate, and it is intended to keep the question of short term borrowing under constant review.

PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS

THERE was an increase in the capital works undertaken by the Public Works Department during the years 1960 and 1961. Capital Expenditure amounted to \$1,014,667 in 1958–59 and \$2,976,045 in 1960–61. A list of the main building works undertaken by the Department during the years 1960 and 1961 is contained in Appendix I.

Capital Expenditure on the re-organisation and development of the water resources amounted to \$704,176. Excavation work on the new well at Hampton, St. Philip, has been completed and construction of the station has commenced. The yield from this station will add a further four million gallons a day to the public supply. The average daily water demand is now 11 million gallons.

The work of the Housing Authority now extends to all eleven parishes in the Island. During the years 1960 and 1961 a total of 422 houses were constructed. The Authority now has 2,855 houses under its control.

The runway at Seawell Airport was extended from 7,000 to 9,000 feet to permit the largest commercial aircraft operating in the area to fly from Barbados direct to New York with a full

load. A modern car parking area has been constructed at the Airport to accommodate 200 vehicles at a cost of \$72,000. Work on the extension of the parking apron which began in 1959 was completed in 1960.

The Deep Water Harbour which was under construction from August 1957, was completed at a cost of \$28,000,000 and was officially opened on the 6th May, 1961. In addition to the construction of the Harbour with all the attendant facilities of a modern Port, a bulk sugar store with a capacity of 80,000 tons has been constructed. Sugar can be discharged from the store at the rate of 500 tons per hour. 90.2 acres of land have been reclaimed as a result of the construction of the Harbour, 50.2 acres of which have been earmarked for industrial development.

LABOUR RELATIONS AND MIGRATION

CONSEQUENT on the opening of the Deep Water Harbour in May, 1961, about 935 workers who were formerly employed in the old harbour and in certain operations in the sugar industry were displaced. Funds totalling \$1,200,000 were set aside by the Government to pay allowances to these displaced workers and a Board was set up under the provisions of the Displaced Workers Allowances (Bridgetown Harbour) Act, 1961 (1961-18) to administer the funds. At the end of 1961, 908 displaced workers who had qualified for such allowance were paid a total amount of \$914,358.62.

Discussions continued between the Government, the Barbados Workers' Union and the Sugar Producers' Federation of Barbados on the proposals for establishing a Provident Fund and for payment of severance pay to workers in the Sugar Industry.

There were no major strikes or lock-outs during 1960 and 1961. Three minor stoppages of work occurred but in each case work was resumed after intervention by the Labour Department.

Unemployment continued to be one of the gravest problems which the island faced. More jobs were created by the establishment of new industries on the island and in the expansion of existing ones. In 1960 and 1961, 670 and 1,085 persons, respectively, were placed in local employment through the Employment Exchange. Government's crash programme which was started towards the end of 1961, created employment for about 1,200 people.

Permanent and temporary emigration continued to provide an outlet for the surplus labour force. In 1960, 4,389 and 1961, 6,072 persons emigrated, mainly to the United Kingdom.

The recruitment of domestics for Canada continued in 1960 and 1961, with 42 women being recruited in each year. Other sources of employment overseas were explored during the period under review.

The numbers recruited for the farm labour programme in the United States of America were 1,274 in 1960 and 1,310 in 1961. Altogether in the two years under review 10,461 persons left the island in search of work.

The Government continued to provide loans to assist workers to migrate. Amounts totalling \$426,750 were advanced to 1,260 persons in 1960 and \$489,817 to 1,287 persons in 1961.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRIAL development in Barbados continued to make reasonable progress under the stimulus of financial aid provided through the Barbados Development Board and concessions under the Pioneer Industries Act, 1958. During the period under review 15 new manufacturing enterprises began operation and their products included paints, beer, stout, ready-to-wear garments, pharmaceuticals, hand-bags, food products, clay products and wax products.

There are at present 25 pioneer manufacturers operating under income tax and other concessions provided in the Pioneer Industries Act. Fourteen industries were granted loans totalling \$265,250 by the Development Board in 1960 and 1961. Four additional factories have been constructed at the Gazettes Industrial Estate and plans are being prepared to build a multiple factory building to house three to eight new factories.

The tourist industry continued to expand and the gross hard currency earnings from this source are now estimated at \$17 million W.I. annually. The Development Board has made loans totalling \$219,000 for the construction, extension or renovation of eight hotels during the period under review.

Exploration for Oil

After the completion of the deep test in 1959, no further exploration has been undertaken.

Natural Gas

The Natural Gas Corporation continued with renovation and expansion of the gas mains system. The amount of gas lost through faulty mains continued to be reduced and at the end of 1961 the figure was 21% as compared with 34% in 1959. The number of consumers continued to rise and at the end of 1961 there were 1,889, of whom 1,718 were domestic.

SUBSIDIES, PRICE CONTROL AND IMPORTS

SUBSIDIZATION on bulk rice and on locally produced brown sugar continued in 1960 and 1961.

Price Controls were continued on certain drugs and on certain essential commodities including some foodstuffs, gasoline and kerosene.

Relaxation on imports which was introduced in 1959 continued but import licensing was maintained on all imports from China, Japan and Soviet Bloc countries.

Import restrictions were also maintained on a short list of items to fulfil our obligations under the Rice Agreement and the Oils and Fats Agreement and to protect local industries.

EDUCATION

WELCOME assistance was given to the training of local personnel by the Commonwealth Education Scholarship and Bursary Schemes. In 1961 five scholarship awards (two to the United Kingdom and three to Canada) were made and thirteen teachers were granted bursaries to enable them to take professional training in the United Kingdom.

In June 1961 by an agreement between the U.S. International Co-operation Administration and the Barbados Government, the I.C.A. undertook to meet the cost of constructing Industrial Arts wings at ten secondary schools and to assist with the training of teachers for the project.

Three new scholarships (one for girls in any course of study and two in engineering and agriculture) and ten bursaries, all for graduate study at the University College of the West Indies, were awarded by the Government in 1961.

In the early half of 1961, the Erdiston Training College for teachers has the benefit of the services of Dr. F. L. Bates, a Canadian education expert loaned to the West Indies under a scheme for Technical Assistance by Canada to the West Indies.

A special training course lasting four terms was begun in 1960 for teachers of long experience who did not hold the professional certificate of Erdiston Training College. Forty teachers gained certificates at the end of this course.

In September 1960 in view of the need to increase the output of trained teachers from Erdiston College, it was decided to institute a one-year emergency course instead of the normal two-year course which had been offered at the College since 1954. The two-year course would be restored as soon as the trained teacher situation was sufficiently improved.

In September 1961 two hundred and four free place scholarships were awarded to pupils of Government Aided Secondary Schools and seventy part fee-paying exhibitions were supplemented to allow the holders complete free places. In December 1961 the new Government announced that all children of persons who qualified by birth, residence or service in the island, would from 1962 pay no tuition fees in the Government-Aided Secondary Schools.

The programme of making extensions to primary schools to accommodate the increasing school population has continued. A new Secondary Modern School, The Parkinson School, was opened in September 1960. It accommodates approximately 1,000 children.

In November 1961 the Ministry, under the Permanent Secretary, and the Department of Education were integrated. In keeping with this, the posts of Director and Deputy Director of Education were renamed Chief and Deputy Chief Education Officer.

In the December, 1961 elections the Honourable J. Cameron Tudor replaced the Honourable L. StA. Thome as Minister of Education.

POPULATION PROBLEMS, HEALTH AND RURAL WELFARE

THE Barbados Family Planning Association has its own headquarters at the Enmore Health Centre. With financial assistance to the tune of \$20,000 per annum from the Government, the Association has been able to intensify its programme.

Following the Western Hemisphere Regional Conference of the International Planned Parenthood Federation which was held in Barbados early in 1961, the Family Planning Association of Barbados embarked upon a programme of mass distribution of EMKO, a new contraceptive product, with the hope of producing a dramatic fall in the birth rate of the island. The mass distribution programme was made possible through a guarantee by the Sunnen Foundation (U.S.A.) of free supplies of the product to the Association for a period of two years.

Work on the New General Hospital, estimated to cost \$5.8 million, is progressing satisfactorily despite a set-back in 1961 due to the late arrival of steel from the U.K. The whole of the steel work for the North Block has been erected and the phased programme which has now been made gives the completion date as the end of 1963. During the period under review an additional Colonial Development and Welfare grant of \$2,701,200 was made towards the construction of the New Hospital.

The first District Hospital in the Island, construction of which was begun in 1959, was completed and formally opened to the public on 12th December, 1960. This hospital is located at Oistin, Christ Church, and offers bed accommodation for 20 patients, including 10 maternity cases.

Plans for the provision of a District Hospital in the Northern Area are now being prepared and negotiations will shortly be opened with the Northern District Council in the matter.

During 1961 Barbados was awarded the Kettering Shield for marked progress in the field of maternal and child health services during the past 5 years. This award was largely the result of the extended services of the three Health Centres, in combination with the work of various voluntary bodies engaged in maternal and child welfare.

The Environmental Sanitation Programme which aims at the improvement of sanitary conditions in households, particularly in rural areas, has made satisfactory progress since its inception in April 1959. The Public Health Engineering Unit established under the programme has so far produced over 3,000 pre-cast concrete sanitary units and has provided approximately 1,300 improved services.

The Handicraft Development Scheme which began in 1955, made good progress during the period under review. The assignment to Barbados of Mr. Paul Nicholas, I.C.A. Handicraft Adviser, was extended for a period of eighteen months, and on his recommendation and also through arrangements with I.C.A., the services of Miss Edna Harrison, an experienced Jamaican craftsworker, were also made available for one year to teach new techniques and designs in craft work. Miss Marjorie Blackman, Handicraft Development Officer was also awarded a scholarship by I.C.A. under which she studies designs, display and marketing arrangements in the U.S.A. and Puerto Rico. Work under the Handicraft Development Programme has attracted overseas attention, and two substantial overseas orders have been filled, 90% of the profits from which has been passed to the 200 cottage workers in touch with the Crafts Centre.

The programme of improvement of amenities in the rural areas has continued particularly in respect of the improvement of playing field and other recreational facilities and in the provision of communal baths and latrines. At the end of 1961, 16 communal baths and latrines were completed from an allocation of the Labour Welfare Fund, and three others were under construction.

Negotiations were also in train for the acquisition of sites for a further three baths and latrines in rural areas.

At least one playing field and/or community centre has been provided in each parish, with the exception of St. Peter, but a property has recently been compulsorily acquired for the purpose of providing a playing field there.

OTHER EVENTS

EARLY in 1960 Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal visited this Island. While here she visited both Chambers of the Legislature, laid the Commemorative Stone of the new General Hospital, and attended the Trooping of the Colour at the Garrison Savannah.

There was a population census held here in April 1960. This census, the first since 1946, showed an estimated total of 242,000.

Sir Winston Churchill, former British Prime Minister, and Lady Churchill paid an unofficial visit on March 22, 1960. He was the first British Prime Minister ever to visit Barbados.

On May 2 Her Excellency Lady Hailes was guest of the members of the Y.W.C.A. She opened the Second Biennial Conference of the Caribbean Women's Association which was held here.

Rt. Hon. Iain McCleod, Secretary of State for the Colonies visited here in June 1960 to have discussions on the future of the island's constitution.

Throughout 1960 H.M. ships continued their calls to the island. Those to call were H.M.S. "Troubridge", H.M.S. "Vidal" and "Urchin", H.M.S. "Vigilant" and H.M.S. "Venus". Three anti-submarine Frigates, R.N. "Roebuck", "Wizard" and "Venus" also called in 1961.

On the 2nd February, 1961, the British-built 1,000 horse power twin-screw diesel engine Tug, "Pelican" arrived. This tug which is to be used in the Harbour is named in memory of the little island, Pelican, on which the Harbour was constructed.

On May 6, 1961 the new Deep Water Harbour was officially opened by the Prime Minister of the West Indies, the Hon. Sir Grantley Adams, Q.C., C.M.G., M.P. More than five thousand witnessed the opening ceremony.

Rt. Hon. Harold Macmillan, British Prime Minister, and Lady Dorothy Macmillan paid an official visit to the island on March 28, 1961. While here the Prime Minister held discussions with Government Ministers and leaders of various political parties.

Commonwealth Technical Training Week was observed in Barbados from May 29 to June 4, A local committee embracing many aspects of community education was formed to plan for the observance of this Week.

During 1961 a jet passenger service was inaugurated here. On March 4, a Pan American Jet made its maiden passenger flight to Seawell Airport and on the 10th June a BOAC Boeing 707 passenger flight was made.

A general revision of salaries for Civil Servants was made by Mr. K. C. Jacobs, C.B.E., former Financial Secretary of Sierra Leone, in September, 1961.

PART II

Chapter 1 : Population

IN 1931, the total population of Barbados was 156,312, made up of 62,978 males and 93,334 females. In April, 1946, the West Indian census placed the population at 192,800 of whom 85,727 were males and 107,073 were females. A comparison of the figures for 1931 and 1946 shows an increase of 36,488 persons in the span of 15 years. That trend has continued.

On the 31st December, 1960, the estimated population of the island was 242,274 and on the 31st December, 1961, it was 241,706 comprising 109,760 males and 131,946 females. Since the census of April, 1946, there has been an increase of 48,906 persons.

Barbados has a high density of population—1,450 persons per square mile according to the latest calculation.

There were 1,104 marriages in 1960 and *911 in 1961, compared with 1,019 in 1959. These figures include marriages performed by religious denominations as well as by Civil Magistrates. The marriage rate per 1,000 was 4.5 in 1960 and 3.8 in 1961.

In 1960 the number of divorces was 69 and in 1961 it was 45.

VITAL STATISTICS

THERE was a rise in the rate of births per 1,000 persons in 1960 but in 1961 there was a pronounced drop and the rate is the lowest recorded. The number of deaths showed an increase in 1960 and a greater one still in 1961. The figures for the last five years are:

Year	Births			Deaths	
	No.	Rate per 1,000	% of Illegitimate	No.	Rate per 1,000
1957	7,314	31.7	62.3	2,469	10.7
1958	7,115	30.3	62.6	2,298	9.8
1959	7,110	29.8	62.6	2,084	8.7
1960	7,833	32.2	63.6	2,127	8.8
1961	6,805	28.0	62.1	2,410	9.9

*Estimated figure

The infant mortality rates of children under one year per 1,000 live births for the past five years are as follows:

1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
87	82	71	60	83

The maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live births was 2.17 in 1960 and 2.20 in 1961.

Migration

			<i>Arrivals</i>		<i>Departures</i>	
			1960	1961	1960	1961
By Sea	..	..	6,965	7,109	8,394	8,280
By Air	..	..	43,054	47,025	45,856	50,817
Total	..		50,019	54,134	54,250	59,097

Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

OCCUPATIONS

BARBADOS is predominantly an agricultural community with sugar cane occupying four-sevenths of the island's arable acreage. Sugar cane and its by-product molasses provide the largest single source of employment.

During the period under review, approximately 21,000 workers were employed on the 211 sugar estates during the reaping season while work was found for about 2,900 workers in the sugar and syrup factories which numbered 22 in 1960 and 20 in 1961.

In addition, there were about 10,000 small holdings of less than 10 acres, each of which provided gainful occupation for their owners for at least part of the year. No figures are available of the number of workers employed by such owners on their holdings.

Sugar cane, like all plantation produce, is seasonable; consequently, on sugar plantations employment fluctuates between an "in-crop" period from January to May and an "out-of-crop" period from June to December. In 1960 employment on the sugar

plantations reached its peak of 20,052 in April, while the lowest number of persons employed during the month of June was 14,156.

In 1961 the highest number of persons employed on the sugar estates was approximately 19,000 during the month of March while the lowest number of approximately 10,500 workers were employed during December. Corresponding figures in respect of the sugar and syrup factories indicate that for 1960 employment reached its zenith during March when the number of persons employed was 2,782 and it dropped to its lowest ebb during the month of August when 1,126 were employed. Similar figures for 1961 were approximately 2,500 in April and approximately 1,000 during the month of August.

The distribution of workers among the main occupations during this period was estimated as follows:

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
(1) Sugar Plantations	11,000	10,000
(2) Sugar Factories	2,650	250
(3) Domestic and other personal services	2,750	12,000
(4) Retail and wholesale trades ..	5,000	7,200
(5) Construction	8,500	350
(6) Transport and Communication ..	3,000	100
(7) Manufacturing and repairing (Machinery and Vehicles)	2,000	-
(8) Minor Industries	2,900	1,000
	37,800	28,900

Approximately 1,100 construction workers were employed at the Deep Water Harbour.

The absence of an accurate unemployment registration system makes it difficult to assess the extent of unemployment, underemployment or seasonal fluctuations in employment, but from estimates of employment on the sugar plantations and in the sugar and syrup factories, it is estimated that during 1960 and 1961 seasonal unemployment was approximately 9,000.

The Farm Labour Programme for the recruitment of contract agricultural labour on American farms continued.

At the beginning of 1960, 1,446 workers were under contract. During that year 1,274 were engaged while 1,136 were repatriated. At the end of 1960 out of a total of 9,681 British West Indians, there were 1,540 Barbadian workers in the U.S.A. During the year 1961, 1,310 workers were engaged and 1,281 repatriated, leaving 1,554 Barbadian workers in U.S.A. on contract out of a total of 10,267 British West Indians.

The Regional Labour Board, a regional Government agency continued to maintain a Liaison Service for all West Indian workers engaged in employment in the U.S.A.

During 1960 and 1961, 84 trained domestics left the Island under the Scheme implemented through the aegis of the Canadian Government. These women who are eligible for permanent residence in Canada after completion of one year's service were all selected through the Employment Exchange of the Labour Department.

There was no recruitment of workers for Aruba and Curacao. Eleven (11) workers in Aruba had their employment terminated on account of departmental re-organisation; six (6) were repatriated in 1960 and five (5) in 1961.

In July 1960, 223 workers were sent to St. Kitts to help with the reaping of sugar cane. All of them were repatriated in August 1960.

In 1960, six (6) waiters selected by the Labour Department found employment in hotels in the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Emigration to the U.K. continued, but on a much greater scale than in 1958 and 1959. In 1960 1,011 workers were recruited through the Employment Exchange for work in hotels, private households, hospitals, canteens and transport. In 1961 a further 978 were sponsored by Government for similar occupations. Three thousand three hundred and thirty (3,330) persons in 1960 and 5,052 in 1961 left for the United Kingdom independent of Government sponsorship. Workers sponsored by Government were distributed among the following occupations in 1960 and 1961:

		1960	1961
Clerks (L.C.C.) ..	..	—	—
Hotels ..	..	50	15
London Transport ..	..	623	638
Private Domestics ..	..	33	9
British Railways ..	..	36	80
Canteen Workers ..	..	57	—
Nurses ..	..	130	200
Hospital Workers ..	..	34	15
London County Bus Services ..	..	—	15
Cotton Workers ..	..	30	6
Laundry Workers ..	..	14	—
Engineers ..	..	4	—
		<hr/> 1,011	<hr/> 978

The Barbadian Immigrants' Liaison Service in the U.K. continued to operate and cater to the Welfare of Barbadian Immigrants in that country, and it was necessary to increase the staff of this Organisation to meet the needs of the increased tempo of migration.

The Employment Exchange, which was established in 1955 to assist in placing persons in local employment, continued to play an important part in the placement of persons in such employment. There was an increase in the number of persons so placed in 1961, 947 as against 533 in 1960. An increase is also revealed in the number of persons who remained on the Live Register at the end of 1961—2,679 as compared with 2,119 at the end of the previous year. There were also 5,473 persons registered during 1961 as against 6,353 in 1960.

The Youth Employment Service which was set up in September, 1954 also continued to function and placed 117 persons in employment in 1960 and 138 in 1961.

NURSING SELECTION COMMITTEE

THE Nursing Selection Committee sent one hundred and sixty-four (164) persons during 1960 and two hundred and fifteen (215) in 1961 to hospitals in the United Kingdom as student nurses, mental nurses, pupil nurses and nursing auxiliaries. The total number of persons selected from the inception of the Scheme by the Nursing Selection Committee is now 901. These were all sponsored by Government. The Committee also assessed and recommended three hundred and ninety-one (391) persons at the request of Matrons in the U.K.

GOVERNMENT LOANS SCHEME

GOVERNMENT continued to advance loans to defray transportation and incidental expenses to some of these persons proceeding to employment in the United Kingdom and elsewhere. In 1960 loans totalling \$426,750.00 were granted to 1,260 persons for this purpose while in 1961 loans amounting to \$489,817.00 were granted to 1,287 persons. Since the inception of this scheme in September, 1954, 6,751 loans totalling \$2,247,624.20 have been made of which \$1,375,531.92 were repaid at the end of December, 1961.

WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

THERE were no increases in the crop wages paid to workers engaged in the harvesting operations on the sugar plantations

or to sugar and syrup factory workers during 1960. A uniform increase of 3¢ per hour was granted to hourly paid workers employed on estates; to carpenters, masons and mechanics employed in factories during the out-of-crop season and to unskilled workers. The increase granted to carpenters and masons was also applicable during the crop season. In 1961 factory workers, with the exception of mechanics employed by the hour on breakdowns or the usual crop time overhauling and such persons as are employed under a specific contract, received a 6½% increase on the 1960 wage rate, and estate workers and tractor drivers received a 9% increase on the basic harvesting rates paid during 1960. In addition they also received a sugar production bonus of 8.5% in 1960 and 10% in 1961 provided for in Agreements between the Sugar Producers' Federation and the Barbados Workers' Union. In Appendices II and III are set out wage rates in respect of the principal industries, occupations and services.

The Wages Regulations (Shop Assistants) Order, 1960 which came into effect on 30th April, 1960 made provision for statutory minimum basic and overtime wages to be paid to persons employed in all shops in the island.

The wage rates of Garage Mechanics, Transport workers, employees of the Barbados Telephone Company, Cable and Wireless (W.I.) Ltd., the Sanitary Laundry Co. and the Barbados Union Oil Co., were increased during the year 1960. Workers receiving increases in 1961 were Lumber Yard Porters, Transport workers employed by private Concessionaires, Garage Mechanics and employees of Barbados and Central Foundries and Letchworth Press. All of these increases resulted from agreements reached in collective bargaining between Employers and workers organisations.

The Domestic Employees (Hours of Duty) Act which came into force in 1961 provided for an eight-hour day, a fifty-two hour week and two rest periods, each of not less than twenty-four hours consecutive rest, in every month, for all persons employed as paid private domestic help.

As from 1st April, 1961 the wage and salary scales of all Government employees were revised. The recommendations were made by Mr. K. C. Jacobs, C.B.E., who had been appointed by the Government to examine the structure of the Barbados Civil Service and to review the remuneration of all public officers and Government employees.

COST OF LIVING

At the beginning of 1960 the Index of Retail prices stood at 108.8 and after a slight fluctuation throughout the year reached its highest point in the month of December when the figure stood at 110.1. During 1961 the general pattern remained the same, the January and December figures being 110.4 and 111.9 respectively.

Appendix IV – shows the Index of Retail prices from January 1960 to December 1961 together with the corresponding indices.

Appendix V – shows the prices at the middle and end of 1960 of the principal foodstuffs included in the Index of Retail Prices.

Appendix VI – shows the prices at the middle and end of 1961 of the principal foodstuffs included in the Index of Retail Prices.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT*Head Office*

One Labour Commissioner
 One Assistant Labour Commissioner
 One Secretary Stenographer
 Five Labour Officers
 One Senior Clerk
 Four Long Grade Clerks
 One Clerk (Temporary)
 Two Stenographer/Typists
 One Messenger

Nursing Selection Committee

One Nursing Secretary (Part Time)
 One Female Clerk/Typist (Temporary)

Employment Exchange

One Manager
 One Youth Employment Officer
 Two Long Grade Clerks
 One Female Clerk (Vacant)
 Three Clerks (Temporary)
 One Stenographer, Grade 'B'
 One Typist (Temporary)
 One Messenger

Emigration Loans' Section

One Manager (On secondment)
Three Clerks (Temporary)
One Female Clerk (Temporary)
One Typist (Temporary)
One Messenger (Temporary)

United States Workers' Savings Organisation

One Manager (Temporary)
One Chief Clerk (Temporary)
One Senior Clerk (Temporary)
Three Junior Clerks (Temporary)
One Messenger (Temporary)
One watchman (Temporary)

Displaced Workers' Allowances Board

One Secretary (Seconded from Department of Education)
One Clerk (Temporary)
One Female Clerk (Temporary)
One Typist (Temporary)

The functions of the Department include the fostering of good industrial relations, including the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes and assistance to industry in the establishment of voluntary negotiating machinery; the collation, preparation and publication of labour statistics which include wages, hours of work and conditions of employment, the operation of an Employment Exchange, an Emigration Loans' Section, a Youth Employment Service, a Displaced Workers' Allowances Board, the supervision of the weighing of sugar canes; assistance in the selection of workers for employment overseas and the administration and enforcement of Labour legislation including the inspection of factories, quarries, shops, etc.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

THE Labour Department continued to play its customary role in the establishing, fostering and maintaining of harmonious industrial relations in the island. During 1960 and 1961 one hundred and twenty-seven (127) conciliation meetings were held at the Department between Employers' representatives and representatives of the Barbados Workers' Union to discuss various matters in connection with wages and working conditions for workers in the Port of Bridgetown and elsewhere.

The Barbados Workers' Union remained the principal bargaining body representing workers and participated in all of the conciliation meetings held in the Department.

The Union, in addition to its annual Trade Union courses for Shop Stewards, conducted a one-week residential seminar during the month of September, 1961 at Codrington College in the parish of St. John. In addition, the Assistant General Secretary of the Union was sent to the United Kingdom during 1961 to make a study of the administration and other operations of Unions in the United Kingdom.

Wages Councils set up during 1958 in the Shirt and Garment industry and for shop assistants by order of the Wages Council Act, 1955 continued to function throughout 1960 and 1961. Proposals submitted during 1959 by the Shops Wages Councils to the Governor-in-Executive Committee for minimum daily, weekly and overtime rates payable to shop assistants were given the force of law on 30th April, 1960 with the coming into operation of the Wages Regulations (Shop Assistants) Order 1960. At the end of 1961 no finality had yet been reached on similar proposals submitted to the Governor-in-Executive Committee by the Shirt and Garment Wages Council in respect of workers covered by that Council.

As a result of the re-organisation of the Barbados Employers' Confederation into one Trade Union, the Shipping and Mercantile Association, the Hotel and Catering Trade Association and the Manufacturing and Allied Industries Association ceased to be separate Unions, and became groups within the Barbados Employers' Confederation. The number of Employers' Associations was reduced to three (3). The number of Workers' organisations remained at three (3), consequently the number of registered Trade Unions in the island at the end of 1961 stood at six (6). The following table shows the list of registered Trade Unions, the dates on which they were registered and their paid up membership up to December, 1961:

<i>Workers' Union</i>	<i>Date Registered</i>	<i>Paid up Membership</i>
Barbados Workers' Union ..	4. 10. 41	10,649
Association of Assistant Teachers in Secondary Schools..	31. 7. 49	74
Transport & General Workers Union	27. 10. 53	700
Sugar Producers' Federation ..	8. 12. 45	201
Barbados Employers' Confederation	1. 7. 61	91
United Taxi Owners' Association ..	18. 11. 57	112

Trade Disputes 1960-61

Good and harmonious relations prevailed in industry throughout the years 1960 and 1961. There were no major strikes or lock-outs and the Department continued its customary role of conciliation in all disputes reported. Three (3) minor stoppages of work occurred but in each case, work was soon resumed after the Department's intervention.

LABOUR LEGISLATION

DURING 1960 and 1961 the following legislation affecting labour were enacted:

- (1) Wages Regulations (Shop Assistants) Order, 1960
- (2) Trade Disputes (Arbitration & Enquiry) (Amendment) Act, 1960 (1960-16)
- (3) Factories (Amendment) Regulations 1960
- (4) Wages Council (Amendment) Act, 1961 (1961-5)
- (5) Holidays With Pay (Amendment) Act, 1961 (1961-6)
- (6) Liquor Licence (Amendment) Act, 1961 (1961-13)
- (7) Domestic Employees (Hours of Duty) Act, 1961 (1961-14)
- (8) Labour Department (Amendment) Act, 1961 (1961-12)
- (9) Displaced Workers' Allowances (Bridgetown Harbour) Act, 1961 (1961-18)
- (10) Displaced Workers' Allowances (Bridgetown Harbour) (Amendment) Regulations, 1961.

SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

DURING 1960, fifty-seven (57) factory accidents, an increase of sixteen (16) over the 1959 figure were reported to the Department. Only one (1) of these accidents was fatal. Three hundred and sixty-nine (369) accidents to non-factory workers, three hundred and three (303) of which occurred in agriculture, were also reported.

During 1961, two hundred and ninety (290) accidents were reported to the Department. Of this number, forty (40) were factory accidents, two (2) of which were fatal. The remaining two hundred and fifty (250) which included a fatal accident, occurred mainly in agriculture.

With a view to increasing the measure of safety, health and welfare of workers in factories, a panel of engineers was appointed in 1960 by the Governor-in-Executive Committee in accordance with Sections II(8) and 13(a) of the Factories Regulations 1958 to select Competent Persons to examine periodically, steam boilers and air receivers in factories. The panel selected three

persons who at the end of the year 1961 were still serving in that capacity.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

THE Apprenticeship Board which superseded the Board of Industrial Training in 1958 and which was appointed by the Governor-in-Executive Committee continued to be responsible for the administration of apprenticeship training in the island.

During 1960 two hundred and forty-one (241) apprentices were undergoing training and fifty-five (55) completed their course of training. In 1961 two hundred and seventy-seven (277) apprentices were undergoing training while forty-two (42) completed their training.

The Technical Institute had an enrolment of four hundred and twenty-five (425) in 1960 and four hundred and ninety-six in 1961.

The Government Housecraft continued to train persons in domestic science. In 1960, one thousand one hundred and twenty-nine (1,129) persons were given training and two hundred and ninety-nine certificates (299) were issued while in 1961 one thousand one hundred and fifty-three (1,153) received training and three hundred and thirty-one (331) certificates were issued.

The Girls' Industrial Union which has been functioning since 1912 continued to play its part in the training of young women and girls in handicraft, cookery and commercial subjects.

The training of prospective recruits for employment with London Transport Executive in the United Kingdom which started during 1959 was continued throughout 1960 and 1961. In the former year, one thousand three hundred and seventy-one (1,371) persons received training at ten (10) centres while during the latter year one thousand five hundred and twelve (1,512) persons were trained at twelve (12) centres.

Three (3) courses in the Job Relations aspect of the Training-Within-Industry programme for supervisors conducted by the Labour Commissioner were attended by thirty-nine (39) representatives from fifteen (15) commercial and industrial undertakings.

DEEP WATER HARBOUR

THE construction of the Deep Water Harbour begun in 1957 by Messrs. Richard Costain Ltd., Contractors was completed in May, 1961, three months ahead of schedule. It is estimated that approximately one thousand one hundred (1,100) Barbadians found employment on this project during 1960 and 1961. Although

the harbour was officially opened in May, 1961, actual loading and unloading of cargo did not begin until July of the same year after the conclusion of negotiations between the Barbados Employers' Confederation and the Barbados Workers' Union in connection with the wages, hours and conditions of employment of Port workers. Four hundred and sixty-five (465) out of approximately one thousand four hundred (1,400) workers formerly employed in the old harbour found employment in the new harbour. The remainder were displaced and 908 of these qualified for *ex-gratia* payments by the newly created Displaced Workers' Allowances Board.

Ex-gratia Payments to Displaced Workers

The Displaced Workers' Allowances Board, comprising the Labour Commissioner as Chairman, three representatives of employers and three of workers was appointed by Government during 1961, to administer a Fund which provided for the payment of allowances to workers displaced as a direct result of the coming into operation of the Bridgetown Harbour.

Under the Displaced Workers' Allowances (Bridgetown Harbour) Act and Regulations, any worker who could satisfy the board that he was employed for an aggregate of ninety (90) days in each of the three years immediately preceding his displacement was able to qualify for allowances. However in order to enable more workers to qualify, the Regulations were amended on the Board's recommendation to include those employed for not less than an aggregate of two hundred and ten (210) days during the same period.

Under these Regulations provision has also been made *inter alia* for payments as under:

- (a) In respect of the first five years of service for each complete year – an allowance equal to the amount of his average weekly wages;
- In respect of the next ten years of service, for each complete year of such service – an allowance equal to twice amount of his average weekly wages;
- In respect of service thereafter, for each complete year of such service – an allowance equal to three times the amount his average weekly wages;

Provided that no allowance shall exceed an amount equal to seventy times the amount of his average weekly wages.

- (b) Payments to be made weekly, except in cases where a displaced worker had attained the age of sixty years at the date of displacement, when he could, with the approval of the Board, be paid his allowance in full.
- (c) Weekly payments should normally be the equivalent of the workers' average weekly wage over the three years immediately preceding displacement, but the Board was given power to increase these payments to full average weekly wage in exceptional circumstances.

The Government provided a total of \$1,200,000.00 to be administered by the Board with an undertaking to provide further sums if necessary.

Initial payments to these workers were made on 21st August, 1961, and at the end of the year nine hundred and eight (908) workers had been paid a total of \$914,358.62.

Produce Porters and Carters

During 1960, no increases in wages were granted to Produce Porters and Carters. During 1961, with the advent of bulk shipment of sugar, two hundred and sixty-eight (268) Produce Porters and Carters were displaced and granted *ex-gratia* payments amounting to \$252,000.00 from a Provident Fund for these workers created during 1955. In addition, one hundred and fifty (150) of their number also qualified for and received payments amounting to \$117,905.15 from the Displaced Workers' Allowances Board.

Some of these workers were selected for employment as Stevedores or Longshoremen in the New Harbour.

Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

TOTAL Revenue and Expenditure for the years 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61 were as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Revenue</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
	\$	\$
1958-59	23,761,801	20,723,432
1959-60	23,157,771	22,253,481
1960-61*	24,685,743	23,572,073

* Revised Estimate

The main heads of revenue for these years were as follows:

<i>Head</i>	<i>1958-59</i>	<i>1959-60</i>	<i>1960-61*</i>
	\$	\$	\$
Customs and Excise Duties	9,666,848	10,798,902	11,825,200
Taxation	10,739,504	9,104,100	9,282,000
Licences	242,519	250,038	272,924
Fines	19,793	19,312	21,900
Rents and Royalties ..	81,385	84,202	85,450
Interest and Redemption ..	113,752	263,562	172,976
Commercial Undertakings ..	107,400	99,774	85,666
Government Departments ..	2,452,129	2,475,990	2,569,367
Special Receipts ..	338,471	61,891	370,260
	23,761,801	23,157,771	24,685,743

The main heads of expenditure for the three years were as follows:

<i>Head</i>	<i>1958-59</i>	<i>1959-60</i>	<i>1960-61*</i>
	\$	\$	\$
Governor	56,528	62,126	59,032
Secretariat	256,532	274,588	320,367
Accountant General ..	68,816	71,751	76,431
<i>Carried Forward</i> ..	381,876	408,465	455,830

* Revised Estimate

Head		1958-59	1959-60	1960-61*
		\$	\$	\$
<i>Brought Forward</i>	..	381,876	408,465	455,830
Auditor General ..	..	65,785	76,328	88,710
Harbour & Shipping ..	..	140,429	156,281	129,663
Customs ..	..	344,076	437,618	639,059
Printing Office ..	..	126,350	144,498	163,930
Legal ..	..	35,341	43,279	50,621
Markets ..	..	69,705	87,044	106,931
Fire Brigade ..	..	128,496	138,588	155,050
Lighthouses ..	..	21,159	22,324	19,833
Registration ..	..	57,375	60,685	69,381
Legislature ..	..	168,036	177,187	190,358
Judiciary ..	..	239,554	240,598	266,949
Police ..	..	1,247,045	1,284,869	1,407,034
Prisons ..	..	172,632	169,968	182,262
Industrial Schools ..	..	80,747	84,061	87,956
Federation ..	..	850,196	815,530	780,326
Ecclesiastical ..	..	123,528	122,328	127,848
Education ..	..	3,254,841	3,644,009	3,798,221
Science and Agriculture ..	..	816,948	801,914	986,142
Public Library ..	..	83,479	83,572	98,026
Medical ..	..	2,406,623	2,443,916	2,666,365
Barbados Regiment ..	..	101,250	112,588	115,465
Public Works ..	..	441,327	493,013	494,422
Pensions ..	..	1,183,941	1,236,350	1,417,156
Charges of Debt ..	..	647,248	747,695	940,774
Subsidies and Grants ..	..	472,539	802,058	866,011
Miscellaneous Services ..	..	804,942	1,339,638	846,848
Inland Revenue ..	..	635,323	663,268	619,726
Labour ..	..	461,439	580,546	958,877
Highways & Transport ..	..	1,426,756	1,570,598	1,583,806
Civil Aviation ..	..	151,977	163,111	165,450
Electrical Inspection ..	..	38,187	37,719	43,320
Housing ..	..	97,740	83,660	75,561
Transport Services ..	..	259,662	191,500	180,000
Peasants' Loan Bank ..	..	76,429	38,890	125,234
Old Age Pensions ..	..	845,390	873,765	912,804
Statistical Service	56,193	65,891	74,946
<i>Carried Forward</i>	..	18,514,564	20,443,352	21,890,895

*Revised Estimate

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Public Finance and Taxation

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<i>Head</i>	1958-59	1959-60	1961-62*
	\$	\$	\$
<i>Brought Forward</i> ..	18,514,564	20,443,352	21,890,895
Waterworks	1,060,794	1,025,421	1,220,847
Social Welfare	32,838	35,613	40,079
Control, Subsidies etc. ..	365,236	235,571	306,120
Contributions from Revenue	750,000	500,000	—
Crown Solicitor	—	6,176	13,608
Town & Country Planning	—	—	30,743
Local Government ..	—	7,118	54,839
Public Assistance Board	—	230	14,942
	<hr/> 20,723,432	<hr/> 22,253,481	<hr/> 23,572,073

Capital Expenditure in 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61 was as follows:

<i>Head</i>	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61*
	\$	\$	\$
Deep Water Harbour ..	8,800,000	6,672,026	5,992,992
Housing	403,386	417,395	350,000
Development Board ..	500,000	720,000	750,000
Water Supplies	439,740	351,726	345,000
Medical Services ..	140,000	490,710	632,325
Education	875,803	422,785	350,206
Agriculture	967,600	416,779	335,070
Communications ..	908,475	938,396	826,984
Miscellaneous	239,403	217,089	235,152
Road Transport	626,000	—	166,638
	<hr/> 13,900,407	<hr/> 10,646,906	<hr/> 9,984,367

The Public Debt at 31st December, 1960 was \$27,958,378, the sinking funds on that date being \$2,944,487, leaving a net public debt of \$25,013,891, compared with a public debt of \$24,978,528, sinking funds of \$2,783,001 and a net public debt of \$22,185,527 on the 31st December, 1960. Details of loans are as follows:

*Revised Estimate

<i>Legal Authority</i>	<i>Rate of Interest</i>	<i>Amount outstanding</i>	<i>Date of Redemption</i>	<i>Sinking Fund at 31st December, 1960</i>
		\$		\$
Public Loan Act, 1914 and Reimbursement Act, 1914 (1914-2) ..	4%	52,800	Nov. 1961	209,926.02
Public Loan Act, 1914 (1914-1)	4½%	28,800	July, 1963	
		96,000	Feb. 1964	
General Loan Act, 1933 (1933-7) and Public Loans (Redemption) Act, 1933 (1933-8) ..	3½%	676,416	1954-64 Jan. 1964	577,766.68
Waterworks Loan Act, 1935 (1935-10) ..	3%	746,400	Feb. 15, 1961	713,151.92
Education Loan Act, 1935 (1935-12) ..	3%	90,240	1956-1966 March, 1966	273,129.44
	3%	33,360	1958-1968 April, 1968	
	3½%	154,272	1961-1966 April, 1966	
	3%	120,000	1962-1967 Sept. 1967	
			1961-66; April, 1966	
Waterworks Loan Act, 1941 (1941-2) ..	3½%	169,920	1961-66; April, 1966	120,976.54
Local Loan Act, 1941 (1941-3)	3½%	321,600	1961-66;	229,235.16
	3%	4,800	April 1966	
Public Loans (Redemption) Act, 1942 (1942-6)	3½%	411,120	1968-1978 March, 1978	210,410.26
Local Loan Act, 1953 (1953-2)		500,000	1978-1988 Jan. 31, 1988	224,318.98
	4½%	750,000	1979-89 Jan. 31, 1989	
	4½%	750,000	1979-89; Jan. 31, 1989	
	4½%	750,000	1980-90; Jan. 31, 1990	
Local Loan Act, 1955 (1955-10) ..	5%	2,000,000	1967-72; June 30, 1972	347,472.82
	5½%	2,000,000	1967-72; Dec. 31, 1972	
	5½%	2,051,000	1968-73; June 30, 1973	
	6%	12,403,200	1971-73; March 15, 1973	
Public Loan Act, 1957 (1957-13)	5½%	2,500,000	1969-74; Dec. 31, 1974	
	6%	1,348,450	1975-80; Dec. 31, 1980	38,098.78
		27,958,378		2,944,486.60

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

ASSETS and Liabilities at 31st March, 1961 were:

<i>Liabilities</i>			<i>Amount W.I. \$</i>
Special Funds .. .. .	..	..	4,479,842.19
Miscellaneous Funds and applicable to General Revenue but included in Treasury Cash .. .. .	..	..	5,050,850.80
Revenue Equalisation Fund Account ..			9,937,382.74
General Revenue Balance ..			7,106,912.46
			<hr/> 26,574,988.19 <hr/>
<i>Assets</i>			
Cash in Treasury .. .. .	..	..	210,021.56
Cash in Banks .. .. .	..	..	1,827,823.74
Due by Crown Agents .. .. .	..	..	2,578,906.22
Advances .. .. .	..	..	9,804,579.47
Other Accounts Receivable ..		..	6,192,190.00
Investments (market value at 31st March, 1961) .. .. .	..	..	5,961,467.20
			<hr/> 26,574,988.19 <hr/>

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION

Customs Tariff

Specific rates of duty are imposed whenever practicable though, in view of the Island's dependence upon imported food, the duty on food-stuffs is low, especially on the main commodities.

During 1952, exemption from duty was granted to certain items of food, namely, cattle and animal foods, flour, salted pork imported from British Commonwealth countries, and a reduction of the rate was granted when imported from other sources.

Ad valorem duties range from one per cent. preferential to thirty-two per cent. general, but on most articles the rates are ten per cent. preferential and twenty per cent. general. All rates, both specific and *ad valorem*, are subject to a surtax of twenty per cent., except those on articles named in the Trade Agreement of 1938 between the United Kingdom and the United States of America. *Ad valorem* duty is assessed on the c.i.f. cost of the goods, i.e., the value at the time of importation, including insurance and freight. This method of assessment came into operation during 1952; previously the *ad valorem* duty was assessed on the factory cost of the item.

Exemption from payment of customs' duties is allowed on machinery and apparatus imported for use in the manufacture of sugar, rum, cotton, tobacco, etc., and for irrigating agricultural lands. Exemption is also granted to fishing tackle, marine engines and spare parts, and machinery and apparatus for the manufacture of cotton yarn and cotton goods from cotton yarn. The 1947 Act enabling the importation free of duty of articles manufactured from Sea Island cotton grown in the British West Indies was given permanent effect by an amending Act in 1955. Fresh fruit, firewood, charcoal, coconuts, lemon and lime juice, which are imported mainly from neighbouring islands, are also exempted from duty.

The baggage, personal and household effects of consuls and consular officers or public officers appointed or transferred in the service of the Crown are admitted duty free.

Household effects, not exceeding six hundred dollars for any one family, which are imported for personal use and not for sale or exchange, and are proved to the satisfaction of the Comptroller of Customs to have been in the use of the passenger for at least one year prior to importation are also admitted free of duty.

In 1958 the Pioneer Industries Act was passed. This sought to make provision for the establishment and development of industries not being carried on in this Island on a substantial scale and in aid therefore to grant relief from income tax, rates on trade profits, trade tax, interim traders' licence fees and customs' duties.

In 1958 there was passed an amending Act to the Hotel Aids Act, 1956.

In 1960 the Motor Vehicles Tax Act was passed imposing a tax of ten per cent. of the value on every motor vehicle of a specified class or description landed in the Island.

In 1960 the Pool Betting Duty Act was passed. This Act imposed a duty of twenty per cent. of the amount of money staked on all bets made by way of pool betting.

*Yield from Customs Duties**

	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	\$	\$	\$
Import Duty	5,947,067	6,818,020	7,642,164
Surtax	659,182	745,432	867,057

*Financial Year

The excise duty on rum is \$3.90 per proof wine gallon. In addition, there is a distillers' licence fee of eight cents per gallon on all rum distilled.

The excise duty on beer is 12¢ per gallon of wort of a specific gravity of 1050 degrees.

These are the only items on which excise duty is paid.

*Yield from Excise Duties**

	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	\$	\$	\$
On Rum	1,495,804	1,574,552	1,619,654
On Beer	184	186	185

Other Taxation

The other principal taxes are the package tax, tax on motor spirit and diesel fuel used in road vehicles, tax on motor vehicles and the pool betting duty.

The yield from these taxes is as follows:

	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	\$	\$	\$
Package Tax ..	241,164	248,032	260,449
Tax on Motor Spirit and Diesel Fuel	1,319,582	1,415,750	1,512,069
Vehicles	—	—	247,661
Pool Betting Duty ..	—	—	4,114

The package tax is levied under the Package Tax Act, 1941 by which a levy of 12 cents is made on every parcel of goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the island or taken out of bond for consumption in the island. There are certain exemptions. Goods and merchandise arriving in bulk are also subject to package tax in accordance with a schedule which sets out the amount of the article that is deemed to be a package, for example, every 5 cwt. of machinery is considered to be one package and every 500 superficial feet of one inch thickness or less of timber. This tax is collected by the Customs, or if the package arrives by post, by the Post Office.

*Financial Year

The tax on motor spirit is 26½ cents per wine gallon and is collected from the importer.

Stamp duties

Stamp duties are imposed under the Stamp Act, 1916 as amended by the Stamp (Amendment) Act, 1960. Duty is charged on specific instruments set out in the Schedule to the 1960 Act. The Registrar is appointed adjudicator to decide the amount of any duty to be charged with an appeal lying to a Judge of the Supreme Court. In certain cases unstamped or insufficiently stamped instruments may be stamped after execution on payment of the unpaid duty and a penalty of \$25. The penalty may be remitted by the Governor-in-Executive Committee.

Stamp duty (25 cents) is required on any agreement or memorandum above the value of \$25 except for an agreement of wages or the purchase of goods, wares and merchandise. The rate of stamp duty for appraisalment of valuation of property varies from 10¢ to \$25 depending on the value of the property. The stamp duty on cheques, receipts of \$10 or more, and bills of exchange payable on demand is 4 cents.

Other more important duties are:

	\$	¢
Bond for payment of money not exceeding \$250 ..		.60
Bond over \$250 and not exceeding \$500 ..		1.20
Bond for each additional \$500 or part thereof ..		.60
Bond of indemnity		3.50
Transfer of real or personal property depending on value	60¢ per \$100	
Deeds not otherwise described depending on value	\$2.50 or \$5	
Lease at \$50-\$100 .. .. .		.60
rising to \$750-\$1,000		6.00
and for each additional \$250 or part		1.50
Marriage Licence		1.00
Mortgage, bond, debenture, covenant, bill of sale, judgment obtained or confessed	\$1 per \$250	
Notarial Act .. .. .		.50
Life Insurance Policy	50¢ per \$500	
Power of Attorney not under seal		1.50
Power of Attorney under seal		5.00
Appointment or discharge of a trustee		5.00

Income Tax

The income charged is the income of the year preceding the year of assessment.

The personal allowance for a married man is \$1,400 and for any other individual \$800. An allowance not exceeding \$300 is granted in respect of the salary or wages of a married woman whose income is chargeable in the name of her husband. The allowance for each child under 16 years is \$270. This is increased where the child is over 12 years and is at a Secondary or Technical School to \$360 and for those over 16 years and engaged in full time study in the island to \$420, and out of the island to \$600. A maximum of \$240 is allowed for each dependent relative, not exceeding two. Deduction is allowed for life insurance premiums not exceeding one-sixth of the total income or 7 per cent of the capital sum insured on death whichever is less with the proviso that the deduction does not reduce the tax payable by more than 28 per cent of the premiums or \$960 in respect of premiums only on policies maintained prior to 1st January, 1953 if in the taxpayer's interest. An allowance is granted in respect of medical expenses not exceeding \$150.

Salary and wages are subject to Pay As You Earn deduction of tax on a non-cumulative basis.

The rate of tax on life insurance companies is 15.60416 per cent and also applies to Building Societies. The rate of tax on other companies is 40 per cent.

There are reciprocal agreements with certain countries for relief from double taxation.

The rates of tax payable for the Years of Assessment 1960 and 1961 are as shown in Table I below. Table II shows the incidence of tax on individuals at varying income levels, and Table III gives the yield of tax.

Table I. Rate of Tax payable by individuals

Scale	Total Taxable Income	Total Tax
	\$	\$
On every complete dollar of taxable income up to \$500 3%	500	15
On every complete dollar of taxable income for the next \$500 6%	1,000	45
On every complete dollar of taxable income for the next \$1,000 10%	2,000	145
On every complete dollar of taxable income for the next \$1,000 16%	3,000	305
On every complete dollar of taxable income for the next \$1,000 22%	4,000	525

Table I. Rate of Tax payable by Individuals—Cont'd

<i>Scale</i>	<i>Total Taxable Income</i>	<i>Total Tax</i>
	\$	\$
On every complete dollar of taxable income for the next \$1,000 28%	5,000	805
On every complete dollar of taxable income for the next \$1,000 34%	6,000	1,145
On every complete dollar of taxable income for the next \$2,000 40%	8,000	1,945
On every complete dollar of taxable income for the next \$4,000 50%	12,000	3,945
On every complete dollar of taxable income for the next \$6,000 60%	18,000	7,545
On every complete dollar of taxable income for the next \$6,000 70%	24,000	11,745
Thereafter 75%		

Table II. Incidence of Tax on Individuals at 1960 and 1961 Rates and Allowances

<i>Income</i> \$	<i>Single Person</i> \$	<i>Married Man</i> \$	<i>Married Man with two children</i> \$
1,000	6	nil	nil
2,000	65	21	2
3,000	177	105	51
4,000	349	241	155
5,000	581	437	318
6,000	873	693	542
7,000	1,225	1,009	825
8,000	1,625	1,385	1,169
9,000	2,045	1,785	1,569
10,000	2,545	2,245	1,975
12,000	3,545	3,245	2,975
15,000	5,265	4,905	4,581
20,000	8,385	7,965	7,587
25,000	11,895	11,465	11,087
30,000	15,645	15,195	14,790
40,000	23,145	22,695	22,290
50,000	30,645	30,195	29,790

Table III. Yield of Income Tax

1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
\$	\$	\$	\$
7,304,604	9,936,464	8,104,582	9,132,104

Estate and Succession Duties

Estate and succession duties are payable upon property passing on death at the following rates:

Where the principal value of the Estate		Estate duty shall be payable at the rate per cent of
\$	\$	
Exceeds 4,800 and does not exceed 14,400	14,400	1
14,400 " " " "	36,000	2
36,000 " " " "	60,000	3
60,000 " " " "	72,000	4
72,000 " " " "	96,000	5
96,000 " " " "	120,000	6
120,000 " " " "	144,000	7
144,000 " " " "	168,000	8
168,000 " " " "	192,000	9
192,000 " " " "	216,000	10
216,000 " " " "	240,000	11
240,000 " " " "	288,000	12
288,000 " " " "	336,000	13
336,000 " " " "	360,000	14
360,000 " " " "	384,000	15
384,000 " " " "	432,000	16
432,000 " " " "	480,000	17
480,000 " " " "	600,000	18
600,000 " " " "	720,000	19
720,000 " " " "	840,000	20
840,000 " " " "	960,000	21
960,000 " " " "	1,080,000	22
1,080,000 " " " "	1,200,000	23
1,200,000 " " " "	1,320,000	24
1,320,000 " " " "	1,440,000	25
1,440,000 " " " "	1,560,000	26
1,560,000 " " " "	1,680,000	27
1,680,000 " " " "	1,800,000	28
1,800,000 " " " "	1,920,000	29
1,920,000 " " " "		30

		Where the Successor is			
		(i) A husband, a lineal descendant or ancestor of the predecessor.	(ii) A brother or sister or their descendants of the predecessor	(iii) A person in any other degree or a stranger in blood to the predecessor	
Where the value of any succession					
	\$	\$			
Exceeds	96 but does not exceed	2,400	1½%	1%	2%
	2,400 " " " "	4,800	1%	2%	3%
	4,800 " " " "	9,600	1½%	3%	4%
	9,600 " " " "	14,400	2%	4%	5%
	14,400 " " " "	24,000	2%	4%	6%
	24,000 " " " "	33,600	2%	5%	8%
	33,600 " " " "	48,000	2%	5%	9%
	48,000 " " " "		2%	6%	10%

Relief in the case of quick successions to land or business is allowed at the following rates:

						Per Cent
Where the second death occurs within one year	of the first death					75
" " " " " " two years	" " " "					60
" " " " " " three years	" " " "					45
" " " " " " four	" " " "					30
" " " " " " five	" " " "					15

The yields for the last four financial years are as follows:

Year	Estate Duty	Succession Duty	Interest	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1957-58	413,360	59,250	9,883	482,493
1958-59	476,235	100,301	5,244	581,780
1959-60	545,649	126,168	5,579	677,397
1960-61	294,755	82,905	4,607	382,268

Entertainment Tax

There is a 10 per cent. tax on certain forms of entertainment, but exemption is granted if the whole of the profits are given to charity.

Forms of entertainment subject to tax are:

1. Cinematograph films, including inflammable and non-inflammable films, silent films and phono films.
2. Barbados Turf Club race meetings.
3. Intercolonial and Test cricket matches, and other cricket matches where one of the teams is from without the island.
4. Intercolonial football matches, and other football matches where one of the teams is from without the island.
5. Intercolonial tennis matches and other matches where one of the teams is from without the island.
6. The Annual Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition.
7. Theatrical performances and stage plays.
8. Fetes, fairs, bazaars and circuses.
9. Professional boxing matches.
10. Intercolonial athletic and cycle sports.

The yield for the last four financial years was as follows:

1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
\$	\$	\$	\$
45,280	45,705	54,008	59,215

SECONDARY INDUSTRIES

Government Encouragement to Industry

There is legislation giving relief in respect of income tax and other taxation on companies which qualify. There is a tax holiday for the first seven years and within certain limits income tax reliefs are also granted in respect of dividends and debenture interest from such companies, but never when such income is subject to tax in another country.

Tourism

Hotel Aids legislation provides that certain capital expenditure may be written off in eight years.

Chapter 4 : Currency and Banking

CURRENCY

THE British Caribbean Currency notes were first issued on the 1st August, 1951, and from that date Barbados Government currency notes were gradually withdrawn and were finally demonetized on the 2nd January, 1955. Arrangements have been made for the encashment of Barbados Government currency notes through Barclays Bank, D.C.O. as agents for the British Caribbean Currency Board.

During 1956, legislation was enacted to permit the Currency Board to invest, within prescribed limits, a part of the Currency Fund in locally issued securities of the Government concerned.

Currency notes in circulation in the island at the 31st December, 1961 amounted to \$7,213,999 as follows:

<i>Denomination</i> \$	<i>Barbados Government Currency Notes</i>		<i>British Caribbean Currency Notes</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>Value</i> \$	<i>No.</i>	<i>Value</i> \$
1.00	39,069	39,069		
2.00	2,870	5,740		
5.00	3,369	16,845		
10.00	—	—		7,149,225
20.00	71	1,420		
100.00	17	1,700		
		64,774		7,149,225

Under the authority of the Currency Act of 1950 new British Caribbean coins were first issued on the 15th November, 1955, and, as a result, United Kingdom coins were being gradually withdrawn and repatriated. Shipment of United Kingdom coins valued at \$336 was made during the period 1st January, 1961 to 31st December, 1961; coins awaiting shipment on 31st December, 1961, NIL.

The number and value of British Caribbean coins issued in the island to the 31st December, 1961, was as follows:—

<i>Denomination</i>	<i>Number of Coins</i>	<i>Value</i> \$
½ cent	—	
1 "	2,420,000	24,200
2 cents	1,437,500	28,750
5 "	1,530,000	76,500
10 "	1,420,000	142,000
25 "	1,144,000	286,000
50 "	244,000	122,000
		679,450

The West Indian dollar is fixed at 4s. 2d., that is \$4.80 to £1 sterling.

BANKING

THERE are four overseas banks operating in the Colony—Barclays Bank D.C.O., the Royal Bank of Canada, the Canadian Bank of Commerce and the Bank of Nova Scotia. Their liabilities and assets at the 31st December, 1961, were as follows:—

<i>Liabilities</i>			<i>Assets</i>		
		\$'000			\$'000
Notes		22	Cash		2,619
Deposits			Balances due by		
(i) Demand	16,276		(a) Other Banks		
(ii) Time ..	5,336		in Barbados	594	
(iii) Savings	19,425	41,037	(b) Banks abroad	5,905	6,499
Balances due to			Loans and Advances		41,332
(a) Other Banks			Investments ..		102
in Barbados	366				
(b) Banks abroad	13,844	14,210	Other assets ..		5,779
Other Liabilities ..		1,062			
		<u>56,331</u>			<u>56,331</u>

Commercial banks telegraphic transfer notes for buying and selling at the 31st December, 1961, were as follows:—

<i>Sterling</i>	<i>U.S Dollars</i>	<i>Canadian Dollars</i>
Selling 481.8	71.7	64.6
Buying 478.8	70.2	63.1

Government Savings Bank

In addition to the commercial banks there is a Government Savings Bank in which, at the end of December, 1961 there were 45,351 accounts, a decrease of 1,137 when compared with 1959; the total sum of their credit was \$18,451,000 a decrease of \$1,278,000 when compared with 1959. The market value of the invested funds was \$17,835,430.35 at 31st December, 1961. The rate of interest on deposits is 3 per cent a year. An increase in the rate of interest to be paid on deposits is under consideration. Since March, 1956 there has been a limit of \$10,000 on new deposits.

Peasants' Loan Bank

The Peasants' Loan Bank, established in 1937 with a capital of \$48,000.00 to be advanced from the Public Treasury as the Bank from time to time may require, makes loans to free-holders and tenant farmers for various agricultural purposes such as irrigation, the purchase of livestock and manures, the payment of the balance of purchase money, the acquisition of good and marketable titles and for any other purpose which would increase productivity of their holdings. The subsequent expansion of the Bank's operations necessitated in 1945 an amendment to the existing legislation to provide for the financing of its business by funds voted by the Legislature without a statutory Capital limit. Sums advanced by the Accountant General to 31st May, 1960, for the purposes of the Bank totalled \$712,225.76. A "Peasant Owner" is defined as one whose holding does not exceed twenty-five acres. The Bank is a body corporate. It is controlled by a Board of five directors appointed as follows: *the Director of Agriculture appointed by the Governor, one member appointed sessionally by the Legislative Council, two members appointed sessionally by the House of Assembly and one member appointed by the Agricultural Society of the Island. During the period 1st June, 1959 to 31st May, 1960, loans amounting to \$231,709.76 were made to 2,095 persons, and for the same period in 1960-61, loans amounting to \$202,857.53 were made to 1,614 persons.

*Now Chief Technical Officer
Ministry of Agriculture.

Sugar Industry Agricultural Bank

The Sugar Industry Agricultural Bank was established in 1907 with a grant of \$384,000 made by the Imperial Treasury in order to assist the sugar industry of the Colony. The Sugar Industry Agricultural Bank Act 1907 was replaced by the Sugar Industry Agricultural Bank Act of 1943 in order that loans might also be made to sugar factories in the same way as the previous Act authorised loans for sugar plantations and sugar cultivation.

The net profit for the financial year 1959-60 amounted to \$26,706 and for 1960-61 to \$31,179.

Barbados Co-operative Bank Limited

The Barbados Co-operative Bank Limited is a privately owned Bank incorporated in 1938 with a registered capital of \$240,000.

At the end of the Bank's financial year 1960-61, the number of depositors was 22,851, and the balance to their credit was \$848,161.36. For the year ended 28th February, 1961, the number of depositors was 22,925 and the balance to their credit was \$869,198.14 while the sum advanced to that date for assisting persons to own their own homes was \$1,560,229.66.

Chapter 5 : Commerce

THE prosperity of the island depends on the sugar crop and the prices paid for sugar and its by-products. Under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement of 1951, Barbados shares in the guarantee market in the United Kingdom for West Indian sugar, and normally disposes of some two-thirds of her crop in this way.

Large imports of foodstuffs and lumber are essential to an island which lacks the space for growing adequate food crops; although ground provisions are grown, it is not possible to produce the items which constitute the staple diet of the people—flour, rice and salted pork. The island has no timber so that lumber has to be imported for building. Machinery is necessary for the sugar industry. The adverse balance on visible trade was \$42,387,000 in 1960 and \$37,104,000 in 1961.

		1959	1960	1961
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Total imports (c.i.f.)..	..	74,430	83,299	80,281
Total exports (f.o.b.)..	..	46,691	40,912	43,177
Re-exports ..	..	6,913	5,895	6,192

An adverse balance has been an invariable feature of the trade of the island and is in part offset by interest received on capital investments abroad, remittances from Barbadians who have settled overseas, and by tourist traffic.

Exchange control has been maintained during 1960 and 1961 as well as restrictions on imports by a licensing system, but the island has been adequately supplied with its requirements, and trade and commerce have not been seriously hampered in any way.

There is a reasonable amount of entrepot trade between Barbados and the Windward and Leeward Islands. This is carried on in commodities mainly of sterling origin and will no doubt increase substantially as the necessity for currency control diminishes.

The local practice for the distribution of imported goods has been traditionally through commission agents, wholesalers and retailers. The Commission agents represent foreign exporters. They solicit orders from wholesalers for goods and finance the importation of these goods on behalf of the wholesalers who

in turn distribute to retailers operating throughout the island. There is now no actual distribution of foods by the Government. Price control however, is maintained on gasoline and kerosene, on seventeen (17) items of food and on forty (40) items of drugs.

Until the end of 1955 rice was distributed to wholesalers under a quota system introduced during the second World War. This method has now been abolished and distribution is carried out by the local agents appointed by the British Guiana Rice Marketing Board.

The island is represented in the United Kingdom by the Trade Commissioner for the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras.

IMPORTS

THE decrease in the value of imports in 1961 was largely due to the decrease in the quantity or value of manufactured goods and machinery and transport equipment.

The value of goods from the United Kingdom rose from \$29,912,842 in 1959 to \$32,747,764 in 1960 and dropped to \$29,127,500 in 1961. The decrease was due mainly to a fall in value of machinery and transport equipment.

Imports from Canada fell from \$8,815,469 to \$8,605,184 in 1960 and further to \$8,301,703 in 1961.

Imports from other Commonwealth countries rose from \$14,008,287 in 1959 to \$14,246,458 and dropped to \$13,679,300 in 1961.

Imports from the U.S.A. were worth \$8,698,054 in 1959. They rose to \$10,925,108 in 1960 and further to \$12,785,000 in 1961. The U.S.A. is now our second largest supplying country.

MAIN IMPORTS, 1960 & 1961

Item	Unit	1960		1961	
		Quantity	Value (\$ c.i.f.)	Quantity	Value (\$ c.i.f.)
Beer, Ale, Stout, Porter ..	gal.	364,275	732,312	264,687	548,311
Animal Foods ..	lb.	35,797,620	2,508,926	33,966,619	2,243,308
Rice ..	lb.	17,169,919	1,991,123	19,003,888	2,195,796
Flour ..	lb.	22,288,031	1,684,072	23,203,169	1,761,159
Pork, salted ..	lb.	4,273,903	1,156,909	4,154,121	1,271,502
Milk ..	lb.	7,747,628	2,600,450	8,712,365	2,365,535
Lumber ..	Bd. ft.	9,647,128	2,340,537	10,282,218	2,138,799
Bags and sacks, empty ..	no.	598,176	235,920	82,608	32,616
Cotton piece goods ..	Sq. yd.	3,842,662	1,921,091	3,454,303	1,828,674
Art silk piece goods ..	Sq. yd.	3,111,412	1,410,789	3,118,791	1,390,018
Electrical apparatus ..	-	-	3,026,604	-	3,361,865
Machinery ..	-	-	7,190,650	-	5,397,581
Manures and Fertilisers ..	ton	16,569	1,389,629	18,891	1,607,627
Motor cars, Trucks, Lorries and Vans ..	no.	1,268	3,119,758	853	2,198,527
Tyres and Tubes for Motor Vehicles ..	-	-	511,404	-	584,591
Boots and Shoes ..	pair	474,984	1,514,675	502,056	1,538,696
Metal manufacturers ..	-	-	3,317,403	-	3,768,982
Paper manufactures ..	-	-	1,947,274	-	2,019,635

The following table shows the principal sources of imports by percentage of total value:

			1959	1960	1961
			%	%	%
United Kingdom ..	..	..	40.0	39.3	36.3
Canada ..	..	..	11.8	10.3	10.3
Other parts of the British Commonwealth ..	..	..	18.7	17.1	17.0
United States of America ..	..	..	11.6	13.1	15.9
Other foreign countries ..	..	..	17.9	20.2	20.5

EXPORTS

The quantities and values of the main exports in 1959, 1960 and 1961 were:

Item	Unit	1959		1960		1961	
		Quantity	Value (\$)	Quantity	Value (\$)	Quantity	Value (\$)
Sugar ..	tons	156,828	31,042,845	129,975	26,833,146	140,225	27,935,118
Mollasses	gal.	9,921,996	4,228,350	7,892,386	3,161,049	9,653,686	3,602,507
Rum ..	p.gal.	757,404	2,165,404	789,963	2,412,146	712,625	2,199,057
Soap ..	lb.	1,038,362	211,038	1,061,885	221,813	1,176,903	246,163
Margarine	lb.	1,397,748	596,623	1,594,087	700,360	1,605,666	711,665
Edible Oil	gal.	104,588	233,615	101,261	230,819	122,875	315,165

In 1960 exports were: choice molasses, 89,872 wine gallons; fancy molasses, 3,131,841 wine gallons; vacuum pan molasses, 4,666,631 wine gallons and bottoms molasses, 4,042 wine gallons. In 1961 exports were: choice molasses, 45,583 wine gallons, fancy molasses, 3,021,879 wine gallons and vacuum pan molasses, 6,473,167 wine gallons.

The following table shows the principal destinations of exports by percentage of the total value:

			1959	1960	1961
			%	%	%
United Kingdom ..	..	..	58.8	61.4	50.5
Canada ..	..	..	15.6	11.4	22.2
Other parts of the British Commonwealth ..	..	..	15.1	19.4	19.0
United States of America ..	..	..	3.2	2.9	3.8
Other Foreign Countries ..	..	..	5.4	2.1	1.9
Bunkers and Stores ..	..	..	1.9	2.8	2.6

Chapter 6 : Production

LAND UTILISATION AND TENURE

BARBADOS has a total area of 166 square miles or 106,240 acres distributed as follows:

Arable ..	..	..	68,875.40
Grassland ..	..	..	12,471.00
Other ..	..	..	24,891.75
			<u>106,238.15</u>

The plantation system which was introduced around the middle of the 17th century as a corollary to sugar cane cultivation is still dominant, and accounts for nearly 80% of arable acreage and grasslands, the average size of a plantation is 200 acres. The remaining 20% of arable land is distributed between medium and small scale farms, whose average size is quarter of an acre. Local ownership is practically complete.

SUGAR

THE high 70% acreage of land under sugar reflects the importance of sugar in the island's economy. Acreage under sugar and output of sugar in 1961 show a small increase over 1960. Plantations contributed 84% of total sugar output. The yield of cane per acre fell from 31.47 tons in 1960 to 27.87 tons in 1961. The recovery rate expressed in tons of cane per ton of sugar increased from 8.96 in 1960 to 8.63 tons in 1961. The number of factories fell from 24 in 1960 to 22 in 1961.

Acreage under Sugar and Sugar Output 1960 and 1961

	1960		1961	
	Acres	Tons Cane	Acres	Tons Cane
Plantations ..	37,091.71	1,167,157	37,480.91	1,160,143
Smallholders ..	10,000.00	209,800	12,000.00	217,859
Total ..	47,091.71	1,376,957	49,480.91	1,378,002
Sugar Output ..	153,668 tons		159,542 tons	

The sugar industry continued to receive the protection of the International Sugar Agreement which guarantees an export quota of 163,000 tons of which 130.6 thousand tons were assured under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement at the negotiated price of \$216.48 per ton in 1961 compared with \$213.32 in 1960. The price paid is negotiable every year. This Agreement extends to 1969.

The following figures show the distribution by type of sugar produced in 1960 and 1961:

		Tons Sugar	
		1960	1961
Vacuum Pan Sugar ..	..	139,420	148,189
Muscovado ..	..	907	712
Fancy Molasses ..	..	13,341	10,641
Total	..	153,668	159,542

The Sugar Industry continued to draw heavily upon the British West Indian Central Sugar Cane Breeding Station stationed in the island, which spearheads the introduction of new and improved varieties of cane.

Pest Control

The moth borer caused the industry an estimated loss between 10,000 to 15,000 tons of sugar annually valued at \$2 million. A programme for its elimination is being vigorously pursued.

RESEARCH AND EXPERIMENTATION

THE Scientific section of the Ministry of Agriculture, Lands and Fisheries has during 1960 and 1961 continued to carry out research and experimentation on a number of agricultural projects including foodcrops, animal nutrition (with special reference to fodder) weed killers and the effects of irrigation on soil.

The University of McGill has established in the island three research faculties namely: marine biology, agricultural engineering and climatology which are working closely with the Ministry namely:

Bellairs Institute (established 1960); Brace Engineering Station (established 1961) and The Climatological Research Station (established 1959).

Demonstration on the use of pangola grass (*Digitaria procumbens*) as a complete substitute for high cost imported feed

concentrates is proving practicable on the Government run Central Livestock Station at the Pine which carries 50 dairy cattle.

Efforts to improve the quality of our beef cattle have been made through the importation in 1960 and 1961 of the Senepol, a cross between the Red Pol and the Indama (Senegal).

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

Two regional institutes, the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture and the Eastern Caribbean Farm Institute provide training for agricultural personnel. The former is an integral part of the University College of the West Indies and offers a 3 year degree course leading to the B.Sc. (Agriculture) and the latter a 2 year practical course including the rudiments of agricultural science suitable for field assistants and extension staff.

Training of Agricultural Personnel 1960 and 1961

		ICTA 1960		1961	
		ICTA	ECFI	ICTA	ECFI
No. entered	..	2	4	2	3
No. qualified	..	2	4	2	4

SOIL CONSERVATION

CONSERVATION measures which commenced in 1956 in the Scotland District (an area of approximately 15,000 acres or one-sixth of the Island) have now been intensified. The techniques employed include water control, reformation of eroded slopes and afforestation to provide windbreaks as well as stabilizing the soil. Approximately 100 acres of land were reformed in each of the years 1960 and 1961.

CREDIT

THERE are two agricultural credit institutions; the Sugar Industry Agricultural Bank and the Agricultural Credit Bank: the former caters to plantations and the latter to holders of up to 25 acres. Advances made during 1960 and 1961 are shown below:

Total Advances, S.I.A.B. and A.C.B. 1960 and 1961

		Amt. Advanced	No. Loans	Amt. Advanced	No. Loans
		\$		\$	
S.I.A.B.	..	461,995	25	416,523	19
A.C.B.	..	231,685	2,095	202,857	1,614

FISHERIES

MECHANISATION of the fishing fleet has been completed and in 1961 there were 470 launches compared with 463 in 1960. Flying fish (*Hy. Affinis*) continued to contribute approximately .60% of the island's fish production both in 1960 and 1961. This fish is caught within a radius of 25 to 35 miles off the island. Other fish are Albacore, Dolphin, Marlin and Shark. Fish output in 1961 was 7 million tons compared with 8.5 million tons in 1960.

Bellairs Research Institute of McGill University under the directorship of Dr. John B. Lewis is carrying out research into the biology of flying fish and fresh water shrimp. The United Kingdom Government is meeting 50% of the cost of this research through Colonial Development and Welfare Funds. This joint programme started in 1961.

A revolving fund of \$500,000 continued to be used as a source of loans to fishermen for improving their boats, engines and gear. (Loans totalling \$60,000 were advanced in 1961 compared with \$90,780 in 1960). \$85,472 were repaid in 1961 compared with \$87,398 in 1960.

A \$1 million project for the cold storage of fish is under construction and should be completed by the end of 1962. It will carry a storage capacity of 200 tons of frozen and 60 tons of iced fish.

Marketing

Legislation has been enacted during 1961 to establish a Marketing Corporation charged with the responsibility of marketing locally produced agricultural produce and fish.

Co-operatives

The number of Co-operative Societies has risen from 37 in 1960 to 43 in 1961. The administration of Friendly Societies has been transferred to the Registrar of Co-operatives during 1961. During 1961 promotional work moved into a new field namely, the fishing industry and this industry is now organised into 6 primary Co-operative Societies of boatowners and fishermen, some of which sell fuel to members. These co-operatives plan to extend their activity to include the sale of gear, the establishment of marine insurance and the improvement of marketing.

Chapter 7 : Social Services

EDUCATION

Ministry of Education

In December 1961, the Honourable J. Cameron Tudor replaced the Honourable L. St.A. Thome as Minister of Education. The portfolio of the Ministry includes Erdiston Training College for Teachers, the Technical Institute, the Housecraft Centre and the Public Library and, in December 1961, the Industrial Schools and Film Censorship were added to it.

In November, 1961, the Ministry, under the Permanent Secretary, and the Department of Education were integrated. The posts of Director and Deputy Director of Education were renamed Chief Education Officer and Deputy Chief Education Officer.

Policy

The policy is to broaden the curriculum at Sixth Form level; to provide extra school places to accommodate the increasing school population at the primary and secondary stages, especially by the erection of large secondary modern schools; to train more teachers and supply more scholarships and bursaries for university and other similar studies.

It has also been the policy to increase the number of free places in the Government-aided secondary schools. In September, 1961 two hundred and four scholarships providing free tuition places at Government secondary schools were awarded and seventy part fee-paying exhibitions were supplemented to give the holders complete free places.

In December 1961, the new Government announced that it would provide free places for all the children of persons qualified by birth, residence or service in the island.

It was also planned to extend the nutrition service in primary schools and, with this in view, to investigate the possibility of instituting a school meals service in these schools.

Primary Schools

Primary schools cater for children between the ages of 5 and 14. There are 116 primary schools which are entirely maintained

by Government funds, supplemented by an annual grant of \$4,920 contributed by the eleven parochial vestries (Local Government) towards the upkeep and sanitation of school buildings, most of which are owned by Government although some remain vested in the Anglican, Methodist and Moravian denominations and in the Vestries (Local Government). Government expenditure on primary schools for the financial year April 1960 to March 1961 was \$3,778,029.00.

Each primary school has a Board of Managers of which the incumbent of the church of the district is Chairman. These Boards assist in the local supervision of the schools.

An Appointments, Promotions and Transfers Committee, comprising representatives of the Education Department and of the Anglican, Methodist and Moravian denominations, was appointed in 1953 to recommend appointments to His Excellency the Governor through the Public Service Commission.

At 31st December, 1961 there were 31 primary schools for boys, 33 for girls and 52 co-educational schools (including six infant schools). There were 38,976 pupils on roll (19,819 boys and 19,157 girls). The average attendance during the academic year 1960-61 was 30,349 (15,432 boys and 14,917 girls) or 80.0 per cent of pupils on roll.

The Government Primary Teaching Service consists of 116 Head Teachers and 722 Assistant Teachers. These teachers are civil servants, subject to Colonial regulations. One hundred and eighty three (183) supernumeraries are also employed.

There is a nutrition scheme which provides a daily meal of milk and food yeast biscuits for each school child. It is estimated that about 98 per cent of the pupils in schools take the full ration. There is no organised school medical service but the Department of Medical Services makes provision for limited medical, dental and optical treatment.

Secondary Modern Schools

In September 1960, a new Secondary Modern School was opened in the parish of St. Michael. It accommodates approximately 1,000 pupils. At 31st December, 1961 there were 3,777 pupils (1,864 boys and 1,913 girls) on the rolls of the five secondary modern schools. Practical courses include woodwork, metal-work, book-binding, domestic science, agriculture and animal husbandry. Academic classes are arranged for pupils with the requisite aptitude who are allowed to remain at school for a further period. Such pupils are presented for external examinations, mainly the London Chamber of Commerce.

There are five Head Teachers, one hundred and thirteen (113) Assistants and thirty seven (37) Supernumeraries employed at these schools.

Each secondary modern school has its own governing body which advises the Chief Education Officer.

Government-aided Secondary Schools

There are ten (10) Government-aided Secondary Schools. Children are admitted to these schools at the age of 10.6 and may remain up to the age of 19.

At 31st August, 1960 the total roll for these ten schools was 3,975 (2,506 boys and 1,469 girls) and at 31st August, 1961, 4,135 (2,530 boys and 1,605 girls). Harrison College (boys), Combermere School (boys), Queen's College (girls) and St. Michael's Girls' School are day schools in Bridgetown, the others are in the country parishes. The Lodge School (boys) also has a small boarding establishment. These schools prepare pupils for the General Certificate of Education of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examining Board.

There is a Technical Stream at Harrison College, The Lodge School and Combermere School, and each class of this stream has one day's instruction a week at the Technical Institute. These students are prepared in certain subjects for the General Certificate of Education of the Associated Examining Board.

These secondary schools are managed by Governing Bodies who are appointed by the Governor-in-Executive Committee and function under schemes formulated by the Chief Education Officer and approved by the Legislature. Teachers in Government-aided secondary schools are not civil servants but are pensionable under the Teachers' Pension Act. Teachers in receipt of minimum salaries of \$2,520 for men and \$2,112 for women are eligible for the payment of leave passages.

The staffs of the secondary schools consist of 10 Heads, 195 teachers and 4 part-time teachers. The cost to Government for the maintenance of these schools during the financial year 1959-60 was \$914,097 and for the year 1960-61 was \$816,610. The expenditure incurred in 1959-60 reflects the fact that certain arrears of salary to teachers resulting from a previous salaries revision were met in that year.

Secondary Schools, Industrial Arts

In June 1961, an agreement was signed between the U.S. International Cooperation Administration and the Barbados Government whereby ICA would meet the cost of construction of ten

Industrial Arts wings at six Government-aided secondary schools and four secondary modern schools. The ICA also agreed to assist in the training of wood-and metal-work teachers for the project.

Independent Schools

There are 20 private schools for boys and girls which have been inspected by this Department. Ten have been approved for the examinations of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examining Board and ten for the General Certificate of Education Examinations of the University of London.

The Codrington High School (girls) in the parish of St. John and the Ursuline Convent (girls) in St. Michael are both boarding and day schools.

Scholarships, Exhibitions and Bursaries

Exhibitions and scholarships tenable at aided-secondary schools are provided from Central and Local Government funds. The sum of \$6,053 was expended on Government Exhibitions for the year ended 31st March, 1960 and \$6,334 for the year ended 31st March, 1961, and \$11,274 and \$11,358 for the same periods in Vestry (Local Government) Exhibitions.

The Government Scholarships and Exhibitions Act, 1949 provides annually for five Barbados Scholarships, two Exhibitions tenable at the University College of the West Indies. The Governor-in-Executive Committee controls the awards and tenure of all of these scholarships.

Winners of the Barbados Scholarships are required to attain a standard equal to that prescribed by the Oxford and Cambridge Colleges for the award of their open scholarships. The maximum value of these scholarships is \$3,360 (£700) per annum over a period of three to six years. In addition the sum of \$576 (£120) is granted to each scholarship winner to meet travelling and other initial expenses. In accordance with the provisions of the Government Scholarships and Exhibitions Act, 1959, one scholarship award is restricted to girls and an award can be made on exhibition standard if no female candidate has reached open scholarship standard. Barbados Scholarships are awarded on the results of of the General Certificate of Education at Advanced and Scholarship levels of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examining Board.

Government Exhibitions at the University College of the West Indies are awarded on the results of the University College Entrance Examination.

With effect from the academic year beginning October 1961, three additional scholarships (one for girls in any course of study and two in engineering and agriculture) and ten bursaries were awarded for graduate study at the University College of the West Indies. The awards are to be annual.

Training of Teachers

Until the end of the academic year 1953-54, Erdiston Training College which was opened in 1948, provided a one-year course of training in educational methods for teachers in primary schools and non-graduate teachers in Government-aided secondary schools. During this period 376 primary school teachers and 17 non-graduate teachers in Government-aided secondary schools gained certificates of training.

A two-year course was introduced at the beginning of the academic year 1954-55, and residential accommodation provided for 32 students from the Windward and Leeward Islands in addition to that already provided for 32 local first year students. In 1957 two new dormitories were added, one for men and one for women, so that the total number of resident students was raised to 96.

At the beginning of the academic year in 1960 the two-year course was replaced by an emergency one-year course.

The minimum qualification for entry into Erdiston College is a School Certificate or the London Matriculation Certificate. Students are selected each session by the Chief Education Officer in consultation with the Principal at the College.

In 1960-61 a special training course was held for teachers of long experience who did not hold the Erdiston Certificate. The course lasted for four terms and included a fortnight's residence at Erdiston College. 40 teachers gained certificates.

Training for teachers in primary and secondary schools is also provided by the Barbados Evening Institute in academic courses leading to the General Certificate of Education of the University of London at Ordinary Level as well as professional courses for Certificate B, an examination conducted by the Department, and for the Diplomas of the College of Preceptors.

Induction Courses designed to provide preliminary training for school leavers about to join the teaching staff of primary schools are held in the summer vacation each year.

Women teachers are selected annually to attend training courses at the Housecraft Centre leading to the examination in Housecraft of the City and Guilds of London Institute. Students at Erdiston College do wood and metal work studies at the Technical Institute as one of their options.

The following scholarships have been awarded to teachers:

1960 Four scholarships in Science and Mathematics.

Two one-year courses for the Certificate of Education

One Commonwealth Teacher Bursary

One Commonwealth Scholarship (Canada)

1961 Three Science and Mathematics Scholarships

Three one-year courses in Education

Five Commonwealth Scholarships (two U.K.—three Canada).

Two Handicraft Teachers Scholarships—Shoreditch Training College, U.K.

Two Technical Teachers Training scholarships in the U.K.

Thirteen United Kingdom Ministry of Education Commonwealth Bursaries.

Supply of Teachers

Approximately 65 per cent of the head teachers and 66 per cent of the assistant teachers of primary schools have trained teacher status. The majority of these have attended the training college for at least a year.

There are a number of supernumerary and relief teachers, the majority of whom are young persons likely to make teaching their profession.

The salaries revision based on the Jacobs' Report allowed for increases for all grades of teacher.

Leave with periods of full and half pay are allowed to a limited number of non-graduates to study degree courses at a University. The provision of Science and Mathematics scholarships at the University College of the West Indies has been continued, and a number of bursaries for Certificate in Education and degree courses (open to teachers and others) at the University College of the West Indies are available.

Vocational Training

Vocational training is provided by a number of agencies which are either controlled or aided by Government Departments.

A Board of Industrial Training was appointed in 1924. It functioned for 34 years under the Chairmanship of the Director of public Works and made considerable contribution to the development of vocational training. In 1958 the functions of the Board were taken over by a new body called the Apprenticeship Board, the members of which are identical with the Governing Body of the Technical Institute. The apprentices are usually

drawn from the handicraft classes of the Senior Departments of the Primary Schools and the Secondary Modern Schools and placed under the control of master-workmen for a five-year course. In 1960, 48 bursaries were awarded and 44 in 1961. Twenty apprentices completed the course in 1960 at a cost of \$1,721 and 12 in 1961 at a cost of \$1,046. Up to 1961, 454 apprentices had completed journeyman courses at a cost of \$133,203.

The Department of Science and Agriculture trains peasant agricultural instructors, and the Department of Medical Services undertakes the training of nurses, sanitary inspectors and public health visitors, some of whom are trained at overseas centres.

The Housecraft Centre under the supervision of the Ministry of Education runs a year's course for teachers preparing them for the examination of the City and Guilds of London Institute. During the years 1959-61, 40 students completed this day course which included cookery methods and practice, nutrition, laundry household management, baby care, home nursing and first aid, family relations, economics and budgeting, household needlework and handicrafts. Six tutors assisted with the work of this course. There were also evening classes, five evenings a week, covering various branches of cookery, needlework and handicrafts. In 1960, the aggregate roll of the classes was 769 with 748 individual students: the corresponding figures for 1961 were 795 and 763.

During 1960 and 1961 there were two night classes at two Domestic Science centres in Bridgetown and four at country centres to train students for employment locally and overseas. Altogether for the two years, 640 students attended these classes.

Vacation refresher courses in Home Economics were provided each year for teachers.

Elementary housecraft courses continue to be organised in most of the girls schools and in some of the rural centres of the Barbados Evening Institute.

Technical Institute

The Barbados Technical Institute was opened in April 1956

In 1960, the day students' enrolment consisted of Trade Course Apprentices 168, Day Release Apprentices 88, Full Time Pre-Apprentices 25, and boys from the technical streams of secondary schools 60. The enrolment for the evening classes was 55. The corresponding figures for 1961 were: Trade Course Apprentices 197, Day Release Apprentices, 80, Full Time Pre-Apprentices 59, boys from technical streams of secondary schools 68, Evening Classes 80. A Handicraft Course, two days a week, was started for 12 teachers.

Apprentices attending day classes do so on the day release system, and are required to enter into a five-year Apprenticeship Agreement with their employers and the Apprenticeship Board. The syllabuses are those of the City and Guilds of London Institute in Mechanical Engineering Craft Practice, Welding, Plumbing, Carpentry and Joinery, Electrical Installation Work, Plumber's Work and Motor Mechanics' Work.

In the Evening Division of the Institute, classes are held in Engineering Drawing, Electrical Installation, Automobile Engine maintenance, Building Drawing and Welding.

University Education

Codrington College, founded in 1710 under the will of General Sir Christopher Codrington, who was born in Barbados, is administered by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. In 1875 Codrington College was affiliated to Durham University. In 1955 Codrington College came under the direction of the Community of the Resurrection and is now a Theological Seminary. Several scholarships are provided by the College.

Under the provisions of the Government Scholarships and Exhibitions Act, 1949 facilities are available for eligible students to pursue university courses at overseas centres.

During the year 1959-60, 17 Barbados Scholars were in residence in the United Kingdom, 3 in Canada and 11 at the University College of the West Indies, and in 1960-61, 16 were in the United Kingdom, 2 in Canada and 12 at the University College of the West Indies. There were 10 Government Exhibitions at the University College of the West Indies in 1960 and 12 in 1961.

In 1953 a Higher Education (Loan Fund) Act was passed providing for the setting up of a Committee empowered to lend money to students pursuing higher studies. At 31st December, 1960 the sum of \$115,036 had been loaned to 87 students of whom 24 were at the University College of the West Indies, 10 in the United Kingdom, 10 in Canada, 5 in the United States of America, 4 in India, 2 on the Continent and 1 had not yet begun his course. Thirty one had completed their courses.

At 31st December, 1961, the sum of \$130,036 had been loaned to 97 students, 22 at the university College of the West Indies, 11 in the United Kingdom, 11 in Canada, 4 in the United States of America, 4 in India, 1 on the Continent, and 2 had not yet started their courses. Forty-two had completed their courses.

Adult Education

The Barbados Evening Institute, run by the Ministry of Education, conducts evening classes in Bridgetown and at 19 rural centres in academic, commercial and vocational subjects.

During the years 1960 and 1961 the academic centre completed a two-year course for 53 students in four subjects leading to Advanced Level of the General Certificate of Education and also held courses in 7 subjects for 204 students leading to Ordinary Level in two-year stages. Twenty-five lecturers were supplied for these courses.

Courses were held in Bridgetown and Speightstown preparing teachers for the Diploma Associate of the College of Preceptors. Three lecturers were supplied and 31 students attended in 1960 and 21 in 1961.

English, Shorthand, Typewriting and Book-keeping courses prepared students to the level required by examinations of the London Chamber of Commerce (Intermediate Pitman's Shorthand Certificates and the Royal Society of Arts Shorthand-Typist certificates).

Evening classes in various branches of housecraft and domestic science were offered on a three months basis at six centres instructed by 22 lecturers, and 300 women between the ages of 17 and 35 attended in 1960 and 340 in 1961. These courses offer the training required for domestics emigrating to Canada. There were also smaller classes in domestic science at other centres of the Evening Institute.

There were short courses to train men for service with the London Transport Board.

During 1960-61, the Institute had 25 centres conducting 97 different classes with an aggregate roll of 2,607 individual students. 113 tutors were employed.

Visual Education

The Visual Aids Section of the Department of Education has a staff of nine (9)—a Chief Visual Aids Officer, four (4) Visual Aids Officers, a Clerk and three (3) Driver-Operators.

This Section is responsible for the operation of three (3) distinct services:

- (i) Visual Aids in Schools;
- (ii) A two-unit Mobile Cinema Service;
- (iii) A Production Unit (producing 16 mm. films, filmstrips and still photographs).

The Visual Aids Unit pays regular visits to the 121 primary and secondary modern schools on the island advising on the preparation and use of audio-visual material in the classroom.

Training classes are conducted during vacation courses and special assistance is given teachers who visit the Centre on Saturday mornings.

Daylight Projection Systems are in use at eighteen (18) schools.

During the two-year period, 1960 and 1961, the Visual Aids Unit paid 751 visits to schools. 105 films and 459 filmstrips were used. 138 demonstration lessons were given.

In addition to the schools' service the Unit gave a number of illustrated lectures at H.M. Prisons.

The Mobile Cinema Units gave 648 public performances in districts throughout the island, to audiences estimated at 303,122. Programmes included films and filmstrips on such topics as, Home Economics, Community Development, Environmental Sanitation, Travel, Industrial Techniques, World Sports and News.

Guest speakers addressed cinema audiences on a wide range of subjects on several occasions.

The Production Unit completed "LET'S BUILD THEIR FUTURE", a 40-minute film on the educational system and "IN STEP WITH PROGRESS", a 25-minute film on recent developments in the island.

Numerous photographs were made for use in the schools and for students overseas. A number also appeared in the Government Pictorial Magazine, "The Eyes Have It".

Extra-Mural Department of the University College of the West Indies

The policy of the Extra-Mural Department is to try to meet the local needs of the Community. In Barbados there is a wide range of activities, both Academic and Cultural. Classes are offered in such subjects as French, History, English, Latin and Mathematics up to Advanced Level of the General Certificate of Education and it is proposed to train students for the external degrees of London University. Special courses are offered in Principles of Education, Economics and Accountancy, Music Appreciation, Principles of Mental Health and Science.

A summer school is organised for teachers, but most courses are for one year. At the request of the Barbados Workers' Union, short residential courses are arranged periodically for Union Members.

The Extra-Mural Department cooperates as far as possible with other bodies concerned with Adult Education, with the Civil Service Association, Chambers of Commerce and with members of Local Government. This co-operation takes the form of Seminars and Round Table Conferences.

The Resident Tutor holds membership in such organisations as the Barbados Arts Council and the Mental Health Association. He visits schools at the request of Heads to deliver addresses and delivers a monthly broadcast on the work of the Department. He is responsible for the work in Barbados only and is advised by an Extra-Mural Advisory Committee and Students' Advisory Committee.

Mr. V. A. A. Archer succeeded Mr. A. A. Thompson as Resident Tutor in August 1961.

Barbados Museum and Historical Society

The Barbados Museum and Historical Society was incorporated by a special Act of the Legislature in 1933. The Government gave the Society a lease for 99 years, of the old abandoned Military Prison. The work began in 1933 with the aid of a grant of £1,500 from the Carnegie Corporation of New York, a grant from the Government of Barbados and donations. The Society is maintained by a Government grant, members' subscriptions and donations. The Society publishes a quarterly Journal.

The Museum houses specimens relating to the island's pre-history collections of pottery and tools derived from the original Arawak inhabitants, West Indian stone implements, specimens relating to the island's history, fish and other marine specimens, birds, insects and geological specimens. The members' library contains books and newspapers of considerable historical value.

The Children's Museum, started in 1946 with a grant from the Development and Welfare Organisation, holds classes for school children in natural history and allied subjects, and arranges an annual exhibition of school children's art and handicrafts.

The Art Department holds exhibitions of the work of local and West Indian artists. A monthly exhibition is staged in the Art gallery.

In 1955 the Coronation gallery was opened. Formerly a row of prison cells, the gallery was reconditioned as the result of donations during the Coronation year and houses a collection of furniture typical of the best specimens formerly found in homes in Barbados as well as collections of glass, china and silver. The bulk of these specimens was purchased by means of the Museum Collections Fund which was started in 1951.

In 1960 a Children's Gallery was erected as a result of a grant of \$5,000 from Government and a similar sum raised by the Society. This contains exhibits primarily of interest to children.

During the year 1961, 11,184 people visited the Museum.

The Public Library

The Public Library Service was established by the Public Library Act of 1847. The buildings in which the main library in Bridgetown is at present housed, was given by Mr. Andrew Carnegie in 1904. An extension was added at a cost of \$92,000 in January, 1961, and houses the Reference and Offices.

At 31st December, 1961, there were 75,145 books in stock. Total circulations for the year ended 31st December, 1961 were—Adult 206,919; Juvenile 118,401.

Six branch libraries are now in operation: at Speightstown (opened 1905), at Oistins, Christ Church (opened 1st March, 1954), at Six Cross Roads, St Philip (opened 1st September, 1954), at Hometown, St. James, near the site of the landing of the first settlers, (opened 27th February, 1956), at Rock Hall, St. Thomas (opened 10th June, 1958) and at the Valley, St. George (opened 5th January, 1959). There are in addition ten small library centres in rural areas whose collections are exchanged quarterly.

A school library service, inaugurated in August 1949, served primary schools during 1960–61, with a stock of 5,892 books.

Other activities include a radio programme, the instruction of school classes in the use of library facilities, story hours for children, a children's Christmas concert group and book displays.

A Literature Record Programme has been inaugurated and is used at Branch Libraries and schools. The stock of records include Shakespeare's plays, poetry, famous speeches and stories.

The examinations of the Library Association (United Kingdom) are taken by members of staff, assisted by courses from the Association of Assistant Librarians (U.K.) supplemented by tuition from qualified library staff.

PUBLIC HEALTH

THE appointment of three Chief Public Health Inspectors who work under the new Public Health Act, 1954 in each of the three Local Government areas, under the direct supervision of the Medical Officers of Health, brings to these Local Government Councils the professional advice and control of sanitation which is so very essential.

The first of the new District Hospitals was opened in December, 1960. It serves the thickly populated areas in and around

Oistins, Christ Church. The hospital has 20 beds, and it is well equipped and staffed for the work which is expected of it.

After a preliminary hold up in the shipment of steel for the New 510 bed General Hospital, the work is now progressing according to schedule. The expected date for completion, is late 1963.

No quarantinable diseases have been reported, and the years 1960 and 1961 have been good ones, in that there were no major outbreaks of any of the infectious diseases.

The Infant Mortality Rate for 1960 has now reached 60, a figure well below that for 1955 which was 134.

Deaths from tuberculosis continued to decline. The figures for 1960 and 1961 are 16 and 13 respectively.

Classification	1960		1961	
	No. of Deaths	% of Total Deaths	No. of Deaths	% of Total Deaths
Diseases of Circulatory System ..	456	21.44	539	22.37
Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs	319	15.00	360	14.94
Diseases of Early Infancy ..	267	12.55	265	11.00
Neoplasms	230	10.81	252	10.46
Diseases of Respiratory System ..	215	10.11	235	9.75
Diseases of Digestive System ..	155	7.29	197	8.17
Senility and Ill-defined conditions	137	6.44	166	6.99
Allergic, Endocrine System, Metabolic and Nutritional Diseases	80	3.76	106	4.40

The Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births for the years 1960 and 1961 were 2.17 and 2.20 respectively.

The number of cases of communicable diseases notified in 1960 and 1961 was:

	1960	1961
Enteric Fever	11	15
Tuberculosis	43	47
Diphtheria	—	1

The Family Planning Association which receives full support from Government and makes full use of Government Institutions for holding their Clinics, continues to offer advice and assistance to those who ask for it. It is interesting to note that the number

of births for 1960 rose to a new height for the 10 year period viz. 7,833 which appears to have broken the control which was evident from 1956-59. The figure for 1961 however, is again well under control and stands at 6,805 which is at the level recorded for 1951. Again it is quite impossible to relate these figures either to emigration wholly or to family planning wholly. The net result however, is that over the past six years during which the Family Planning Association has been active in Barbados, the expected increase in the number of births registered each year has been very effectively controlled.

The figure for the actual number of births from 1952 to 1961 are as follows:

1952	..	..	.. 7,291
1953	..	..	.. 7,304
1954	..	..	.. 7,576
1955	..	..	.. 7,593
1956	..	..	.. 7,082
1957	..	..	.. 7,314
1958	..	..	.. 7,115
1959	..	..	.. 7,110
1960	..	..	.. 7,833
1961	..	..	.. 6,805

STAFF AND INSTITUTIONS

Medical and Sanitary Personnel

		Central Government	Local Government
Nurses, General trained	.. ..	312	63
Sanitary Inspectors	.. ..	11	83
Midwives	.. ..	30	20
Public Health Nurses	.. ..	13	6
Doctors in government Service	.. ..	24	—
Doctors in Private Practice	.. ..	53	—
Nurses in Private Practice	.. ..	70	—

Expenditure on Public Health

		Capital		Recurrent	
		1959-60	1960-61	1959-60	1960-61
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Central Government	..	490,710	579,859	2,443,916	2,810,128
Local Government					
(estimated)	.. ..	—	—	758,263	716,745

Institutions

				<i>Number of Beds</i>
1 General Hospital	..	..	..	453
1 Mental Hospital	..	..	..	801
1 Maternity Hospital	..	..	..	20
1 Leprosarium	..	..	..	175*
3 Health Centres	..	..	..	Out-patient only
1 District Hospital	..	..	..	20
11 Almshouses (Infirmaries)	..	..	..	1,300 (approx.)

HOUSING

THE census taken in Barbados in April, 1960, revealed that there were 106,163 males and 125,622 females, making a total of 231,785.

The estimated number of householders is 57,946. The Housing Authority and its predecessors have assisted over 26% of these householders in providing houses on a rental or leased basis or with loans to acquire their own homes. The number of families assisted to 31st March, 1961, was 17,650.

Constitution of the Housing Authority

The Authority is constituted as a body corporate with perpetual succession and a common seal. It is empowered to acquire land for buildings; lay out new Housing Estates; erect houses or ancillary buildings; clear slums and re-develop overcrowded areas; lend money for repairs or alteration of existing houses, purchase or erection of new houses; let or lease land and buildings to persons of the working classes. The definition of the term "person of the working classes" is a person whose income does not exceed an average of forty dollars a week or such other sum as the Governor-in-Executive Committee may from time to time prescribe. The Authority is also empowered, subject to the provisions of the Public Officers' Housing Loans Fund Rules, 1958, to advance money by way of loans to Civil Servants for housing purposes.

Income

The funds allocated by the Government during the period 1st January, 1960, to 31st December, 1961, were \$2,550,040.00. The sources from which these funds were derived being:

Government Revenue	..	..	..	\$ 94,124.00
Labour Welfare	..	..	..	1,833,126.00
Loan Funds	..	..	..	622,790.00
				<u>2,550,040.00</u>
Repayments from Leases, rents and loans				828,738.32

*only 10 patients in residence

3,378,778.32

Expenditure:

	\$
New houses, including roads, water mains, electricity, etc.	1,527,818.28
Preparation of sites, including roads, water mains, electricity etc.	146,156.12
Purchase of land	53,635.84
Maintenance	180,965.60
Equipment	10,325.42
Loans to Sugar and General Workers ..	1,000,074.73
	<hr/>
	2,918,975.99
Other working Capital	459,802.33
	<hr/>
	3,378,778.32

Housing Policy

The Authority, with the approval of the Government, has decided to offer eventual freehold ownership of the house and land to each member of all successful Aided Self-Help Schemes provided there has been at least ten years of occupation of the house by the member.

During 1960-61 the Authority erected 425 permanent houses. These figures include Aided Self-Help Schemes.

At the 31st December, 1961, the Authority had under its control 2,768 houses, inclusive of the pre-fabricated timber houses constructed after hurricane "Janet" which have now been vested in the Authority.

The Authority is still required to assist with the removal of timber houses from unsuitable sites. Quite a number of timber houses were removed to allow the construction of the Northern Access Road to the Deep Water Harbour. The preparation of sites has recently been accelerated to cope with removals of chattel houses to facilitate the extension of St. Michael's Girls' School and the Public Library Buildings. This work is in addition to the normal programme of house removals.

Other work on water mains and connecting individual services to permanent houses, electricity installation to new houses, and street lighting has been in progress during the period under review.

Labour Welfare Housing Loans

The amount advanced during the period 1960 and 1961 under the Labour Welfare Housing Scheme was \$794,929.15. The scheme

applies only to Sugar Workers. 1,856 applications were received and 1,406 were assisted.

General Workers' Housing Loans

Rules giving effect to the granting of loans to General workers were approved by the Government on the 28th December, 1957, Briefly, a General Worker is a person of the working class other than an agricultural or Sugar Industry Labourer.

The purposes for which a loan may be granted are:

- (a) the construction or purchase of a house;
- (b) the extension in stone of an existing house or chattel house;
- (c) essential repairs to a house;
- (d) the removal of a chattel house from the land on which it stands to other land; and
- (e) the extension in wood of an existing chattel house.

An amount of \$884,229.00 to 1,805 applicants was advanced under this scheme.

Public Officers' Housing Loans

The Authority took over the duties and responsibilities of the Public Officers' Housing Loans Committee during September, 1958.

Those persons who qualify for assistance under the Public Officers' Housing Loans are Officers holding established posts under the Civil Establishment Order Act, 1949, or any officer permanently holding a post in the "Unestablished Staff" of the various Government Departments.

The Authority is empowered to borrow \$1,800,000 for this project and to charge interest at the rate of 4½% per annum to the loanees. The Government will subsidise the difference in the rate of interest at which the loan was secured by the Authority.

Loans amounting to \$1,406,090 were advanced to 426 applicants during the years 1960 and 1961.

Central Workshop and Stores

The Authority has maintained its Central Workshop and Store-room where all the components for houses are manufactured. The Workshop is divided into three sections, viz:

- (a) Woodworking shop;
- (b) Blockmaking Plant Section; and
- (c) Stores department.

The decision to maintain a Central Workshop has proved to be of an inestimable advantage in the construction of low-cost houses

The Authority also has its own transport fleet consisting of 8 units. Here again it has proved to be an economic advantage to possess its own transportation.

The established posts of the Authority number 52 and there are 16 temporary clerks.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING DEVELOPMENT

THE Town and Country Development Planning Office is a separate department of Government responsible directly to the Minister of Communications, Works, Housing and Tourism. The staff consists of a Town and Country Planning Officer, an Assistant Town and Country Planning Officer, two clerks, two typists, four planning assistants and one messenger. There is also a small planning inspectorate consisting of one senior and four area inspectors.

The Town and Country Planning Officer is technical adviser to the Minister on all matters relating to the use and development of all land in Barbados. It is the intention of Government to prepare an island-wide development plan indicating the manner in which it is proposed that such land shall be used. In preparing such a plan, priority shall be given to existing urban areas and to those non-urban areas which are ripe for further development. In preparation for this, land use and other surveys are now being undertaken.

Meanwhile, interim control of the development of land is being exercised in respect of certain vital areas by the Town and Country Planning Officer under powers granted to him by the Town and Country Development Planning (Interim Control) Act, 1959. Under this Act, Interim Control Orders have been gazetted in respect of most of the south and west coast of the island, embracing the capital, Bridgetown, and adjacent urban and peri-urban coastal areas. Another Order in respect of a small strip of the East Coast from Cattlewash to Long Pond secures control over another area which is attracting development. These orders establish a substantial measure of control over land use and physical development in Barbados. The government is anxious to extend this control to embrace the whole island within the framework of a consistent policy but shortage of staff prevents further expansion at this stage.

Pending the publication of development plans, *ad hoc* control is exercised under these orders by the Town and Country Planning Officer who is required to consult on matters of planning policy with all government departments concerned and with local authorities. The Bridgetown City Council and the Northern and Southern District Councils have formed planning committees for this purpose.

In spite of the fact that much development of a minor nature in areas covered by interim control orders is exempted from control, provided published standards are adhered to, the Town and Country Development Planning Office processed over 750 applications during 1961 an increase of 300 over 1960.

In addition to routine work, the office has been undertaking surveys and studies with a view to the development of a large area of poor agricultural and pasture land on the periphery of the City. This may be used as an urban expansion area to provide housing for middle income groups.

An examination of the water resources protection problem has also been completed in collaboration with the water and health authorities. This has resulted in strict zoning control of sewage and waste water disposal practices in relation to water supply reserves.

SOCIAL WELFARE

THE Social Welfare Department advises the Minister of Social Services on all aspects of welfare which are not the purely professional concern of other Departments. The established staff consists of a Social Welfare Officer, 2 Senior District Welfare Officers, 2 District Welfare Officers and 1 Sports Officer. Also attached to the Department but not on the establishment are 1 Handicrafts Development Officer, 2 Community Welfare Officers, and 1 Art Officer. Of the District Welfare Officers and Community Welfare Officers, one Officer is a full-time caseworker. The main function is to strengthen the work of voluntary groups working in the social field and to co-ordinate their activities with those of Government.

Community Development

The community can be classified at the end of 1960 into the following groups;

<i>Age in Years</i>	<i>No. of Males</i>	<i>No. of Females</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Broad categories needing Social Services</i>
4	16,020	15,860	31,880	Pre-school age children
5-14	27,200	27,380	54,580	School children elementary and secondary
15-19	11,540	11,800	23,340	Secondary School children and teenagers starting employment
20-24	7,590	9,080	16,670	Potential labour force (including housewives)
25-44	27,550	32,972	60,522	
45-59	14,181	19,284	33,465	
60 & over	8,009	13,808	21,817	Retired people; non-workers and Old Age Pensioners
	112,090	130,184	242,274	

Voluntary and group services are directed mainly at the pre-school age child and its mother (educational programme in child care); at the post primary school-age group (the teenagers); at the elderly and the handicapped. Approximately 200 committees (including sports groups—mainly cricket) exist—all run by Volunteers. Community Development consists mainly therefore in assisting these voluntary committees working in the social, the athletic and cultural fields; group activities take place in a variety of places; only the biggest organisations (e.g. Scouts and Guides, Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A., etc.) have their own premises. The others meet in school rooms, church halls, private homes or in the Civil Centres run by the District Councils in ten out of the eleven parishes. The Community Halls and Playing Fields were provided from the Labour Welfare Fund and are administered by the Local District Councils.

The emphasis is in developing the youth movements because of the large numbers of young unemployed who have great difficulty after leaving school in fitting themselves into an employment niche in life. Day and weekend training camps, drama and singing contests, inter-club debates and cricket matches are all part of the centrally sponsored projects to help them with their programmes. Numerically the strongest groups are the Old Scholars Associations of the primary schools, the Girl Guides and the Boy Scouts movements.

Rural Welfare

Rural needs must be considered against the background of a small island interlaced by good roads with frequent communication between outlying points and the centre, Bridgetown. This encourages a drift to the town but has advantages. Along the roads stretch water mains and telephone wires and over most of the southern area is a network of electric cables. Little shops frequently restocked with consumer goods are thickly spread. The baker and even the ice cream van call. Piped-water is supplied free from stand-pipes; a telephone is available at the shop. The district or village community, cut off from its centre and dependent for necessities on infrequent visits from outside, is not the picture. The people, although primarily agricultural producers, are more a semi-urban than a rural community.

As a result of these good communications, there is not the strong local feeling that develops in more isolated communities. People are Barbadians first. They belong only secondarily to the the parish or their neighbourhood. Village and parish improvements

schemes, crafts, cottage industries and rural activities consequently exist only in small pockets of population. Nevertheless there are districts which do not quite fit into this picture. St. Andrew's Parish (the Scotland District) has a solid formation of clay and a clay working tradition which probably goes back to the original settlements. In St. Joseph and St. Thomas and parts of St. Lucy good baskets are made from locally grown fibres. Some skill in turtleshell carving exists among a small group of workers.

Development of Handicrafts

With a large un- or under-employed population the development of cottages industries is a way to assist household incomes. In 1955 a sum of \$50,000 was earmarked for a handicraft development scheme, and a Committee under the chairmanship of the Social Welfare Officer was set up. In December, 1959 a Craft Centre was set up where training has been conducted in basketry, turtleshell work and needlecraft. Other classes in basketry are organised in rural areas. Experience has shown that there is a large pool of basketry workers capable of and willing to turn out goods of a marketable standard. The centre has a workshop for finishing and trimming articles which are sold chiefly on the premises and for which there is a growing demand. The latest project developed by the Centre is that of hand-embroidering ladies clothing for a dress factory; the scheme has been a success. There is a large labour pool of girls and women eager to find employment through such needlecraft projects. Training classes are organised by the Handicraft Development Committee as required.

During 1959 arrangements were made with International Co-operation Administration of the United States of America for the services of a handicrafts specialist who arrived in the island in November 1959 and rendered invaluable service during the two years he spent here. The grant for the year 1960-61 was \$19,666.00.

Public Assistance

The responsibility for raising rates and administering grants-in-aid to the needy rests on the Local Authorities. The Public Assistance Committees give both indoor and outdoor relief. St. Michael, the most heavily populated, runs the Nightengale Children's Home where some 88 children aged between 8 and 16 are accommodated. St. Philip has special buildings attached to its Almshouse where maternity cases and children are housed. This was provided by a private benefactor.

The Physically Handicapped

No special provision for the physically handicapped can at present be made in the schools. The Barbados Association in aid of the Blind and the Deaf is an active body and pursues a policy of giving training, not charity. This has necessarily meant starting with the youngest age groups.

One child is being trained at the special school for Blind Children in Trinidad. During 1959, a small part-time day school for deaf children was started at the Garrison. At the end of 1960 there were 11 students.

In addition, the Association runs a small training centre for blind adults in Bridgetown where 26 students learn handicrafts.

The Aged

Old Age pensions are given by Government on a non-contributory basis and applicants are eligible at 68 years (or 25 if blind or deaf). The scheme amounts to a specialised form of poor relief since the maximum amount given has been limited to \$2.15 per week or "such portion thereof as together with his weekly means shall amount to not more than \$3.00".

The amount voted for 1960-61 on old age pensions was \$884,804, and the number of pensioners at December, 1961 was 9,741. Expenditure is controlled by 11 Old Age Pensions Claims Committees, the personnel of which are nominated. These Claims Committees control six Pensions Enquiry Officers all appointed by Government. Payment to applicants except in St. Michael's parish where a special office has been opened, is made by branch post offices in the rural areas.

In addition to Government and parochial aid, a few voluntary homes are run for elderly indigent people. Between them, however, these cater for fewer than 100 individuals.

Juvenile Delinquency and Probation Service

Legislation dealing with young delinquents is contained mainly in the Juvenile Offenders Act, 1932, the Probation Offenders Act, 1945, and the Government Industrial Schools Act, 1926.

The incidence of Juvenile delinquency is low and the offences reported are seldom serious.

The Juvenile Courts have jurisdiction over children 7 to 16 years. Appearances before these Courts during the years 1960 and 1961 have been as follows:

			1960	1961
Charged	..	..	377	390
Found Guilty	..	..	222	243

They were charged with the following offences:

			1960	1961
Against property	..	..	185	207
Against the person	..	..	82	70
Miscellaneous	..	..	100	113

The larceny charges are usually in respect of small quantities of corn, sugar cane or coconuts, or for the theft of other property of low value.

Juvenile Courts are held in each of the six Police Districts wherever possible in rooms distinct from the adult court rooms.

Probation is used by the Courts for juveniles and adults of both sexes, and during 1960 and 1961 probationers dealt with were as follows:

			1960	1961
Men ..	..	..	101	90
Women	..	..	26	28
Boys ..	..	..	242	206
Girls	..	..	41	35
			<hr/> 410	<hr/> 359

Chapter 8 : Legislation

SOME of the 101 Acts passed during 1960 and 1961 are summarised below:

In 1960, 35 Acts were passed by the Legislature.

The Highways (Amendment) Act amended section 32 of the Highways Act 1900 by empowering the Commissioner of Police to make regulations with the approval of the Governor-in-Executive Committee for controlling marches and processions along the highway.

The Transport Board (Amendment) Act amended the Transport Board Act, 1955 to provide for the auditing of the accounts of the Transport Board. It also enabled the Government to guarantee loans raised by the Board for the purpose of meeting their

obligations, and gives wider power to the Governor-in-Executive Committee to make regulations so as to ensure good order in the transportation of passengers in the vehicles of the Board.

The 1959 Jurors' Book and Special Jurors' List Continuation Act continued in force the Jurors' Book and Special Jurors' List compiled for the year 1959 so as to ensure that there shall be a full panel of names representative of all parishes of the Island from which persons to serve as Jurors may be drawn. This is as a result of difficulties experienced in preparation of Lists of Jurors caused by the change over from the Vestry to the Local Government System.

The Fire Service Act provided a Fire Service for the Island.

The Stamp (Amendment) Act amended the Stamp Act, 1916, to provide for a new scale of stamp duties.

The Motor Vehicles Tax Act, provides for the levying of a tax on certain motor vehicles.

The Coroners (Amendment) Act amended the Coroners Act, 1932 to implement a recommendation made by the Secretary of State that provision should be made in local legislation requiring the holding of an inquest whenever a person dies while in official custody.

The Barbados Harbours Act, 1960 provides for a co-ordinated and integrated system of harbour facilities and port services. It provides also for a Harbour Advisory Board to advise the Governor-in-Executive Committee on matters relating to or connected with harbours, lighthouses and other port services.

In 1961, 66 Acts were passed by the Legislature. Amongst these were the Acts which form part of the machinery of full internal self-government.

The Domestic Employees (Hours of Duty) Act provides for the hours of duty of domestic employees of the island.

The Agricultural Credit Bank Act, repealed the Peasants' Loan Bank Act, 1936 and in place of the Peasants' Loan Bank established by that Act, provides for the establishment of the Agricultural Credit Bank.

The Income Tax (Amendment) Act, amends the Income Tax Act, 1921, to implement the undertaking given in the Budget Speech of 1959 to provide for an annual allowance of two per centum of the capital expenditure incurred on the construction, alteration or purchase of an industrial building or structure. The Act also provides for an investment allowance on machinery or plant used for the purposes of a trade or concern in a basic industry.

The Local Government (Amendment) Act amends the Local Government (Amendment) Act, 1958 to provide for the levying

of a uniform rate of trade tax in the three Local Government Areas of the Island.

The Displaced Workers Allowances (Bridgetown Harbour) Act provide for the payment of allowances to certain categories of workers displaced as the direct result of the coming into operation of the Bridgetown Harbour.

The Executive Committee (Amendment) Act amended the Executive Committee Act, 1891 to give effect to certain of the constitutional changes consequent upon the attainment of internal self-government. The principal amendment relates to the composition of the Executive Committee.

The Interpretation (Amendment) Act amended the Interpretation Act, 1949 to implement certain of the proposals agreed upon for the attainment of internal self-government.

The Chief Secretary (Allocation of Functions) Act repealed the Chief Secretary's Office Act, 1903 which is one of the constitutional changes agreed on by the Secretary of State and the Government and makes provision for the transfer to other public officers of the several functions formerly performed by the Chief Secretary.

The Supreme Court of Judicature (Amendment) Act amended the Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1956 in consequence of the attainment of internal self-government, in order that the appointment of Judges of the Supreme Court will no longer be subject to the instructions of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

The Attorney General (appointment, conditions of service and dismissal) Act also forms part of the legislation required to implement the constitutional changes agreed on by the Secretary of State and the Government of Barbados.

The Public Service Commission Act repealed the Public Service Commission Act, 1951 and provides for the constitution of a Public Service Commission with executive powers to deal with the appointment, dismissal and discipline of members of the public Service.

The Judicial and Legal Service Commission Act repealed the Judicial and Legal Service Commission Act, 1956 and provides for the establishment of a Judicial and Legal Service Commission with executive powers to deal with the appointment, dismissal and discipline of members of the Judicial and Legal Service.

The Pensions (Amendment) Act amended the Pensions Act, 1947 so as to bring it into line with the latest constitutional changes agreed on by the Secretary of State and the Government of Barbados.

The Training Scheme Fund (Amendment) Act amended the Training Scheme Fund Act, 1953 as a result of the enactment of legislation providing for the establishment of new Service Commissions with executive powers.

The Barbados Marketing Corporation Act provides for the establishment of a Marketing Corporation charged with the duty of improving the growing, production and marketing of fruit, vegetables and other praedial produce, milk, livestock, poultry and fish.

The Casual Employees Pension Act provides for the grant and payment of pensions and gratuities to persons who have been employed on a casual basis in the service of the Government.

The Public Employees Pension Act makes further provision for the grant and payment of pensions and gratuities to certain employees of the Government of this Island.

The Police Act repealed the Police Act, 1908, which it had been long considered to be in need of revision. This need had been made greater by the enactment of legislation to implement the constitutional changes agreed on by the Secretary of State and the Government of Barbados.

The Police Service Commission Act provides for the establishment of a Police Service Commission with executive powers to deal with the appointment, dismissal and disciplinary control of certain members of the Police Force.

The United States (Oceanographic Research Station) Act implements certain of the provisions contained in the Agreement signed on the 10th day of February, 1961 between the Governments of the Federation of the West Indies and the United States of America, relating to the use and occupation by the United States of America of a defence area in Barbados and the operation therein of an oceanographic research station.

The Prisons Act, repealed and replaced the Prison Act, 1890 and established a Prison Service for the Island.

Chapter 9 : Justice, Police and Prisons

JUSTICE

THE Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and not less than two puisne Judges with the Chief Justice as President.

The Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1956 was amended in 1961. By this amendment the Chief Justice is appointed by the Governor after consultation with the Premier and the Puisne Judges are appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Judicial and Legal Service Commission. A Puisne Judge may hold office until he attains 62 years of age with certain provisos.

Full Court may be made up of any two Judges, and where such Court sits to hear appeals from a single Judge, the Judge whose Judgement or order is appealed from cannot sit in such Full Court.

The Full Court also hears and determines appeals from decisions of Magistrates.

The Supreme Court of Judicature Act also established a Judicial Advisory Council which consists of the Chief Justice (as Chairman), the Attorney General, Puisne Judges, Crown Solicitor, a Magistrate, a barrister-at-Law or solicitor. This Council considers the working of the several offices and arrangements relative to the duties of the officers which may appear to exist in the system of procedure or administration of the Law.

Appeals lie from the Supreme Court to the Federal Supreme Court, and the right of appeal to Her Majesty in Council is preserved.

The number of cases heard by the Federal Supreme Court for the periods 1st January to 31st December in the years 1960 and 1961 were:

		1960	1961
Criminal ..	..	9*	11
Civil ..	..	3	6

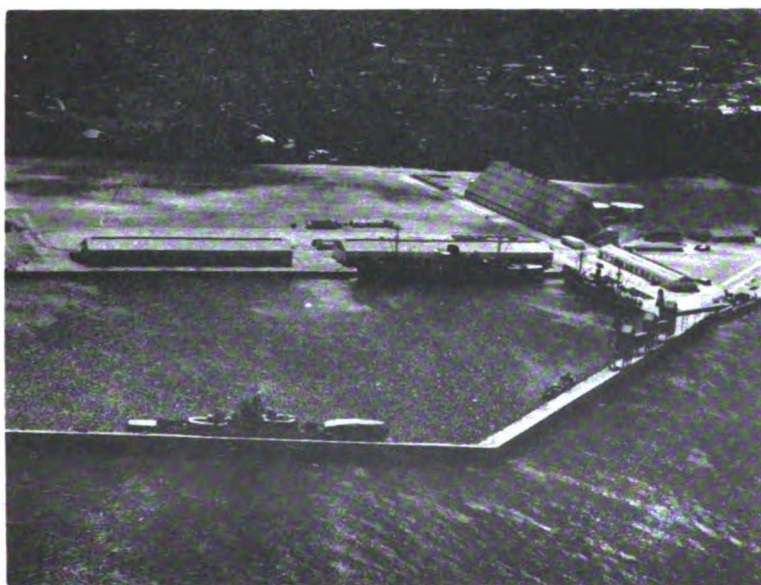
The Judicial and Legal Service Commission Act, 1961 provides for a Judicial and Legal Service Commission, consisting of the following persons:

- (a) The Chief Justice, as Chairman;
- (b) The Attorney General;
- (c) The Chairman of the Public Service Commission or some other member of the Public Service Commission nominated by the Chairman to represent him at any meeting of the Commission; and
- (d) Not more than two other members, whose duty is to make appointments (including appointments on promotion or transfer) to the offices of:

*There was one appeal to Her Majesty in Council in 1960.



Sir Winston Churchill lands in Barbados.



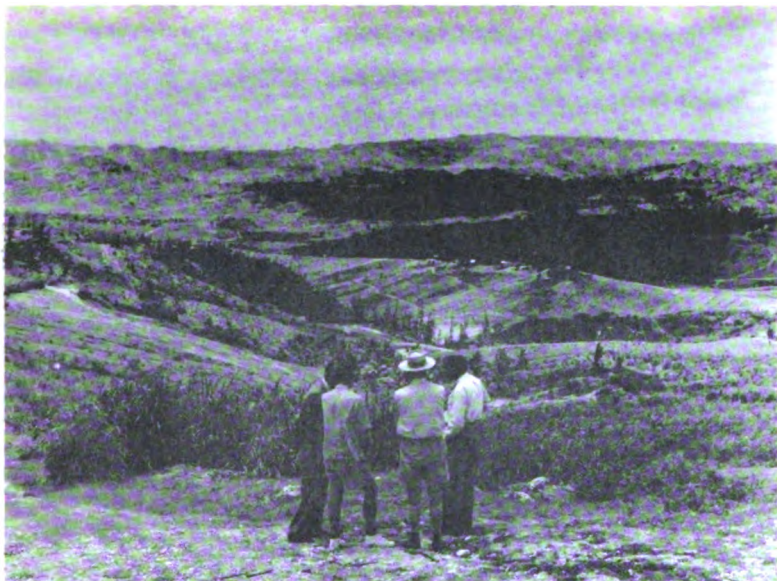
An Aerial view of the Bridgetown Harbour, Barbados.



Some Working Class Houses owned by the Housing Authority.



Bus Stand undergoing expansion and reconditioning.



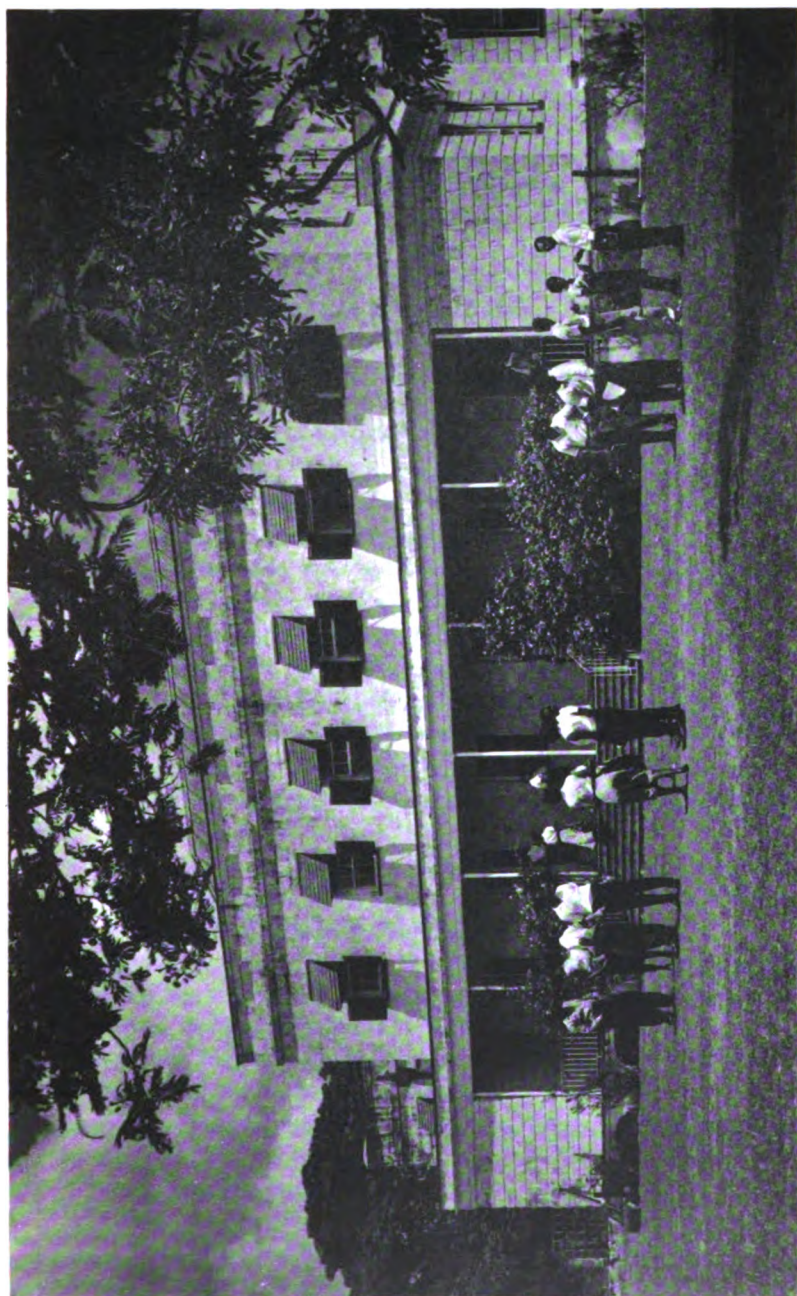
A panoramic view of the Soil Conservation Area in the Scotland District, St. Andrew.



Units of the new mechanically propelled Fishing Fleet at Bathsheba.



Pupils on a visit to the Technical Institute during Commonwealth Technical Training Week.



The Main Block at Erdiston Teachers' Training College.

Puisne Judge	Solicitor General
Crown Solicitor	Assistant to the Attorney General and Legal Draughtsman
Registrar	Crown Counsel
Magistrate	Assistant Legal Draughtsman
Deputy Registrar	Provost Marshal

The Supreme Court sits in its criminal jurisdiction four times a year, namely, January, April, June, October. Preliminary enquiries are conducted by an examining Magistrate before an accused person is put on trial in this Court.

Eight magistrates preside over the Magistrates' Courts of the Island which is divided into six districts for the purpose. In Bridgetown, which is a part of one of the districts, three magistrates hear and determine criminal offences of a summary nature, quasi-criminal matters, and one magistrate hears civil matters. The remaining four magistrates deal with criminal and civil matters arising in the rural districts.

The magistrates also deal with juvenile offenders. The cases are heard at different courts from the main court and the magistrate has the assistance of a probation officer.

By the Magistrates' Jurisdiction and Procedure Act there was an increase in the jurisdiction formerly exercised by magistrates in some cases. This increase is due largely to the fall in value of money, and has led to part of the work formerly done in the Assistant Court of Appeal now being determined in Magistrates' Court.

The Magistrates' Jurisdiction and Procedure Act, 1956 was amended in 1961 to provide for the—

- (1) appointment of a Senior Magistrate;
- (2) it gave the Chief Justice the power to assign one or more magistrates to each district and also to assign a magistrate to several districts.

This power was formerly vested in the Governor.

The number of cases heard by the Supreme Court for the period 1st January to 31st December in the years 1960 and 1961 were:

	1960	1961
<i>Criminal Assizes</i>	80	76
<i>Civil</i>		
Divorce and Matrimonial ..	69	45
Special Court	101	105
Full Court (Magisterial Appeal)	55	67

Civil—Continued

		1960	1961
Chambers .. ..	..	155	213
Civil Actions ..	..	95	66
Non-Contentious Wills	..	135	149
Administration Petitions	..	109	78
Contentious Wills ..	..	—	3

POLICE

LAW and order was maintained throughout the Island, and the relations between police and public continued to be excellent. There were no major disasters or disturbances.

The establishment of the Police Force is 1 Commissioner, 1 Deputy Commissioner, 1 Senior Superintendent, 3 Superintendents, 1 Director of Music, 4 Assistant Superintendents, 11 Inspectors (including 1 Inspector of Weights and Measures) 21 Station Sergeants, 27 Sergeants, 89 Corporals (including a Police-Woman) 475 Constables (including 5 Policewomen) and 47 Writ Servers.

During the year 1961, the establishment was increased by 1 Inspector, 1 Station Sergeant, 5 Corporals and 18 Constables.

There is a mounted Troop consisting of 26 Subordinate Police Officers and men who are stationed at six of the larger Police Stations and patrol sugar estates and rural areas. The Troop performed ceremonial escort duties, and together with the Police Band put on several musical rides for the entertainment of the Public. The horses are all Canadian half-breeds and are in excellent condition.

The Police Band, which is recognised as one of the best in the West Indies, plays regularly in Bridgetown and the Country Districts.

The number of police dogs was increased from two to three during 1960, when police dog 'Flame' arrived from the United Kingdom with his Trainer who did a "Dog Course" in the United Kingdom. In addition to being used at the scenes of crime, the dogs have performed regular nightly patrols. Their presence has greatly assisted the Force in its efforts to prevent crime.

The Island is divided into three Police Divisions, each commanded by a Superintendent. There are twenty Police Stations. All Stations are connected to Headquarters by telephone, most of

them in the out parishes by direct line. Eighteen Stations maintain wireless communication with the Headquarters Control Room and 17 Vehicles and 3 Launches are equipped with Wireless.

The Regional Police Training Centre at Seawell continues to serve the Windward Islands, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla (formerly the Leeward Islands) and Barbados. Four hundred and five recruits and eighty-two Subordinate Police Officers and Senior Constables on Refresher Courses attended the Centre during the past two years. Of these, 94 recruits and 42 Subordinate Police Officers and men were from Barbados.

The initial training course for recruits lasts six months and includes instructions in law, police duties, first-aid, life saving, physical training, self defence, foot and arms drill and musketry.

A total of 15,095 cases (including traffic) was reported to the Police in 1960, and 13,727 in 1961 as compared with 12,840 in 1958 and 14,138 in 1959.

The crime figures for 1960 and 1961 are as follows:

<i>Type of Offence</i>	<i>Cases reported to Police</i>		<i>Cases taken to Court</i>		<i>Cases under Investigation</i>	
	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961
Offences against persons	1,274	1,243	539	691	240	46
Offences against property ..	2,109	2,131	705	785	270	173
Other offences ..	1,654	1,489	1,537	1,400	20	6
Total ..	5,037	4,863	2,781	2,876	530	225

The Immigration Branch deals with the issuing of passports, travel permits and certificates of identity. In 1960, 5,895 passports were issued, and 7,524 in 1961. There was an increase in the number of persons going to the United Kingdom.

FIRE SERVICES

THE establishment of the Fire Service is a Chief Fire Officer, Deputy Chief Fire Officer, three (3) Station Officers, twelve (12) Leading Firemen, sixty-one (61) Firemen, one (1) Stenographer/Typist and four (4) Cleaners. The Headquarters is in the City of Bridgetown, and there is a Station at Seawell adjacent to the Airport, one at Worthing, Christ Church, and one at Reeves Bay, St. James. The latter Station was occupied in March, 1960.

Fifteen (15) fire appliances are in commission and with two exceptions, all were obtained during the last decade.

The establishment was increased by two (2) Leading Firemen, ten (10) Firemen and two (2) Cleaners. All recruits undertake a three months basic training course at the Headquarters Training School which includes theoretical and practical instruction in fire prevention and extinction, first aid, rescue work, resuscitation, physical training and swimming. Training at Station level continues daily throughout the year other than on Sundays and public holidays.

A Station Officer and a Sub-Officer were awarded Her Majesty the Queen's Commendation for Brave Conduct in 1960 and 1961. Both instances concerned the rescue of men trapped in wells. Three Non-Commissioned Officers were awarded the Colonial Fire Brigades Long Service Medal. The Fire Service was awarded the Certificate of Merit of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in recognition of the rescue under dangerous circumstances of animals trapped in wells.

The outstanding fire occurred shortly before midnight on 5th August, 1960 at the West India Rum Refinery. Struck by lightning during heavy rains, four tanks containing pure alcohol became involved. Only 4,000 gallons of pure alcohol were lost out of three quarters of a million gallons at the Refinery.

Special services as well as fire calls increased and in 1961 reached the highest number ever recorded. The Service continued to specialize in the rescue of adults, children, cattle and dogs from wells.

The number of calls received was as follows:

	1960	1961
Fires	708	790
False Alarms (good intent) ..	8	28
False Alarms (malicious) ..	12	33
Special Services	320	716
	<u>1,048</u>	<u>1,567</u>

The approved Estimates for maintaining the Fire Service are as follows:

	1960	1961
	\$	\$
Recurrent Expenditure ..	148,929	165,516
Non-Recurrent Expenditure ..	2,000	3,210
Capital Expenditure ..	—	—
	<u>150,929</u>	<u>168,726</u>

PRISONS

GLENDARY Prison is a Medium Security Prison with accommodation for 275 men and 125 women.

Work was started during 1960 in order to convert some of the cells in the Extension Prison into a Community Hall but is at present discontinued owing to difficulties encountered in the basic construction of the building. If this difficulty is overcome, prisoners entitled to Stage Privileges would then be able to enjoy this privilege indoors with a greater measure of supervision.

All categories of prisoners are accommodated within the walls; the question of providing a Borstal for the Young Offenders, to ensure proper segregation and training is still under consideration. Prisoners undergoing sentences of preventive detention are yet treated as long-term recidivists. During the year 1960 two (2) of these prisoners were released on Special Licence and six (6) were released during 1961.

The Superintendent is responsible for the maintenance of good order and discipline, assisted by an Assistant Superintendent, a Chief Officer and forty-eight (48) other ranks. He is also responsible for general Supervision of the female prison assisted by one (1) Chief Matron and four (4) Matrons. There is a Chaplain and Medical Officer (Part Time). The Medical Officer visits the prison daily. The Old Officers' Quarters was demolished in 1960 and a new building erected over the building which contained the carpenters' shop and tailors' shop. This new building provides much more space and comfort for all Subordinate Officers.

The Education Department continues to do a useful job in the teaching of prisoners in the following subjects: English, Arithmetic, Art and Handicrafts. In 1960 five (5) of these prisoners sat the L.C.C. Examinations and one man gained a pass in English Language. The Visual Aids Section continues to give weekly shows at the Prison.

The Earnings Scheme continues to be a benefit to the prisoner, enabling him to purchase toilet articles, sweets and cigarettes, and in some cases to help families in straitened circumstances with part of his savings. The Scheme can be effectively used to discipline the offender. Rates of pay are still 12¢, 24¢ and 60¢ per week. Prisoners continue to do well at Cabinet making. Nine (9) first prizes and seven (7) second prizes were obtained last year at the Annual Agricultural Exhibition.

Three (3) prisoners were sent out on extra-mural labour during the year 1960, but none was sent out during 1961.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Committee continues to function and assistance given to prisoners during the year 1960, in cash, tools and clothing amounted to \$1,953.29 and in 1961 the amount was \$1,606.49.

The total number of prisoners, including commitments for civil offences was 240 in 1960 and 226 in 1961. The daily average in 1960 was 110 males and 6 females and 94 males and 6 females in 1961.

GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

THERE are two—Dodds for boys and Summervale for girls.

The average attendance was 75 boys and 5 girls in 1960 and 68 boys and 8 girls in 1961, classified by ages as follows:

Year	Under 14 Years		14-61 Years		Over 16 Years		Total No.	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1960	28	3	29	2	18	—	75	5
1961	29	4	21	3	18	1	68	8

The maximum and minimum ages of the pupils were 18 years 7 months and 10 years respectively; the average length of detention in the schools was 3.5 years.

Nineteen boys and 2 girls were committed to the schools in 1960 and 19 boys and 1 girl in 1961. Committals were mainly for cases of petty larceny.

The curriculum approximates to that in Primary Schools with considerable emphasis, however, on vocational training. Crafts include carpentry, masonry, tailoring, shoemaking, handicrafts, gardening and animal husbandry, and for girls, gardening, handicrafts, needlework and domestic science. The schools gained many prizes for handicrafts at the Annual Industrial Exhibition in each year.

The standard of literacy in the schools ranges from Class I to Class VII. Although about 45% of the pupils on admission show a mental retardation of from 3 to 6 years, most of them make commendable progress during residence and all of them are literate on discharge from the schools.

Cricket and football and a variety of organized indoor games are played. The boys compete in the fixtures of the Barbados Cricket League with moderately good results.

Educational and sight-seeing tours were undertaken in the Summer Vacations. There was also a holiday camp and an athletic sports meeting.

Home contacts were maintained by frequent visits of parents, relatives and friends to the schools and by letters and pupils whose conduct merited it were allowed Home Leave.

The health of the pupils was good.

In the matter of discipline the schools endeavour to enforce just that measure of control as would be used by wise and judicious parents in the upbringing of their own children. We seek to build up a system of rewards and privileges which can be withheld for breaches of discipline.

Of the 47 boys discharged from the school during the years 1960 and 1961, none was subsequently imprisoned but 2 boys were re-committed to the school. Of the 7 girls discharged none was subsequently imprisoned.

Chapter 10 : Public Utilities and Public Works

A Public Utilities Board established on the 1st January, 1955 is charged with regulating rates charged to consumers by certain public utilities, hearing complaints, controlling the issue of securities by the public utilities subject to its control, and generally with securing satisfactory service by such utilities.

ELECTRICITY

THE Barbados Light and Power Company Limited is a private company registered in Barbados. It supplies electricity under franchise to the City of Bridgetown and the area within a radius of five miles from the City's limits; it is also authorised to supply electricity to the remainder of the Island.

The Company has in operation 254 miles of high tension mains which distribute power widely over the Island to feed some 600 transformer sub-stations. These, in turn, provide low tension power to domestic and small power consumers. Large power

consumers receive supply in bulk at 11 or 3.3kv. The Company is carrying out a programme of continuous expansion to meet the power requirement of the Island which, at present, is increasing at the rate of 11½ per cent per annum.

During the years 1960/61, the generating plant capacity in the Company's Garrison Hill Power Station was increased by the commissioning of a second 2,500 Kilowatt Steam Turbo-Generator Unit and a 2,000 Kilowatt Diesel Generator Unit, bringing the total installed Station capacity up to 13,866 Kilowatts.

High tension supply is available at either 3,300 volts or 11,000 volts, 3-phase 50 cycles A.C.

Low tension supply can be obtained at 200/110 volts single-phase 50 cycle and 200/110 volts 3-phase 50 cycles.

		1960	1961
Capacity of Installed Plant ..		11,804 K.W.	13,866 K.W.
Annual Output ..	..	37,852,310 Kwh.	43,272,730 Kwh.
		<i>Number Units Sold</i>	<i>Number Units Sold</i>
Industrial ..	..	682 17,389,999	694 19,058,457
Domestic ..	..	18,370 12,955,181	20,450 14,799,780
Street Lighting ..	..	3 467,743	3 535,436
Total ..	..	19,055 30,812,923	21,147 34,393,673

Tariffs

Industrial	Monthly Consumption per individual Service	Rate per Unit
	First 1,000 Units @ ..	9¢
	Next 4,000 Units@ ..	6¼¢
	Next 35,000 Units @ ..	5½¢
	Over 40,000 Units @ all in rate ..	5½/16 ¢
All-Purpose	A fixed monthly charge according to area served, plus 5½ cents per unit, plus cost variation factor of 27% of total bill.	
General	Lighting—13½¢ per unit (Kwh), Plus Costs Variation Factor of 27%.	
	Power—as for All-Purpose rates—no fixed charge.	

A discount of 10% is allowed for prompt payment of all Domestic Tariff bills.

Reduced General Lighting rates are allowed on certain bulk consumptions—details may be obtained on application to the Company.

NATURAL GAS

NATURAL gas is distributed by The Natural Gas Corporation, a statutory body. The gas is produced from two wells which were originally drilled by oil companies in the unsuccessful search for oil. These wells are situated in St. Andrew, and the gas is transmitted to Bridgetown by an over-ground pipeline. Prior to 1959, gas was produced from only one well—Well No. 19, which at the end of 1961 contained approximately ten and three quarters (10¾) years' supply at present rate of withdrawal. In December 1959, production was commenced from a second well at Springvale. Production tests are still in progress.

Rates for gas vary according to location and quantity consumed. There is a fixed charge of \$1.50 per month. The following table gives details of sales etc.

Sales etc. of The Natural Gas Corporation, 1960-61

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Customers</i>	<i>Sales M. C. F.</i>	<i>Net Income</i> \$	<i>Rate Realised per 1,000 cu. ft.</i> \$	<i>Fixed Assets</i> \$
1960					
Residential	1,298	14,940.0	81,401.74	5.45	—
Commercial	130	16,022.2	57,605.24	3.60	—
Industrial	3	23,037.3	34,975.00	1.52	—
Other	33	8,451.8	31,333.66	3.71	—
Total	1,464	62,451.3	205,315.64	3.29	1,016,471.21
1961					
Residential	1,718	19,315.7	109,193.32	5.65	—
Commercial	133	19,326.1	67,852.85	3.51	—
Industrial	5	38,346.8	44,519.72	1.16	—
Other	33	7,571.6	28,860.21	3.81	—
Total	1,889	84,560.2	250,426.10	2.96	933,484.42

WATERWORKS

BARBADOS public water supply conforms to international standards, the water resources being underground; nature provides natural

filtration in the form of coral rock, and no treatment other than protective chlorination is necessary.

In spite of this natural purity the piped water supply is under constant surveillance of the Health Authorities, and samples are analysed daily at Government laboratories, which use the most modern equipment for this purpose.

Tourists appreciate the water service and take comfort in the knowledge that the water is safe and pure.

Shipping authorities also make Barbados a watering point, having through long years appreciated the quality and service available.

Rainfall during 1960 and 1961 was lower than average, being 47 inches and 45 inches respectively. In spite of this the department was able to provide 12 million gallons a day or an equivalent of 50 gallons a day per head on a population basis, inclusive of industry.

With increasing tourist trade and industry, and daily expansion of the domestic piped services, the water department is preparing to meet all foreseeable water demands, and research is now being undertaken to develop further the Island's underground water reserves.

A steady programme of distribution works continued throughout 1960. An 8" trunk main was laid from the Fort George Reservoir to Wildey Comer to improve supply to a rapidly developing area in Christ Church, and a further five miles of 4 inch distribution mains were laid in the urban and rural districts.

Rapid progress continued in 1961, a total of 7½ miles of trunk mains ranging from 6 inch to 12 inch diameter,—including an eight inch trunk main to supply the new Bridgetown Harbour, which will provide a second supply to this important work,—plus a further 12½ miles of 4" distribution mains were laid in the several parishes.

In the two year period 66 standpipes and 2,600 new services were connected.

A well was excavated at Hampton, St. Philip, and station construction started. The yield from this station will add a further four million gallons a day to the public supply.

Capital Expenditure

	1960 \$	1961 \$
Development of Water Resources ..	252,067	343,853
Repair and Replacement of Old Pipes	99,656	—
Deep Water Harbour	—	8,600

PUBLIC WORKS

With the exception of the Abattoir, Meat and Fish Cold Storage, all designs and the preparation of working drawings for new buildings were carried out by the Public Works Department.

The construction of buildings, for which the Department is directly responsible, is carried out by means of local labour under the direct supervision of the technical staff.

The Department is responsible for the maintenance and repairs of all Government buildings including primary and secondary schools throughout the Island. Lighthouses have now become the responsibility of the Port Department at whose request maintenance and repairs are carried out by the Public Works Department.

Expenditure on Capital Works building projects carried out by the Public Works Department for the periods 1960-1961 was \$2,976,045, and for 1961-1962, \$3,069,678. Expenditure in connection with the Deep Water Harbour has not been included.

Six (6) Communal Baths were built at a cost of \$33,536.

The normal cost of maintenance and repairs to Government buildings and schools was \$973,120.

The major building projects completed or in the course of construction during the period under review are set out in Appendix I.

Chapter 11 : Communications

Ports

The new Deep Water Harbour, the construction of which commenced in 1957, became fully operational on the 3rd July, 1961. The harbour is situated on the eastern side of Carlisle Bay, and about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile north of the Molehead of the Careenage. It is capable of holding 8 large ships and is dredged to a minimum depth of 32 ft. L.W.O.S.T. All berths are provided with bunker fuel, fresh water, and telephones. Five days' free storage is provided in the 3 Transit Sheds and a private company, Port Contractors (Barbados) Ltd., handles the goods ex ship's tackle, through the sheds, to consignee's transport. Customs give pre-entry. Pilotage is compulsory and tugs assist vessels to berth.

Ships which do not occupy the Deep Water Harbour anchor in Carlisle Bay. The Bay affords open anchorages protected from the

prevailing trade winds for all vessels in depths from 4 fathoms upward.

The Harbour of the Molehead or Careenage, situated in the northern part of Carlisle Bay, can accommodate small vessels alongside the wharves. The least depth of water in the approach channel is 12' 6" at L.W.O.S.T. and vessels with a maximum draught of 14' 6" can be accommodated at the wharves. Pilotage is compulsory except for specially exempted local vessels. Entry into the Inner Basin of the Careenage is by way of a Swing Bridge with a maximum span of 32 ft.

The bottom of Carlisle Bay and the Deep Water Harbour is sand and coral formation and rise of tide is 2' 6" at spring tide; currents are weak and variable, with the flood tide setting to the north-west at about 1½ knots and the ebb tide to the south at about half a knot, but the tidal current in the vicinity of Needham's Buoy is sometimes as much as 3 knots on the flood.

Bunkering

A Bunkering jetty has been constructed from the root of the Breakwater of the new harbour out into Carlisle Bay. When completed in March, 1962, it will be capable of handling vessels of up to 48,000 G.R.T. and 48 ft. draught. In addition, all berths in the Harbour have bunkering services and all grades of fuel are obtainable. Bunkering can also be performed at mooring buoys situated off Needham's Point, Spring Garden Anchorage and Carlisle Bay (see Admiralty Chart No. 502). Because of its geographical position and the facilities provided, Barbados is now an important bunkering port.

Bulk Cargo

Vessels can load the following bulk cargoes in the Deep Water Harbour:—

Bulk Sugar at 500 tons per hour.

Fancy Molasses at 30,000 gallons per hour.

Fuel oil at 3,000 barrels per hour.

In addition the following bulk cargo facilities also exist:
Spring Garden Anchorage—Petroleum products.

Carlisle Bay—Petroleum products, V.P. Molasses and Colas.

Floating Plant

Tugs: "Pelican"—1,000 horse power twin screw diesel engine.

"Lord Willoughby"—250 horse-power single diesel.

"Lord Combermere"—200 horse-power steam (see below).

Water Boats: Two (2) used to supply water to shipping:

	<i>Tonnage</i>	<i>Capacity</i>	<i>I.H.P</i>
"Lord Combemere" ..	139 (Gross)	100 tons	200
"No. 1 Dumb Water Barge" ..	57 (Net)	96 tons	—

Dredger and Hopper Barge: The Department has recently acquired a Smith's Crane Grab Dredger with a lifting capacity of 9 tons.

Launches: One (1) Pilots' Launch.
Two (2) Port Launches.
One (1) Mooring Launch.

Lighters: There are 20 tons of lighterage available to ships needing this service.

Heavy Lifts: The cargo handling in the harbour is done ex ships' tackle, and the only shore crane available is a 5 ton Mobile Crane. Arrangements must be made for heavy lifts over 5 tons to be loaded direct ex ship to consignee's transport. Lifts of up to 15 tons can be handled this way, but consignors are advised not to ship lifts of over 15 tons before making special arrangements with the Port Management.

Major Shipping Lines

The principal steamship lines whose vessels called at Barbados during 1960-1961 were as follows:

Alcoa Steamship Company

- (i) During 1960, a monthly service from Mobile and New Orleans via Kingston, Barbados, Trinidad, Georgetown and Paramaribo.
- (ii) In 1961, this service was amended and increased to a fortnightly service from Mobile and New Orleans via San Domingo to Barbados, Port-of-Spain, Georgetown and return.

Booth Line

Monthly service from Liverpool via Lexoies, Lisbon and Madeira to Barbados, thence to Trinidad, up the Amazon River and return by same route.

Booth-Lamport and Holt, New York/West Indies Service

- (i) During 1960 this service was from New York to the Caribbean Islands on a fortnightly basis. Eight (8) ships made a total of 28 calls.

- (ii) In 1961 the service offered regular weekly sailings from New York, Antigua, Barbados and fortnightly to the Caribbean Islands, the Amazon River and North Brazilian Ports. During the year 10 ships made a total of 54 calls.

Compagnie General Trans-Atlantique

- (i) During 1960, a passenger service every 3 weeks from Le Havre, calling at Southampton, Vigo, San Juan, Guadeloupe, Martinique, La Guaira, Trinidad, Barbados and return by same ports and Plymouth, to Le Havre.
- (ii) In 1960, Dominica and St. Lucia were included as follows: Passenger service every 3 weeks from Le Havre, calling at Southampton, Vigo, San Juan, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, La Guaira, Trinidad, Barbados and return by same ports and Plymouth to Le Harve.
- (iii) Some of the smaller ports may be omitted according to passenger requirements.

Elder and Fyffe Line

Two (2) ships between them call at Barbados every 2 or 3 weeks alternatively, from Southampton or Avonmouth. Thence to Trinidad, Jamaica and return to U.K.

Federal Shipping Service

Two 2,800 G.R.T. vessels the "Federal Palm" and "Federal Maple" were presented by the Canadian Government as a gift to the Federation of the West Indies in 1961. They now run a regular schedule service approximately fortnightly, north bound from Trinidad to Grenada, St. Vincent, Barbados, St. Lucia, Dominica, Montserrat, Antigua, St. Kitts and Jamaica and south bound calling at the same ports in the reverse order.

Harrison Line

- (i) Every 10 days from London to Trinidad, thence to Barbados, British Guiana, and return to U.K.
- (ii) a fortnightly service from Liverpool direct to Barbados, on to Trinidad, then to Spanish Main and return to U.K.
- (iii) One sailing a month from Glasgow to Barbados, calling at Liverpool.
Occasional sailings from South Wales ports as cargo offers

Linea "C"

Only 8 calls were made during 1960. During 1961, 8 passenger and 6 "cruise" calls were made.

M.A.N.Z.

New Zealand to Barbados approximately every 3 months with refrigerated cargo and a very limited number of passengers.

Moore McCormack

Three-weekly passenger and cargo service from New York, calling at Barbados, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, Buenos Aires, back to Santos, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Trinidad, and return to New York.

Westfall-Larsen

From Buenos Aires then Brazilian Ports to Barbados thence Trinidad, San Francisco every 3 months.

Royal Netherlands Steamship Company

Caribbean Passenger Service: M.S. "ORANJE NASSAU"
M.S. "PRINS DER
NEDERLANDEN"

Four-weekly sailings from Amsterdam and Southampton to Barbados, Trinidad, La Guaira, Curacao, Aruba, Kingston, Port au Prince (opt), Puerto Limon, Cartagena, Aruba, Curacao, La Guaira, Trinidad, Barbados, Plymouth, Amsterdam.

Europe-Caribbean-U.S.A./Canada

Fortnightly sailings from Amsterdam to Point a Pitre (opt.) Fort de France (opt.), Barbados, Trinidad, Port au Prince, Hispaniola, Nassau, Freeport (4 weekly) and thence to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York.

Four-weekly sailings from Amsterdam to Fort de France, Point a Pitre, St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Martin, St. Kitts, Antigua, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad (opt.), Barbados (opt.), Bermuda (opt.), and thence to Canadian ports.

U.S.A./Canada-Caribbean-Europe

Four-weekly sailings to Rotterdam from Canadian Ports, Bermuda, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guaira, Curacao, Georgetown, Guianas.

Canada-West Indies Service

Summer-Service (April-November)

Four-weekly sailings from Montreal to Three Rivers (opt.), Quebec (opt.), Halifax, Bermuda, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guaira, Pto. Cabello, Georgetown, Moengo or Mackenzie (opt.), Bermuda (opt.), Montreal.

Four-weekly sailings from Montreal to Three Rivers (opt.), Quebec (opt.), Halifax, Bermuda, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guaira, Curacao, Georgetown, Guianas and thence to Europe.

Winter-Service (December-March)

Four-weekly sailings from Halifax to Bermuda, Barbados, Trinidad, Georgetown, La Guaira, Pto. Cabello, St. Johns, Halifax.

Four-weekly sailings from Halifax to Bermuda, Barbados, Trinidad, Georgetown, La Guaira, Curacao, and thence to Europe.

From Europe via Nassau to New York

Fortnightly sailings from Amsterdam to Pointe a Pitre (opt.), Fort de France (opt.), Barbados, Trinidad, Port au Prince, Hispaniola, Nassau, Freeport (four weekly), Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York.

From Europe via the Lesser Antilles to Canadian Ports

Four-weekly sailings from Amsterdam to Fort de France, Pointe a Pitre, St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Martin, St. Kitts, Antigua, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad (opt.), Barbados (opt.), Bermuda (opt.), Canadian ports.

Saguenay Shipping Limited

- (i) Sailing from Eastern Canadian ports every fortnight to Barbados. Vessels call at Northern Islands during the summer months and at Trinidad only during the winter months.
- (ii) Fortnightly sailings from Glasgow, Liverpool, Continent of London and South Wales ports to Barbados.

Departmental Responsibility

The Port Department which is composed of three sections, viz: Administration and Accounts, Marine Services and Shipping Office, took over responsibility for the administration of all ports on the 1st February, 1961.

The Port is the property of the Barbados Government whose authority is vested in a Port Manager. He is advised by a Harbour Advisory Board with an independent Chairman and 7 representatives of port users. The Port Department which has financial autonomy comes under the Ministry of Communications, Works, Housing and Tourism. Cargo handling is being carried out by a private Company operating under a licence granted by the Government.

The Administrative and Executive staff consists of a Port Manager, a Harbour Master, a Senior Berthing Master, an Executive Secretary and an Assistant Executive Secretary.

The Shipping Office supplies crews for many Shipping Companies, the most important of which are:

Harrison Lines	..	..	..	24 crews
Booth Lines	..	..	..	3 crews
Blue Star Lines	..	..	..	2 crews
Federal Commerce and Navigation Co.				3 crews

Over 3,000 West Indians are actively employed annually as seamen.

Return of Shipping for Year 1960-1961

Nationality	Steam & Motor Ships		Tourist		Tankers		Schooners	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
British ..	485	675,699	23	261,581	22	23,114	281	13,534
American ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	38	45,368	12	69,487	7	6,503	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dutch ..	79	199,287	2	43,300	1	6,512	-	-
French ..	22	133,787	9	85,578	-	-	-	-
Liberian ..	40	45,006	6	41,543	3	6,878	-	-
Norwegian ..	104	247,683	3	28,658	18	44,413	-	-
Israeli ..	-	-	2	10,361	-	-	-	-
Swedish ..	6	10,591	3	16,769	1	6,522	-	-
Venezuelan ..	15	6,214	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italian ..	24	115,943	11	56,441	-	-	-	-
Carried Forward ..	813	1,479,578	71	613,718	52	93,942	281	13,534

Return of Shipping for Year 1960-1961-Continued

Nationality	Steam & Motor Ships		Tourist		Tankers		Schooners	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
<i>Brought Forward</i>	813	1,479,578	71	613,718	52	93,942	281	13,534
Panamanian ..	22	23,476	4	23,976	9	15,660	-	-
Spanish ..	9	55,342	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greek ..	2	10,869	-	-	2	13,107	-	-
Netherland ..	16	38,556	2	42,902	-	-	-	-
German ..	65	105,947	1	17,025	1	4,145	-	-
Canadian ..	10	1,651	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costa Rican ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austrian ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduran ..	1	223	-	-	-	-	-	-
Danish ..	4	5,899	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaraguan ..	4	4,524	-	-	2	5,945	-	-
Swiss ..	1	2,651	-	-	-	-	-	-
South African ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	947	1,728,716	78	697,621	66	132,799	281	13,534

Return of other Shipping 1960-1961

Nationality	Warships		Tugs		Cable Ships		Yachts	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
British ..	7	15,826	1	203	1	816	44	1,153
American ..	8	8,340	2	163	-	-	18	410
Dutch ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French ..	1	400	-	-	-	-	2	40
Liberian ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	113
Norwegian ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israeli ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swedish ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	56
Venezuelan	3	3,660	-	-	-	-	1	35
Italian ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panamanian	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	497
Spanish ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greek ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carried Forward ..	19	28,226	3	366	1	816	74	2,304

Return of Other Shipping 1960-1961-Continued

Communications

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Nationality	Warships		Tugs		Cable Ships		Yachts	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
Brought Forward	19	28,226	3	366	1	816	74	2,304
Netherlands ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
German ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	15
Canadian ..	1	2,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costa Rican ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	42
Austrian ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	30
Honduran ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Danish ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaraguan ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swiss ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South African ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	25
	20	30,326	3	366	1	816	81	2,416

Total Shipping Using Port 1960-1961

		<i>No. of Vessels</i>	<i>Net Tonnage</i>
Total Merchant Shipping	..	1,375	2,572,670
Total Other Shipping	..	105	33,924
		1,480	2,606,594

ROADS AND VEHICLES

THE Department of Highways and Transport constructs and maintains the main highways in accordance with the Department of Highways Act, 1945, and controls public transport in accordance with the terms of the 1952 Regulations under the Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Act, 1937. The parish roads, except in the parishes of St. Michael, St. Joseph, St. Andrew and St. Lucy for which the Highways Department is responsible, are maintained by the Local Government District Councils.

There are 686 miles of road of which 200 miles are first-class roads and 486 miles are second-class roads, but 590 are all-weather tarmac roads. There is a continuous programme of road improvements and 20 miles of roads have been improved during the years 1960 and 1961.

The Mechanical Section of the Highways Department services and maintains vehicles for all Government Departments.

The Transport and Traffic Section of the Highways Department inspects all public service and commercial vehicles. All vehicles involved in accidents are examined by inspectors of the Department of Highways Traffic Section.

All public transport omnibus services are operated on regular schedules in the Greater Bridgetown area and to and from the outlying parts of the island. the number of motor and other vehicles are:

		1960	1961
Private Cars	..	8,025	8,127
Hired Cars	..	518	465
Omnibuses	..	214	213
Lorries	..	1,251	1,184
Vans	..	961	776
Hearses	..	23	21
Motor Cycles	..	1,001	853
Tractors	..	261	283
Trailers	..	39	108
Bicycles	..	25,402	24,540
Carts	..	3,466	3,154

In addition to road operations, the Department of Highways is responsible for all construction and maintenance work on runways, taxi-ways, aircraft parking aprons and car parks at Seawell airport. The conversion of the asphalt runway to re-inforced concrete is being carried out as planned. A new car-park to accommodate 200 machines was constructed in 1960. A further 2,000 ft of reinforced concrete runway was added at Seawell Airport, making a total of 9,000 feet.

AIR SERVICES

SEAWELL International Airport is 11 miles from Bridgetown. It operates for 24 hours per day. The runway is 9,000 feet in length, having been extended to meet the requirements of jet services.

The runway extension was completed on 1st December, 1961. The Approach lights were resited 2,000 feet further to the west.

The Car Park which accommodates 200 vehicles, was completed in October, 1960.

British West Indian Airways (B.W.I.A.). Direct services Barbados to British Guiana/Caracas/Trinidad/Grenada/St. Lucia/Martinique/Guadeloupe/St. Kitts/Antigua/San Juan/Jamaica/Bermuda/New York/Miami/London.

British Overseas Airways Corporation (B.O.A.C.). London/Bermuda/Barbados/Trinidad/Caracas and return weekly.

Trans-Canada Airlines (T.C.A.). Montreal/Bermuda/Antigua/Barbados/Trinidad thrice weekly.

Pan-American Airways (P.A.A.). Direct flights to New York/San Juan/St. Croix/Antigua/Guadeloupe/Martinique/Paramaribo/British Guiana/Trinidad/Cayenne/Belem.

Air France. Guadeloupe/Martinique/Barbados/Port of Spain/British Guiana/Paramaribo/Cayenne.

Leeward Islands Air Transport (L.I.A.T.). Ceased operations on a Scheduled basis during 1961.

Linea Aeropostal Venezolana (L.A.V.). Ceased operations in 1961.

Statistics

	1960	1961
Total aircraft movements	8,615	12,525
Passengers IN ..	43,054	46,381
OUT ..	45,856	50,168
INTRANSIT	46,102	49,133
Freight IN (lb.) ..	937,000	948,000
OUT (lb.) ..	298,000	400,000

General

Seawell Airport is owned by the Government of Barbados and operated by the Civil Aviation Department. The Director of Civil Aviation as Head of the Department is responsible for:

- (a) advising the Government on Civil Aviation policy and Legislation;
- (b) administration of the Department;
- (c) enforcing Colonial Air Navigation Order, 1961, and all relative Aviation Regulations;
- (d) Licensing of Air Crew and Ground Personnel; and
- (e) registration of aircraft and renewal and validation of Certificates of Airworthiness.

The Director of Civil Aviation is designated Inspector of Aircraft Accidents.

POSTS

THE General Post Office is situated in Bridgetown. In addition, there are 10 Parish Post Offices and three sub-offices, at all of which full postal business is transacted. Delivery of all classes of mail, except Parcel Post, is made by postmen at the place of address; these are as follows:

Daily, Monday to Friday, three in the city area, two in suburban districts and one in rural areas; Saturday, one in all areas. There is no delivery of mail on Sundays and Public Holidays.

The total revenue and expenditure over the past five financial years are shown in the following table, Customs Duties, Package Tax and Stamp Duties accounting for the difference between gross revenue and postal revenue:

<i>Financial Year</i>	<i>Gross Revenue</i>	<i>Postal Revenue</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
	\$	\$	\$
1957-58	1,111,000	687,969	592,450
1958-59	1,082,529	686,347	604,049
1959-60	1,166,617	702,528	602,658
1960-61	1,438,220	872,360	654,713
1961-62 (Estimate)	1,441,915	960,779	660,095

Non-postal revenue collected during the above-mentioned period was as follows:

<i>Financial Year</i>	<i>Customs Duties & Package Tax</i>	<i>Stamp Duties</i>
	\$	\$
1957-58	393,177	53,309
1958-59	336,532	59,650
1959-60	355,374	108,715
1960-61	401,254	164,606
1961-62 (Estimate)	347,843	133,293

Postal revenue continues to rise mainly as a result of increasing volume of outgoing air mails and of money order and postal order business. There was also an increase in expenditure.

The following table shows the estimated number of postal packets, other than parcels, despatched and received by air and ocean mails during the years 1960 and 1961:

	<i>Despatched</i>		<i>Received</i>	
	1960	1961	1960	1961
<i>Air Mail</i>				
Unregistered ..	2,154,140	2,412,486	3,446,938	3,631,896
Registered ..	55,071	58,050	144,310	169,672
	2,209,211	2,470,536	3,591,248	3,801,568
<i>Ocean Mail</i>				
Unregistered ..	226,654	200,114	965,600	1,051,208
Registered ..	4,524	4,097	7,928	7,345
	231,178	204,211	973,528	1,058,553
Grand Total ..	2,440,389	2,674,747	4,564,776	4,860,121

The number of internal postal packets, other than parcels, circulated in 1960 and 1961 was as follows:

	1960	1961
Unregistered letters and postcards	4,052,800	4,283,984
Registered letters.. ..	72,784	98,752
Official letters	691,405	939,572
	4,816,989	5,322,308
Book packets and newspapers ..	76,544	71,624
Total	4,893,533	5,393,932

Overseas parcel post traffic showed an increase, the number of parcels handled being as follows:

		1959	1960	1961
Parcels—In ..	..	67,499	68,365	71,341
Parcels—Out ..	..	27,363	30,020	33,064
		<u>94,862</u>	<u>98,385</u>	<u>104,405</u>

Customs Duty collected on Inward parcels was:

	1959	1960	1961
	\$	\$	\$
	343,333	386,193	361,315

The amount of *Trade Charge* (C.O.D.) collected on Inward parcels amounted to:

	1959	1960	1961
	\$	\$	\$
	99,164	95,487	95,675

Due chiefly to increased emigration to England Money Order and Postal Order traffic has shown a steady increase as follows:

	1959	1960	1961
	\$	\$	\$
Value of Money Orders and Postal Orders issued and paid ..	3,622,728	4,221,434	5,350,648

Chapter 12 : Press, Broadcasting, and Government Information Services

PRESS

Newspapers and Periodicals

Published

<i>Advocate</i> .. ..	..	Daily
<i>Daily News</i> .. ..	..	Daily except Sunday
<i>Observer</i> .. ..	..	Saturday
<i>Beacon</i> .. ..	..	Saturday
<i>Truth</i> .. ..	..	Wednesday and Saturday
<i>Bajan</i> .. ..	..	Monthly
<i>Barbados Commercial Journal</i> ..	..	Quarterly

BROADCASTING

THE wired network of Barbados Rediffusion Service Limited now serves the entire Island. The network consists of some 1,200 miles of wire (2,510,931 yards) of various types of insulated copper wire and cable, erected on 16,677 poles, and covers all areas.

The number of loudspeakers in service at the 31st December, 1961, was 21,380.

The number of hours of broadcasting made regularly each week averages 120. During 1961, some 25 hours a week was devoted to the origination of live programmes with the object of encouraging and developing local talent both in light and classical music and in drama.

Rediffusion subscribers are not licence holders.

INFORMATION SERVICES

IN its second and third years of operation the Government Information Service found itself faced with an increasing volume of work.

Releases concerning Government matters continued to be prepared and distributed to the local press and radio as well as to local correspondents for overseas papers. In addition, an increasing number of telephoned inquiries had to be answered and overseas bodies as well as individuals requested information, pamphlets and photographs about the island. Press conferences with Government Ministers and visiting VIP's are arranged by the Information Service.

The Service used four half-hour periods per week on Barbados Rediffusion Service Ltd. These broadcasts, the majority of which are locally written and produced, comprise talks, discussion, documentaries, music and, occasionally drama. Tapes from the University Radio Unit in Jamaica, the Federal Information Service, the Central Office of Information and, to a lesser extent, the United States Information Service, are also broadcast in Government time.

The pictorial magazine, *The Eyes Have It*, was published in April, August and December of 1960 and in April and December of 1961. The magazine, presenting in pictures an image of Barbados, concentrated largely on constructional achievements of Government but also showed aspects of the life and landscape of the Island.

Periodicals and posters from the Central Office of Information continued to be distributed through the Information Service.

The staff comprises an Information Officer, a typist and a junior clerk on secondment.

In March 1961 the Information Officer was given a three-week attachment with the British Guiana Information Service and then did a three-months course in broadcasting at the BBC's Staff Training Department. He also spent a week between the Central Office of Information in London and its Welsh Office in Cardiff.

Chapter 13 : The Barbados Regiment

THE Barbados Volunteer Force was established in 1902. In 1948 its name was changed to that of the Barbados Regiment and it was affiliated to the Royal Leicestershire Regiment; this Regiment has old associations with Barbados.

In May, 1949, a Staff Officer and a Regimental Serjeant-Major (Instructor) were again seconded as had been the previous practice, from the Regular Army to supervise the organisation and training of the Regiment. In addition there is now a full-time permanent staff consisting of 1 Major Quartermaster, 1 Regimental Serjeant-Major, 1 Orderly Room Quartermaster Serjeant, 1 Staff Serjeant Armourer, 1 Colour Serjeant, 3 Serjeants and 6 Rank & File who form a specialised nucleus on which the Regiment can be embodied. The strength of the Regiment at 31st December, 1961, was 21 Officers and 271 other ranks. The Adjutant and the Regimental Serjeant-Major Instructor are both from the Royal Leicestershire Regiment with which the Barbados Regiment is affiliated.

The Regiment has the honour and privilege of carrying the Queen's Colour together with a Regimental Colour. The Queen's Colour was trooped on 17th February, 1960 on the occasion of the visit of Her Royal Highness, The Princess Royal. Her Royal Highness received the Salute, inspected the parade and at the conclusion of the ceremony all the officers taking part in it were presented to Her Royal Highness.

The Regiment is well known and popular within the island. There is almost always a long waiting list of applicants to join the next Recruits' Squad. These Squads are run for approximately 6 months at a time, with two training parades of one hour each per week.

All volunteers parade one evening per week throughout the year except in December. For each parade attended, all non-

commissioned ranks are allowed to receive \$1.00 to meet out-of-pocket expenses.

Certain Regimental Officers who are school masters are seconded to the Barbados Cadet Corps which has 3 companies, one each at Harrison College, Lodge and Combermere Schools. There is a very strong attachment of the Cadet Corps with the Regiment.

Training Camps are held annually for both the Regiment and Cadets. These camps last for about 10 days and are either under canvas in the country districts, at St. Ann's Fort, or overseas for the Regiment.

In 1961 the annual camp was held in St. Vincent. 11 Officers and 150 other ranks attended. Apart from military training, games and sports were played against local teams and a drill display and tattoo were given in Kingstown. The camp was considered a great success by every one in Barbados and St. Vincent.

PART III

Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

BARBADOS is a small triangular shaped island 166 square miles in area, about 21 miles long from N.N.W. to S.S.E. and widest in the South where it attains a maximum width of about 14 miles. It extends from 59° 25'W. to 59° 39'W. and is nearly 4,000 miles from the United Kingdom. It lies on the submarine ridge on which Trinidad and Tobago are situated and which continues the line of the Paria peninsula in Northern Venezuela. From Tobago the ridge curves northwards, is roughly parallel to the main Lesser Antillean Arc on which the Windward and Leeward Islands are situated and is separated from it by a trough probably 6,000' to 9,000' deep. In a very real sense Barbados is an isolated eastern outpost of the West Indies and its nearest neighbours, St. Vincent and St. Lucia, are about 100 miles west of it.

Topographically it is possible to distinguish several clearly defined regions. The Scotland District extends for about 10 miles along the middle of the N.E. coast and for about 5 miles inland. This is the highest region and attains a height of 1,115' in Mount Hillaby. The coastline is rugged and is backed by cliffs and island scarps. On three sides of this Scotland District, to the West, south west and south, is the Upland Plateau, a terrace 800' above sea level at the foot of the Scotland region descending to 400' where it ends in an 80' high encarpment which is dissected by usually dry gullies. This scarp overlooks the Lowland Plateau, the third and biggest region which is below 400' and extends to the coast all round the island except in the Scotland District. There are two minor topographical features within this lower plateau region in the south of the island. The first, the St. George's Valley is more correctly described as an elongated depression or trough and the second is the Christ Church ridge. Both these trend west to east, the former about 5 miles from the south coast and the latter between the 'valley' and the south coast. The Lowland Plateau has extensive areas of uniform height but it descends to the coast by a series of minor steps and scarps. In the S.E. at the Crane the scarp is near the coast and forms cliffs. In the S.W. and W. the lowest step shelves gently into the sea and here are the lovely silver sand bathing beaches for which Barbados is famous.

These topographical features reflect the influence of rock materials, earth movements and atmospheric weathering. The Scotland District is geologically the oldest part of Barbados and consists of contorted grits, silts, sandstones and sandy shales of marine origin. Part of the submarine ridge on which Barbados lies has been raised by folding to form a dome in the centre of the Scotland District and from this rivers radiate in deep gullies which separate narrow inter-fluvial ridges. This is a very clearly defined geomorphological region and is notable for its residual peaks, such as Mount Hillaby and Chalky Mount, for its rugged landscape and for the presence of some permanent short streams which flow to the sea in deep narrow valleys. Resting unconformably on top of these Scotland beds are the Joes River clays "dead black oil soaked clay", the remains⁽¹⁾ of old mud volcanoes. They readily become slippery and tend to slide downhill after heavy rains.

The Upland Plateau consists of Oceanic Beds sometimes 700' thick in parts of St. John and St. Philip parishes. They are known as the "Barbados Earth" and are mainly chalk much of which has been crystallised during folding and is compact but fractured. It is thought⁽²⁾ that the drainage beneath these beds is free and that the red soils (*terra rossa*) and intermediate red soils which are widespread on this terrace are the result of good underground drainage. The soils are of varying depths and dry very quickly after rains in contrast with the Scotland District Soils. The Lowland Plateau consists of coral limestone which is generally much less compact than the geologically older Oceanic Beds of the Upland Plateau, is highly fossiliferous and is soft enough to be cut into blocks by hand saw and used for building. It is porous and readily absorbs rainwater. But within it are numerous depressions thought to be remnants of former lagoons. Here drainage is impeded and there has been an accumulation of black soil (*Rendzima*) and intermediate black soil over the Lowland Plateau. In the wet season these depressions are swampy and cause sugarcane planters to dig shafts or "sucks" down to the coral rock beneath to effect drainage of cultivated fields. The minor feature already noted, the St. George's valley, has numerous depressions within the valley, is thought to be a relic of a former swampy mangrove lagoon and has the deepest layer of black soil in Barbados. Off the coast coral reefs are still forming, for example in the S.E. where the Cobblers' Reef is parallel to the Crane Coast.

(1) Dept. of Agriculture 1948.

(2) F. Hardy, Soils of Barbados.

The Scotland District soils, the Upland Plateau red soils and Lowland Plateau black soils have all been affected by volcanic activity on the islands to the west of Barbados. It has been calculated that on 16th October, 1902, four tons of volcanic ash fell on one acre in Barbados, that nearly as much fell on 22nd March, 1903, as a result of eruptions in St. Vincent and Martinique. In addition there has been some redistribution of soils derived from the Scotland beds and deposited as river alluvium.

Barbados is in the track of persistent N.E. Trades and the Scotland District is on the island's windward side. The rainfall map shows that the region of heaviest rainfall 75 to 80 inches is on the landward rim of the Scotland District, some two to four miles from the east coast. Though it is true that Barbados has a well defined dry season it varies in its length and in its dryness. This Scotland District is either continuously wet or has a dry season of only about one month. The steepness of the gully sides, the bareness of the mountain slopes, the Joes River clays and the torrential short sharp showers make this region peculiarly susceptible to soil erosion. This is the only major region on the island where soil erosion is a serious problem. Records indicate that temperatures are usually about 9°F. lower in the Scotland region than they are in the lowland regions which experience temperatures of 74°–87°F. in the wet season and 70°–84°F. in the dry season. On the Upland Plateau the average annual rainfall is between 60 and 75 inches and there is a marked dry season of two to three months. Below the main scarp on the low plateau the rainfall only averages 40 to 60 inches and there is a long four to five month dry season. Fortunately the wetter Upland Plateau drainage is free and much water is quickly carried underground whereas the Lowland Plateau drainage is impeded and water lies fairly near the surface. Most of the popular holiday resorts such as Hastings, Worthing, Oistins are situated in the S.W. region of low rainfall. All over the island the Trades are effective refreshing winds and it is difficult to realise that Barbados is only 13°2' to 13°20' N of the Equator.

There is little natural vegetation left in Barbados except in the Scotland District where a small relic of semi-evergreen seasonal forest is found at Tumer's Hall. This is all that remains of a probable extensive forest. The Upland and the Lowland Terraces have lost their natural vegetation to sugar-cane and there is no sign of the former xerophytic plant covering. A few mangroves and coconuts and other strand flora exist on the Lowland Plateau coasts. Mahogany, cabbage palm and casuarina have been planted near estate houses and for shade in the towns.

Pandanus grass is grown extensively as a wind-break in the Scotland District and helps to prevent soil slip. In the Lowland near South Point sour grass has been planted and is gathered for use in mulching the cane fields. The scarcity of natural grassland and of timber is serious and is related both to the problem of establishing animal husbandry and to the cost of importing large quantities of animal fodder and timber for building.

Sugar-cane covers approximately four-sevenths cultivable land and is produced on large estates, many under managerial control, and small holdings. Many of the latter are under one acre in area. Subdivision has reduced appreciably the number of large estates and the absentee landlord, in 1897 representing 53% of the landlords, has practically disappeared. Subsistence crops are widely grown especially by small holders who produce ground provisions and green vegetables; and who are helped by the Agricultural Department in seed selection, pest and disease control and in organising "co-operative ventures and establishing animal husbandry as an integral part of the farming system". Despite these efforts to widen the basis of agriculture sugar, molasses and rum dominate the lists of exports and food for both people and animals is a most important part of the imports.

The distribution of cultivated land shows interesting relationships with the regional features analysed above. Agriculture is practised in every parish and the principal crop is everywhere sugar, a fact which is particularly clearly shown on the 1951 1:10,000 map. But in the Scotland District there are extensive regions where there is no farming, both on the steep mountain slopes and on the equally steep gully sides. Both the Upland Plateau and the Lowland Plateau are intensively cultivated on the flat and rolling land which is so reminiscent of the English downland landscape. But many of the major and minor scarps with gradients of one-sixth and steeper are without any cultivation because of the steepness of the slope and because of the absence of soil. The St. George's valley with its thick layer of black soil is an important source of food crops.

The three major regional divisions into which Barbados falls make significantly characteristic contributions to the economic life of the island in ways other than by agriculture in which one-fifth of the population is directly engaged. Part of the Scotland District near Chalky Mountain provides clay for the pottery industry which caters for local and tourist demand. The District's oily Joes River and the fact that the sub-terranean ridge on which Barbados lies is a continuation geologically of northern Venezuela have led people to hope for the discovery of mineral oil. Though

unsuccessful so far in the search for oil useful supplies of natural gas have been found and are being used. The transitional zone between the Scotland District and the Upland Plateau is the site of a small but encouraging basketry industry at Cane Field, based on pandanus grass, the bark of the cabbage palm, the root of the balsam and local domestic and workshop labour. Barbados Earth in the Upland Plateau has been found useful for making filters and for insulation while the softer coral rock of the Lowland Plateau is widely used for building houses and factories and foundations of wooden houses. Turtle and conch shells form the basis of a developing craft at Black Rock but this and the basketry industry require a much bigger and more secure overseas market than the existing one. Both the rugged east coast at places like Bathsheba with its flying fish fleet and the west coast with its shelving beaches attract tourists. The commercialisation of the seaward edge of the Lowland Plateau especially in Hastings and Worthing, both easily accessible from the seaport Bridgetown and the Seawell Airport, brings considerable revenue to Barbados from Venezuela, North America, Britain and other West Indian Islands. In this connection Barbados has one important asset in its pure water supply obtained from the limestone beds through which the water percolates and in which it collects above the level of seeping sea water. The Bowmanston underground stream, Sweet Vale underground lake and numerous natural springs are tapped by sinking wells. Pumping stations have been built in many places. The distribution of water throughout the island is effected increasingly by independent piping to domestic and other premises but two-thirds of the water users obtain a free supply from stand pipes at intervals along the roads.

The Scotland District is less well served with roads than the rest of the island. Its rocky coast backed by steep scarps makes road building difficult and the roads which serve the region are tortuous and have severe gradients where they descend to the coast. Road making on the two plateaux is easier. Such difficulties as there are result from the fact that, with the exception of highways 1 and 7 which follow the coast N. & S. of Bridgetown, the roads radiate from Bridgetown and, at some points, have to climb the scarps to the terraces above. Roads (except 1 and 7) out of Bridgetown are steep before they leave the precincts of the town. Highway 2A avoids the main scarp between the Upland and Lowland Plateaux by following the scarp foot in a northerly direction. Highway 4 follows the line of the former Barbados railway and makes use of the W. to E. to St. George's trough towards the east coast. There are inter-connecting roads

between the main highways but many are unmetalled and very narrow.

Barbados is known as "Little England" and its cultural landscape reflects the 280 years of British influence. The human complexity of Trinidad is not found in Barbados where the people are of African and British extraction and where the British "way of life" adapted to tropical conditions is evident everywhere. The island is divided for administrative reasons into parishes, e.g. St. Michael, St. Joseph, St. Thomas, etc. Maps show the number of familiar British place names. Family names are British and most of the people are Protestant. Village sites and patterns show a remarkable resemblance to the British village with the estate house taking the place of the Hall and with its Church often an exact replica of an English village church. Some villages straggle along the highways but many are nucleated at road junctions. Only in the wooden houses with their steeply pitched roofs is there any obvious difference from the cultural landscape of an English village and many of these houses are being replaced by government houses of concrete and breeze block. Bridgetown is the route centre where the main highways converge, where schooners from the islands tie up in the careenage and where large vessels anchor in Carlisle Bay. The new Bridgetown Harbour, opened for operation in July, 1961 provides berths for eight ships at a minimum depth of 32 feet L.W.O.S.T.

The island's population is almost a quarter of a million and is increasing rapidly as a result of improved housing, sanitation and health services. Already it has a people-land ratio of nearly 1,400 per square mile, a very high density for an agricultural region. At the moment the Upland and Lowland Plateaux appear to be fully or almost fully cultivated. The only area with available undeveloped land is the Scotland District. Here the government is trying to conserve soil, control soil erosion and extend the agriculturally productive land. But it is a small region and its development can only partially solve the over-population problem. There are obvious difficulties in establishing industries in an island with few known sources of power and raw materials. The problem of unemployment, under-employment and emigration are closely linked with this high population density: if it were true in 1654 that this is "one of the richest spots of ground in the world and fully inhabited" it is even more true today.

Chapter 2: History

As far as is known the original inhabitants of Barbados were the Arawak Indians who migrated from the mainland of South America. When they arrived is not known, but relics of their occupation down to the latter years of the sixteenth century have been discovered in various parts of the island. By the time the English settlers came they had disappeared, partly through Carib raids from the neighbouring islands, and partly through the Spaniards who deported them to work in the mines of Hispaniola.

In spite of the belief to the contrary, there is no satisfactory evidence that the Olive Branch under Captain Catlin ever touched at Barbados when driven off its course from England to the River Wiapoco settlement in 1605. The first Englishman to visit Barbados may have been Captain Simon Gordon, who claimed that he had landed some time before the settlement of 1627 and had found the island uninhabited. He may however have been on a ship under the command of Sir Thomas Warner that visited some time between 1620 and 1624, when the island was suffering from such a severe drought that Sir Thomas preferred settlement of his colonists at St. Kitts. In 1624, or early 1625, a ship belonging to Sir William Courteen and under the command of Captain John Powell touched at Barbados when *en route* from Pemambuco to England; some men were landed who erected a cross and on a tree nearby inscribed "James K of E and of this Island". On receiving Powell's information about Barbados, Sir William Courteen fitted out an expedition to the island under the command of his informant; but Powell, who carried letters of Marque, captured a Spanish or Portuguese prize and returned with it to Cowes in 1626, then fitted out a second expedition and in February, 1627, the *William and John* under the command of Captain Henry Powell—Captain John Powell's younger brother—landed 80 settlers. During 1627 and 1628 it was claimed that Courteen had planted 1,850 settlers.

When in 1627 Charles I issued Letters Patent to Lord Carlisle granting him propriety rights over all the "Caribbee Islands", Barbados was apparently included. Lord Carlisle bought off an earlier option granted to Lord Marlborough by settling on him and his heirs an annuity of £300. Courteen thereupon induced yet another nobleman, the Earl of Montgomery and future Earl of Pembroke, to lay claim to Barbados, and Charles I in February, 1628, issued fresh letters Patent this time granting Barbados and three other islands to Lord Montgomery. However Lord Carlisle rapidly reasserted his claims which were substantiated by

a further grant in April, 1628, and confirmed by an enquiry carried out by the Lord Keeper in 1629. He also took practical steps to secure his possession of the island by sending out a party of new settlers who founded St. Michael's town, on the site of Bridgetown, the present capital. The new settlers were not favourably received by their predecessors and for some time there was a state of internal dissension, first one and then the other gaining control.

In 1636 Lord Carlisle died, leaving his rights in Barbados and the Caribbee Islands in trust for the payment of his debts with remainder to his son, who in 1647 leased his rights to Lord Willoughby of Parham for 21 years. During the Civil War Barbados attempted to maintain a position of neutrality, but it gradually, not without some upheavals, inclined to the Royalist cause and in 1650 Lord Willoughby assumed the Government of Barbados in the name of the King. Parliament reacted by sending out an expedition to subdue the island which in January, 1652, capitulated on terms providing for Government by a Governor appointed by the Commonwealth.

At the Restoration the various claims based or secured on the Carlisle Patent were revised, but a return to the proprietary system was strongly opposed by the planters whose titles to land were in many cases defective, and by the London merchants. After lengthy negotiations a settlement was arrived at in 1663, based on the surrender of the Carlisle Patent to the Crown and the compensation of the various claims out of a fixed revenue to be provided by the colony in return for the confirmation of local land titles. The financial terms of the settlement were laid down by an Order in Council allocating the future revenue of the Caribbee Islands, that is to say, Barbados and the Leeward Islands, to the satisfaction of the claims, after which it was to revert to the Crown. The revenue was provided by a 4½ per cent duty on exports which was imposed by Acts passed by the Barbados Legislature in 1663, and by that of the Leeward Islands in 1664. This duty continued in force and was a constant source of grievance to the colonies, until 1838 when it was abolished by an Act of the Imperial Parliament.

Barbados has never fallen into foreign hands since its first settlement, but it has had some narrow escapes. In 1665 the Dutch Admiral, de Ruyter, attempted to capture it with a fleet of 12 ships of the line, two fire ships and 2,500 men. When the news of his approach reached Barbados the British ships were brought in close under the batteries. The Dutch fleet attempted to follow them, but the fire from the English vessels and batteries was so destructive that the flagship was disabled and the expedition was forced to withdraw.

During the eighteenth century when the West Indies were involved in the French and American Wars, as Barbados was liable to be attacked, the island was ringed with forts, the crumbling stones and rusting guns of which still remain. In 1782 the threat of attack hung over the island until Rodney's victory in the "Battle of the Saints" on 12th April. Again in 1805 the forts were manned when it was learned that the French and Spanish fleets had been sighted off St. Lucia, but the arrival of Nelson on board the "Victory" accompanied by his first fleet restored tranquillity. Nelson's visit to the island and the gratitude of the inhabitants for the delivery were commemorated by the erection in 1831 of a bronze statue in Trafalgar Square, overlooking the Bridgetown Carenage.

The first settlers had raised tobacco and cotton. Sugar-cane was introduced about 1640 probably from Brazil, and seems rapidly to have established itself as the principal crop, though it was not till about 1652 that with Dutch assistance the manufacture of sugar was brought to perfection. The first mills were worked by cattle, but in 1655 the windmill was introduced. In 1841 the first steam engines were at work and thereafter the windmills declined. The last of them ceased work in 1946.

During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries Barbados was an island of plenty and prosperity. Many English families settled there, as place names and memorials bear witness, for instance, Codrington College, Bulkeley and Lascelles Plantations, Drax Hall, Edgecumbe and Frere Pilgrim estates. The Council Chamber possesses portraits of the First Baron and First Earl of Harewood. The planters were rich and displayed their wealth, as was customary at the time, by erecting ostentatious monuments by the finest British sculptors of the day. The interior of a Barbados Parish Church has, therefore, a particularly English look. Many of the memorials are the work of sculptors of Liverpool and Bristol from which so many of the settlers had come, but there are also examples of the work of Flaxman and Bacon; and the little church of St. George can boast of a memorial by Nollekens on its southern wall, one by Westmacott on its northern wall, and an altar piece by Benjamin West. Other churches have their interest. The graveyard of St. John's Church contains a memorial to Ferdinando Paleologus "descended from the Imperial line of the last Christian Emperors of Greece".

Ever since the island was first colonised, the connection between Barbados and Northern America has been very close. Many families in the Carolinas, and some even as far north as New England, reached America *via* Barbados.

The bond between Barbados and Britain has been maintained by a number of well-known names, down to our day. Warren Hastings' father, Penniston, was at one time Rector of Christ Church, though Warren himself was born in England. Leigh Hunt was of Barbadian parentage, his grandfather having been Rector of St. Michael, and his father a clergyman who flitted between Bridgetown and Philadelphia before settling down as a fashionable preacher in London. Thomas Chenery, Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic at Oxford, reviser of the Old Testament, and Editor of *The Times* from 1877 to 1884, was born in Barbados in 1826. In our own day, Sir Frank Newsam, Permanent Under-Secretary of State at the Home Office is a Barbadian; and the island takes pride in the fact that John Goddard captained the West Indies cricket team in two of the four test matches against the M.C.C. in the West Indies in 1947-48, and the teams which visited India in 1948-49, England in 1950, Australia and New Zealand in 1951-52, and England in 1957.

During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries a prosperous Sephardic Jewish community grew up in Barbados. It gradually declined through emigration and assimilation until in the early years of this century, the community disappeared. Their beautifully furnished synagogue was alienated—it is now the headquarters of the Barbados Turf Club and a Political Association—and the graveyard desecrated, many of its memorials being broken. Of recent years a new Ashkenazi community of some sixteen families from Europe has grown up.

In 1751 George Washington, then a lad of nineteen, visited Barbados as the companion of his dying brother Lawrence, who came to Barbados in the hope of recovering his health. Washington, as his diary records, was much taken with the island. He enjoyed his rides in the cool of the day, and he met the best society in the island, becoming a member of the Beefsteak and Tripe Club. He is known to have visited Christ Church and to have dined at Graeme Hall nearby. On leaving the island he recorded in his diary; "Hospitality and genteel behaviour is shown to every gentleman stranger by the gentleman inhabitants".

The devastating hurricane of 1831 put an end to these halcyon days, and the West Indies as a whole were already entering a trough of depression.

Emancipation of the slaves in 1834 caused a great change in the economy of the island, despite the compensation of £1¼ million which the planters received from the British Treasury. Emancipation did not for some time greatly amend the status of the slaves. The white minority the old "plantocracy" still dominated

the island politically, socially and commercially. In 1876 matters came to a head in the so-called Confederation Riots.

A new Governor, John Pope Hennessy, was appointed with instructions to secure the Legislature's consent to certain measures of administrative unification in the Windward group of which Barbados was the headquarters. One purpose of these proposals, prematurely labelled as "Confederation", was to bypass the consistent obstructiveness of a Legislature elected by 1,300 voters out of a population of over 160,000. Barbadian particularism, fearful for the independence of its Legislature, and even of its treasury, was up in arms at once. A "Defence Association" was formed among the upper and middle classes to mobilise opposition to the plans of the Colonial Office, and this led to a counter-agitation among the labourers, who supposed that Confederation would benefit them. Hennessy whose zeal and energy were not supported by good political judgement, had given some encouragement to this belief: and in April, 1876, the astonishing spectacle was seen of widespread rioting by negroes who understood that in robbing provision fields, sacking plantation houses and destroying livestock, they were carrying out the wishes of the representative of the Queen. Hennessy showed promptness, firmness and temperance in suppressing the disturbances and the casualties were not large—eight killed and thirty-odd injured, figures very similar to those in the 1937 disturbances which preceded the appointment of the Moyne Commission. In neither case was any white person killed.

After Hennessy had been diplomatically transferred to another Government, the extreme political tension in the island was eased. The Barbadian political system appeared to have emerged from the crisis intact; but after an attempt by the Government to secure official representation in the House of Assembly had failed, a compromise was reached in the Executive Committee Act, 1881. Under this Act an Executive Committee was set up composed of the Executive Council, four members of the Assembly and one of the Legislative Council, for the discussion and transaction of financial business and the consideration of legislative measures at large.

In the absence of further acute conflict between the two branches of the Government the plan worked fairly well, until, in quite recent times, an enlarged franchise and a more widely diffused political consciousness exposed its weakness. During the second World War the failure of the Executive Committee to keep the confidence of the House of Assembly produced a virtual legislative deadlock. The experiment inaugurated in 1946

by which the Governor asked the person best able to command a majority in the House of Assembly to suggest which members of the House should sit in the Executive Committee, was an attempt to resolve this. The introduction of a ministerial system in February, 1954, carried the experiment a stage further and, with the minimum of legal amendments to the constitution, conferred a substantial additional measure of responsible government.

The eighties were a period of depression in world trade. From 1885 onwards, mainly owing to competition from bounty-fed sugar, Barbados was in the grip of an agricultural crisis. In 1894 the price of sugar fell to 9s. a hundredweight, and the next year the Bourbon cane, for so long the planters' standby, succumbed to the drought and moth borer. In such circumstances men were less inclined to favour constitutional than economic and social reform. Two measures of constitutional interest—a private member's Bill to retrench by amalgamating the offices of Governor and Colonial Secretary, and a similar Bill to exclude the Attorney General from the House of Assembly and the Executive Committee—caused a little stir, but did not reach the statute book.

In 1896 a Royal Commission was appointed to investigate conditions in the West Indies. It had many important results although some of these were long delayed. An Imperial Department of Agriculture was set up with headquarters in Barbados in 1898; John R. Bovell, of the local Department of Agriculture, was stimulated in his search for new varieties of cane. The disappearance of the Bourbon cane might have proved a permanent disaster not only for Barbados, but for the whole West Indies; had it not been for Bovell demonstrating that cane "arrows" or flowers produce fertile seed, and that by cross-breeding many varieties of improved cane could be propagated from seed. The British West Indies Central Cane Breeding Station is now established in Barbados and is a memorial to Bovell's genius. In 1902 the sugar bounties were abolished and the Imperial Government made a gift of £250,000 to the West Indies, of which £80,000 fell to Barbados. This amount was at first administered by Commissioners as a loan fund for the benefit of sugar estates, and became in 1907, the nucleus of the capital of the Sugar Industry Agricultural Bank.

Meanwhile the Court of Chancery was working at full pressure. Very few estates were abandoned or cut up and sold in lots, but the number of workers and the level of wages were necessarily reduced. With the population at 182,000 or 1,000 to the square

mile, and a one-crop economy, this meant not only increased unemployment, but destitution. On top of this came the hurricane of 1898, not causing much loss of life it is true, but adding greatly to the prevailing distress, especially among the labouring classes. The price of sugar fell below a dollar a hundredweight. In 1902 there was an epidemic of small-pox. In 1905-6 the Imperial troops were withdrawn, which meant an annual loss of nearly £80,000.

Under this economic pressure the absentee proprietors who, at the time of the visit of the Royal Commission owned one-third of the acreage of the island, dropped out of the race. They were succeeded by a set of new men who brought a new spirit and new methods of rehabilitation for the sugar industry. The need for economy and efficiency led to the creation of a number of factories controlling groups of estates. Moreover, after 1900 there was a great wave of emigration from among the lower-middle and the labouring classes to the United States and the Panama Canal Works. Between 1906 and 1910 the remittances of the emigrants averaged well over £65,000. Several estates were cut up in lots and sold to the returned emigrants or their relatives. By 1913 there were 13,000 peasants who owned lots of five acres and under.

In 1913 the exodus to Panama ceased, but during the 1914-18 war and for some time after there was a boom in sugar and the prosperity it brought continued until about 1930, when the economic distress again made itself felt. In 1937 Barbados had its share of those disturbances which occurred throughout the West Indies. In that year a Royal Commission under the chairmanship of Lord Moyne was sent to the West Indies, and from its labours, and the reforms produced, dates yet another period in the social and political development of the island.

Chapter 3: Administration

BARBADOS possesses representative institutions and full self-government in internal matters. The Crown has the right of veto on legislation, but has no right to legislate for the Island by order in Council. The Secretary of State for the Colonies no longer retains his power of appointment and control of Public Officers.

The Public Service Commission, the Judicial and Legal Service Commission, and the Police Service Commission have been established with executive powers to deal with the appointment,

dismissal and discipline of members of the Public Service, of the Judicial and Legal Service, and of certain members of the Police Force.

The Legislature consists of the Governor, the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly. The Legislative Council is composed of members appointed by Her Majesty; the usual number is fifteen. The post of Chief Secretary has been abolished, and the Attorney General is appointed a member, and the spokesman for the Government is the Minister Without Portfolio, who takes his seat on the Council only while he retains his office.

The House of Assembly consists of 24 members (two from each parish and two from the City of Bridgetown) elected by adult suffrage for a period of five years. The House of Assembly was constituted in 1639 and is the oldest Colonial elected legislative body after the Bermuda House of Assembly. In 1950 adult suffrage was introduced.

The Privy Council consists of the Governor, the Attorney General, the Premier, while holding that office—*ex officio*—and such other persons as Her Majesty may appoint. At present there are three. It advises the Governor in the exercise of the Royal Prerogative of Mercy and in the exercise of his disciplinary powers over members of the Public Service and the Police Service who may appeal to the Privy Council against disciplinary action taken against them.

The Executive Committee consists of the Privy Council together with one member of the Legislative Council and a number (at present 6) of members of the House of Assembly. The member of the Legislative Council and the members of the House of Assembly are appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Premier. The Premier himself is appointed by the Governor, who selects the person, who, in his opinion, is most likely to command a majority in the House of Assembly. The Executive Committee now survives for a limited number of largely formal functions only.

Cabinet Government was instituted in 1958. The Cabinet, consisting of the Premier and his Ministers, is the principal instrument of Government policy and derives its authority from a delegation of certain powers by the Governor-in-Executive Committee. The names of members of the Privy Council, Executive Committee, Legislative Council and House of Assembly are given in Appendix IX.

To carry out the business of Government the following Ministries have been formed:

Ministry of Premier—responsible for Finance, Home Affairs,
Cabinet, Police, Local Government and General
Ministry of Development, Trade, Industry and Labour
Ministry of Communications, Works, Housing and Tourism
Ministry of Social Services
Ministry of Agriculture, Lands and Fisheries
Ministry of Education.

The Ministerial system of Government was introduced in 1954, but the Governor-in-Executive Committee continued to meet to agree to Government business. With the introduction of Cabinet Government in January, 1958, the Governor-in-Executive Committee rarely met, and matters of Government policy were decided by the Cabinet, and where required by law, were approved by the Governor-in-Executive Committee.

The Governor has the right to address the Legislature at any time—a right usually exercised only at the opening or close of a Session—and to receive the replies to the Speech from the Throne. On other occasions the Governor communicates with either Chamber by Message which is presented to the Chamber by a Minister. A communication from either Chamber to the Governor takes the form of an Address which must be approved by a majority vote. The House of Assembly has no standing committee of finance, and any application by the Governor-in-Executive Committee for the approval of expenditure which is not authorised in an Act or in the annual Estimates must be approved by Resolution of the Legislature before the expenditure can be incurred.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

FOR Local Government purposes the island is divided into three areas and replaces the former eleven vestries—one for each parish—by three administrative authorities: a municipality centred on the City of Bridgetown and two rural district Councils.

Councillors are elected every three years by adult suffrage instead of a limited franchise as obtained under the Vestry system; Aldermen, appointed in the first place by Central Government but to be subsequently elected by the Councils, will serve for six years.

The Councils derive their revenue mainly from rates on land and buildings and trade tax. The rates and trade taxes are levied annually so as to collect sufficient revenue to meet the estimated expenditure for the year.

The principal services rendered by the Councils are:

Public Assistance
Public Health
Cemeteries
Parks and Playing Fields
Street Lighting

The Councils of the two rural districts are also responsible for the upkeep of certain highways in respect of which they collect and keep all vehicular and highway taxes and in addition receive grants-in-aid from the Central Government.

In contrast to the Vestry system the new System severs the ecclesiastical functions of the Church from the Councils but provides annual grants to the Church for Services similar to those formerly rendered directly by the Vestry.

Chapter 4 : Weights and Measures

THE Standard of weights and superficial measures is the same as in the United Kingdom, but the local standard measure of capacity is 231 cubic inches to the gallon (known as the wine gallon).

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APPENDIX I

Building Construction undertaken by the Public Works Department in 1960 and 1961

(Asterisk indicates Buildings actually completed; the others are in the course of construction and the figures given are the estimated costs.)

	<i>Notes</i>	\$
<i>Medical Services</i>		
New General Hospital	—	5,844,961
*Quarters—Medical Staff	New Houses for Doctors— Enmore	105,800
Mental Hospital	Sewerage Scheme, Nurses Changing Room and Lounge	28,988
*Lazaretto	Building conversions	2,500
<i>Education</i>		
*Alleyne School	Resiting Toilets	1,200
*Alexandra School	New Office and Toilet Accommodation	10,746
*St. Michael's Girls School	Extensions to existing school	94,220
*Technical Institute	Extensions to workshops	8,700
*Combemere School	New boundary wall, Lunch Room conversion	13,530
*Pine Secondary Modern School	Completion of School started in 1958	86,000
*Christ Church Foundation School	Boundary wall	6,000
*Public Library	Extension to existing Library, new lighting	94,200
Erdiston College	New Arts and Crafts Building	74,000
Extensions to Primary Schools	—	130,000
Queen's College	New Science Block	42,000
<i>Agriculture</i>		
*Fish Market, Bay Street	New Market	35,600
*House for Tractor Division at Tent Bay	Replacement	4,500
Abattoir, Meat and Fish Cold Store	New Building	780,000
Office Accommodation	Alterations to Agriculture De- partment to house Ministry	31,000

	<i>Notes</i>	<i>\$</i>
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		
Government Offices	Inland Revenue, Probation, Old Age Pensions, Water- works, Customs and Labour Offices	238,867
*Education Department	New Studio for visual aids	3,680
*Stone Barracks	Building conversion into flats	80,000
*Government House Guard Room	Reconstruction	4,800
*Police Stations	Extensions—Dist. D and fencing Hometown	7,400
*Office Accommodation	Extensions to Town and Country Planning Offices	12,420
Wharf Walls	Steel piling and recon- structions of wharf walls and carenage	62,424
<i>Communications</i>		
*New Vehicle Shed	New Building at Highways and Transport	21,970

APPENDIX II

Wage Rates and Normal Hours of Work in the Main Industries, Occupations & Services for the year 1960

Appendix II

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Industry, etc.	Wage Rate & Unit of Payment	Method of Fixing	Operative Date	Normal Hours of work (weekly)	Remarks
Agriculture					
(a) Cultivation					
Men, A. Class ..	37½¢ per hour	Collective	1.1.60	45	In addition to their basic wages night bakers are paid an allowance equivalent to 10% of their basic wages.
Men, B. Class ..	34¢ per hour	Agreement			
Women, A. Class ..	26¢ per hour				
Women, B. Class ..	24¢ per hour				
(b) Reaping of Canes	\$1.25 per ton				
Baking					
(a) Ovenmen ..	\$14.72 per week	Collective	12.8.54	45	<div> <div>Overtime</div> <div>Day Night</div> <div>Bakers Bakers</div> </div>
(b) Table Hands ..	\$12.46 per week	Agreement			
(c) Boys (Class A) ..	\$9.50 per week				
(d) Boys (Class B) ..	\$7.93 per week				
					<div> <div>(a) Ovenmen ..</div> <div>49¢</div> <div>54¢</div> </div>
					<div> <div>(b) Table Hands ..</div> <div>41¢</div> <div>45¢</div> </div>
					<div> <div>(c) Boys</div> <div>(Class A) ..</div> <div>32¢</div> <div>35¢</div> </div>
					<div> <div>(d) Boys</div> <div>(Class B) ..</div> <div>26¢</div> <div>29¢</div> </div>

*Wage Rates and Normal Hours of Work in the Main Industries, Occupations & Services
for the year 1960 — Cont'd*

Industry, etc.	Wage Rate & Unit of Payment	Method of Fixing	Operative Date	Normal Hours of work (Weekly)	Remarks
<i>Domestic Service</i>					
Butler ..	\$8.00—\$16.00 per week	Unregulated		Unregulated	
Chauffeur ..	\$10.00—\$17.50 per week				
Cook ..	\$7.00—\$14.50 per week				
Gardener ..	\$6.00—\$12.00 per week				
General Servant ..	\$5.00—\$10.00 per week				
House Maid ..	\$7.00—\$10.00 per week				
Laundress ..	\$6.00—\$9.00 per week				
Nurse ..	\$7.00—\$9.00 per week				
Parlour Maid ..	\$5.00—\$10.00 per week				
<i>Sugar Manufacturing</i>					
(a) Crop Time ..	Rates vary from factory to factory. Workers are paid at so much a ton of sugar or puncheon of syrup manufactured	Collective Agreement	From commencement of crop	6 days of 12 hours each (72 hours) alternating eight or twelve hour shifts.	<i>Overtime</i> Time and a half on normal working days and double time on Sundays and Public Holidays
(b) Out of Crop					
A Class ..	57—66¢ per hour		1.1.59	45	
B Class ..	42—55¢ per hour				
C Class ..	34—40¢ per hour				

<i>Foundries</i>		Collective Agreement	2.4.59	45	<i>Overtime</i> Weekdays: Time and a half. Sundays & Public Holidays: Double Time
1st Year Improver ..	37¢ per hour				
2nd Year Improver ..	48¢ per hour				
Junior Journeyman ..	66¢ per hour				
Senior Journeyman ..	74¢ per hour				
Senior Class Workman	78¢ per hour				
<i>Port Services</i>					<i>Overtime</i>
<i>Stevedore Gangs</i>					
Week Days ..	\$6.16 per man per day		31.3.59	44	Week days .. \$1.15 per hr.
Saturdays ..	\$3.08 "	Collective Agreement			Sundays & Public Holidays .. \$1.73 "
Sundays & Public Holidays ..	\$9.24 "				Good Friday & Easter Sunday \$2.30 "
Xmas, Good Friday, & Easter Sunday ..	\$12.32 "				
<i>Winchmen, Gangwaymen & Fallmen</i>					<i>Overtime</i>
Week Days ..	\$6.40 per day		31.3.59	44	Week Days .. \$1.20 per hr.
Saturdays ..	\$3.20 "				Sundays & Public Holidays .. \$2.40 "
Sundays & Public Holidays ..	\$9.60 "				Xmas Day, Good Friday & Easter Sunday .. \$2.80 "
Xmas Day, Good Friday & Easter Sunday ..	\$12.80 "				

Wage Rates and Normal Hours of Work in the main Industries, Occupations and Services for the year, 1960—Cont'd

Industry, etc.	Wage Rate & Unit of Payment	Method of Fixing	Operative Date	Normal Hours of Work (Weekly)	Remarks
<i>Port Services—cont'd</i>					
<i>Steamer Warehouse Porters</i>					
Men—Week Days ..	\$4.88 per day	Collective Agreement	31.3.59	44	<i>Overtime</i> Men: Week Days—91¢ per hour Sundays & Public Holidays \$1.36 " "
Sundays & Public Holidays	\$7.32 " "				
Women—Week Days ..	\$2.56 " "				<i>Overtime</i> Women: Week Days 43¢ " "
Sundays & Public Holidays					Sundays & Public Holidays 72¢ " "
<i>*Deck Clerks</i>					
Monday—Friday ..	\$9.92 " "	Collective Agreement	31.3.59	Monday—Friday 7 a.m.—4 p.m. (with meal hour aboard ship) 8 a.m. — 5 p.m. Saturday: 7 a.m.—11 a.m. (aboard ship) 8 a.m.—12 noon (ashore)	<i>Overtime</i> Mondays—Saturdays: \$1.86 per hour Sundays & Public Holidays: .. \$2.77 " "
Saturdays ..	\$9.92 " "				Xmas Day, Good Friday & Easter Sunday: .. \$3.72 " "
Sundays & Public Holidays	\$14.88 " "				*Guaranteed a full-day's pay to 11 a.m. for any work done during the 4 hour period following the meal hour, they are paid \$4.96 in addition to the day's pay
Xmas Day, Good Friday & Easter					
Sunday ..	\$19.84 " "				

Port Services — cont'd		Collective Agreement	31.3.59	Same as for Deck Clerks above	Overtime Monday—Saturdays \$1.60 per hour Sundays & Public Holidays \$2.41 " " Xmas, Good Friday & Easter Sunday .. \$3.21 " " ‡ Guaranteed a full day's pay † Rates guaranteed for work on Saturdays during the four hour period following the meal hour. Rates payable after midnight aboard and ashore: \$2.14—\$4.28
<i>Tally Clerks</i> Monday—Friday .. ‡ Saturdays .. Sundays & Public Holidays .. Xmas, Good Friday & Easter Sunday	\$8.56 per day \$8.56 " " \$12.84 " " \$17.12 " "	Collective Agreement	31.3.59	Same as for Deck Clerks above	Overtime Monday—Saturdays \$1.60 per hour Sundays & Public Holidays \$2.41 " " Xmas, Good Friday & Easter Sunday .. \$3.21 " " ‡ Guaranteed a full day's pay † Rates guaranteed for work on Saturdays during the four hour period following the meal hour. Rates payable after midnight aboard and ashore: \$2.14—\$4.28
<i>Lightermen</i> General Cargo ..	\$19.16—\$31.76	Collective Agreement	31.3.59	Mondays—Fridays 6.45 a.m.—3.30 p.m. (alongsideship) or 4.00 p.m. (ashore) (with meal hours) Saturdays 6.45 a.m.—10.30 a.m. (alongsideship) or 11.00 (ashore)	Overtime Trip Rate \$13.08—\$24.00

Wage Rates and Normal Hours of Work in the main industries, Occupations and Services for the year, 1960 - Cont'd

Industry, etc.	Wage Rate and Unit of Payment	Method of Fixing	Operative Date	Normal Hours of Work (weekly)	Remarks
<i>Port Services—cont'd</i>					
<i>Lightermen—cont'd</i>					
Coal Cargo	\$26.48—\$36.96			Same as for General Cargo	<i>Overtime Trip Rate</i> \$20.76—\$32.40 the rates per trip vary with tonnage of lighter
<i>Sugar and Molasses</i>					
Carters ..	Piece Rates	Collective Agreement	1.1.59	44	<i>Overtime</i> Week Days—Rate and a half
Porters ..	" "			44	Sundays & Public Holidays—Double Rate
<i>Cooperage</i>					
Building ..	" "	Collective Agreement	1.12.56	No fixed hours	<i>Overtime</i> Week Days—Rate and a half
Shipping ..	" "			" "	Sundays & Public Holidays—Double time.
<i>Launchmen</i>	A Class \$19.50—\$21.50 pr. wk. B Class \$15.50—\$18.50 " " C Class \$13.50 " " (1st Year) \$13.50 " " (2nd Year) \$14.50 " "	Collective Agreement	31.5.58	44	<i>Overtime</i> Week Days, Sundays and Public Holidays—Time and one half. Xmas, Good Friday and Easter Sunday—Triple Time.

Port Services—cont'd Launchmen—cont'd	Casual Workers Monday—Friday: \$2.75 per day Saturday: \$1.37 per day				
Ships' Carpenters Week Days .. Sundays & Public Holidays } Xmas, Good Friday & Easter Sunday	\$4.50 per day Overtime Rates	Collective	12.5.55	44	Overtime Week Days — 84¢ per hour Sundays & Public Holidays— \$1.12 per hour Xmas, Good Friday & Easter Sunday: \$1.68 per hour
Ships' Watchmen Week Days .. Sundays & Public Holidays } Xmas, Good Friday & Easter Sunday	Hold Deck Night \$5.12 \$6.56 \$8.48 per day \$7.68 \$9.84 \$12.72 " " \$10.24 \$13.12 \$16.96 " "	Collective Agreement	31.3.59	Hold Watchmen Mondays—Satur- days (7 a.m.— 4 p.m.) Deck Watchmen Mondays—Satur- days (7 a.m.— 6 p.m.)	Overtime Week Days—93¢ per hour Sundays & Public Holidays — \$1.44 per hour.
Lumber Yard Porters .. Carters ..	Piece Rates " " " "	Collective Agreement	1.9.59	44	Overtime Week Days—Time and a half. Sundays & Public Holidays— Double Time.

*Wage Rates and Normal Hours of Work in the main Industries, Occupations and Services
for the year, 1960 — Cont'd*

Industry, etc.	Wage Rate and Unit of Payment	Method of Fixing	Operative Date	Normal Hours of Work (Weekly)	Remarks
Public Utilities					
Telephone ..	36¢-67¢ per hour	Collective	1.1.60	45	
Electricity ..	30¢-65¢ " "	Agreement	1.7.58	45	
Gas ..	21¢-40¢ " "		23.9.53	44	
Rediffusion ..	31¢-45¢ " "		1.1.58	44½	
*Tobacco Workers ..	30¢-80¢ " "	Collective	1.4.60	40	<i>Overtime</i> Week Days—Time and a half. Sundays and Public Holidays— Double time.
Shop Assistants in Bridgetown	<i>Weekly:</i> Male or Female under 18 years of age: \$10.00 Female 18 years and over—\$12.00 Male 18 years and over— \$16.00 <i>Daily:</i> Male or Female under 18 years of age: \$2.00 Female, 18 years and over—\$2.40 Male, 18 years and over— \$3.10		30.4.60	42	<i>Overtime</i> Male or Female under 18 years of age—36¢ per hour Female 18 years and over—43¢ per hour Male 18 years and over—57¢ per hour.

<i>Shop Assistants in Bridgetown—cont'd</i>	<i>Hourly:</i> Caring Trade Male or Female under 16 years of age—\$.16 per hour Female, 16 years and over \$.24 per hour Male, 16 years and over \$.36 per hour	Collective Agreement	25.11.54	48	<i>Overtime</i> Week days—time and a half. Good Friday, Easter Day and Xmas Day—Double Time.
<i>Passenger Transport Workers</i>	Weekly paid Inspectors Grade I—\$27.00 per week Weekly paid Inspectors Grade II—\$25.00 per week Weekly paid Drivers \$22.00—\$24.48 per week Weekly paid Conductors \$20.16 per week Daily paid Drivers \$3.68—\$4.08 per day Daily Paid Conductors \$3.36 per day		1.1.60		

APPENDIX III

*Wage Rates and Normal Hours of Work in main Industries, Occupations and Services
for the year 1961*

Industry, etc.	Wage Rate and Unit of Payment	Method of Fixing	Operative Date	Normal Hours of Work (Weekly)	Remarks																					
Agriculture																										
(a) <i>Cultivation</i>																										
Men, A. Class ..	37½ per hour	Collective Agreement	10.11.60	45	In addition to their basic wages night bakers are paid an allowance equivalent to 10% of their basic wages. <table><tr><th>Overtime</th><th>Day</th><th>Night</th></tr><tr><td>(a) Ovenmen ..</td><td>49¢</td><td>54¢</td></tr><tr><td>(b) Table Hands</td><td>41¢</td><td>45¢</td></tr><tr><td>(c) Boys</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Class A) ..</td><td>32¢</td><td>35¢</td></tr><tr><td>(d) Boys</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>(Class B) ..</td><td>26¢</td><td>29¢</td></tr></table>	Overtime	Day	Night	(a) Ovenmen ..	49¢	54¢	(b) Table Hands	41¢	45¢	(c) Boys			Class A) ..	32¢	35¢	(d) Boys			(Class B) ..	26¢	29¢
Overtime	Day					Night																				
(a) Ovenmen ..	49¢					54¢																				
(b) Table Hands	41¢					45¢																				
(c) Boys																										
Class A) ..	32¢	35¢																								
(d) Boys																										
(Class B) ..	26¢	29¢																								
Men, B. Class ..	34¢ " "																									
Women, A. Class	26¢ " "																									
Women, B. Class	24¢ " "																									
(b) <i>Reaping of Canes</i>	\$1.36 per ton																									
Baking																										
(a) Ovenmen ..	\$14.72 per week	Collective Agreement	12.8.54	45																						
(b) Table Hands ..	\$12.46 " "																									
(c) Boys (Class A)	\$ 9.50 " "																									
(d) Boys (Class B)	\$ 7.93 " "																									

		Unregulated	Collective Agreement	Unregulated	From commencement of crop	6 days of 12 hours each (72 hours) alternating 8 or 12 hours shifts	Overtime Time and a half on normal working days and double time on Sundays and Public Holidays.
Domestic Service		{ \$8.00—\$16.00 per week \$10.00—\$17.50 per week \$7.00—\$14.50 per week \$6.00—\$12.50 per week \$5.00—\$10.00 per week \$7.00—\$10.00 per week \$6.00—\$9.00 per week \$6.00—\$9.00 per week \$5.00—\$10.00 per week }		Unregulated	Collective Agreement	Unregulated	
Butler ..	..					
Chauffeur ..	..					
Cook ..	..					
Gardener ..	..					
General Servant ..	..					
House Maid ..	..					
Laundress ..	..					
Nurse ..	..					
Parlour Maid ..	..					
Sugar Manufacturing		Rates vary from factory to factory. Workers are paid at so much a ton of sugar or puncheon of syrup manufactured		Collective Agreement	1.1.60	45	
(a) Crop Time ..	..					
(b) Out of Crop ..	..					
A Class ..	..					
B Class	60—68¢ per hour		Collective Agreement	1.4.61	44	
C Class	45—58¢ per hour					
	..	37—43¢ per hour					
Foundries							
1st year Improver		41¢ per hour		Collective Agreement	1.4.61	44	
2nd year Improver		52¢ per hour					
Junior Journeyman		73¢ per hour					
Senior Journeyman		83¢ per hour					
Senior Class				Collective Agreement	1.4.61	44	
Workman	87¢ per hour					

Wage Rates and Normal Hours of Work in the main Industries, Occupations and Services for the year, 1961—Cont'd

Industry, etc.	Wage Rate & Unit of Payment	Method of Fixing	Operative Date	Normal Hours of Work (Weekly)	Remarks
<i>Port Services</i>					
<i>Stevedores, Coopers and Guymen</i>					
Monday—Friday ..	\$7.36 per day	Collective Agreement	3.7.61	44	<i>Overtime</i> Monday—Friday \$1.38 per hour
Saturdays ..	\$7.36 " "				Saturdays .. \$7.36 per day (Noon—4 p.m. n. \$9.20 " "
Sundays and Public Holidays ..	\$11.04 " "				(7 a.m.—4 p.m. \$9.20 " " Sundays and Public Holi- days .. \$2.07 per hour
Xmas, Good Friday & Easter Sunday	\$14.72 " "				Xmas, Good Fri- day and Easter Sunday .. \$2.76 per hour
<i>Winchmen, Gangway- men and Fallmen</i>					
Monday—Fridays	\$7.68 per day	Collective Agreement	3.7.61	44	<i>Overtime</i> Monday—Fridays \$1.44 per hour
Saturdays 7 a.m.—11 a.m.	\$7.68 " "				Saturdays: Noon—4 p.m. \$7.68 per day 7 a.m.—4 p.m. \$9.60 " "
Sundays and Public Holidays ..	\$11.52 " "				Sundays and Public Holi- days .. \$2.16 per hour
Xmas Day, Good Friday and Easter Sunday	\$15.36 " "				Xmas Day, Good Friday and Easter Sunday \$2.88 per hour

Port Services—cont'd

Longshoremen					<p><i>Dusty Cargo</i></p> <p>Monday to Sundays and Public Holidays 96¢ pr. day \$1.44 pr.</p> <p><i>During</i></p> <p>Overtime hrs. 18¢ pr. hr. .27 pr. hr.</p> <p><i>Dangerous Cargo</i> 25¢ per period</p> <p>Over and above usual rates</p> <p><i>Cold Storage</i></p> <p>During normal hours Monday—Saturday</p> <p>(i) 48¢ for first half hour</p> <p>(ii) 68¢ for half a day; or</p> <p>(iii) \$1.36 if and when work continues beyond half day.</p> <p><i>Overtime</i></p> <p>Mondays—Saturdays 25¢ per hour</p> <p>Sundays and Public Holidays .. 38¢ " "</p> <p><i>Overtime</i></p> <p>Mondays—Fridays \$1.14 per hour</p> <p>Saturdays:</p> <p>Noon—4 p.m. .. \$6.08 per day</p> <p>7 a.m.—4 p.m. .. \$7.60 " "</p>
<p><i>Longshoremen</i></p> <p>Mondays—Fridays</p> <p>Saturdays:</p> <p>7 a.m.—11 a.m.</p>	<p>\$6.08 per day</p> <p>\$6.08 " "</p>	Collective Agreement	3.7.61	44	

*Wage Rates and Normal Hours of Work in the main Industries, Occupations and Services
for the year, 1961—Cont'd*

Industry, etc.	Wage Rates and Unit of Payment	Method of Fixing	Operative Date	Normal Hours of Work (Weekly)	Remarks
<i>Port Services—cont'd</i>					
<i>Longshoremen</i>					
Sundays and Public Holidays ..	\$9.12 per day				Overtime Sundays and Public Holidays .. \$1.71 per hour
Xmas Day, Good Friday and Easter Sunday ..	\$12.16 " "				Xmas Day, Good Friday, and Easter Sunday .. \$2.28 " "
<i>Drivers</i>					
Mondays—Fridays	\$6.72 per day				Overtime Mondays—Fridays \$1.26 per hour
Saturdays (to 11 a.m.)	\$6.72 " "		3.7.61	44	Saturdays: Noon—4 p.m. .. \$6.72 per day
Sundays and Public Holidays ..	\$10.08 " "	Collective Agreement			7 a.m.—4 p.m. .. \$8.40 " " Sundays and Public Holidays .. \$1.89 per hour
Xmas Day, Good Friday and Easter Sunday ..	\$13.44				Xmas Day, Good Friday and Easter Sunday .. \$2.52 " "
					Dusty Cargo
					Sum. & Mon.—Fri. Sat. Public Holiday
					(a) Cement & Lime 8¢ pr. hr. 8¢ pr. hr. 12¢ pr. hr.
					(b) Coke 6¢ " " 6¢ " " 9¢ " "

Drivers—Cont'd		Collective Agreement	3.7.61	44	<i>Dangerous Cargo</i> 6¢ per hour per 4-hour period <i>Overtime</i> Monday—Friday \$2.08 per hour Saturday: 12 Noon—4 p.m. \$11.12 per day 7 a.m.—4 p.m. \$13.90 " " Sundays and Public Holidays \$3.12 per hour Xmas Day, Good Friday and Easter Sunday .. \$4.17 " " <i>Overtime</i> Monday—Friday \$1.83 per hour Saturday: 12 Noon—4 p.m. \$9.76 per day 7 a.m.—4 p.m. \$12.20 " " Sundays and Public Holidays \$2.74 per hour Xmas Day, Good Friday and Easter Sunday \$3.66 " " <i>Dusty Cargo</i> —\$1.36 per day <i>Dangerous Cargo</i> —50¢ per day
<i>Deck Clerks</i> Monday—Friday .. Saturday (7—11 a.m.) Sundays and Public Holidays .. Xmas Day, Good Friday and Easter Sunday ..	\$11.12 per day \$11.12 " " \$16.68 " " \$22.24 " "	Collective Agreement	3.7.61	44	
<i>Tally Clerks</i> Monday—Friday .. Saturday (7—11 a.m.) Sundays and Public Holidays .. Xmas Day, Good Friday and Easter Sunday ..	\$9.76 per day \$9.76 " " \$14.64 " " \$19.52 per day	Collective Agreement	3.7.61	44	

*Wage Rates and Normal Hours of Work in main Industries, Occupations and Services
for the year 1961—Cont'd*

Industry, etc.	Wage Rate and Unit of Payment		Method of Fixing	Operative Date	Normal Hours of Work (Weekly)	Remarks
<i>Ship's Watchmen</i>						
Monday—Friday ..	Hold	Deck	Collective Agreement	3.7.61	Hold	Overtime
Saturday	\$ 6.32	\$7.90			Mon.—Fri. 7 a.m.—4p.m. Sat.	Mon.—Fri. 1.18 pr. hr. 1.18 pr. hr —
(7 a.m.—11 a.m.) ..	6.32	7.90			7 a.m.—11 a.m. Deck	Saturday: 12 Noon— 4 p.m. 6.32 pr. day —
Sundays and Public Holidays	9.48	11.85			Mon.—Sat. 7 a.m.—6 p.m. Night	7 a.m.— 4 p.m. 7.90 " "
Xmas Day, Good Friday and Easter	12.64	15.80			Mon.—Sat. 6 p.m.—7a.m.	Sundays and Public Holidays 1.77 pr. hr. 1.77 pr. hr. —
Sunday ..						Xmas Day Good Fri- day and Easter Sunday 2.36 pr. hr. 2.36 pr. hr. — Dusty Cargo—46¢ per day Dangerous Cargo—25¢ per period Cold Storage—\$1.36 per day

<i>Attendants</i>					
<i>Shed ..</i>	..	\$20.00 per week	Collective Agreement	3.7.61	44
<i>Sundays and Public Holidays ..</i>	..	.67 per hour			
<i>Toilets</i>	..	\$22.00 per week		3.7.61	44
<i>Sundays and Public Holidays ..</i>	..	.75 per hour			<i>Overtime</i> 75¢ per hour
<i>Office ..</i>	..	\$20.00 per week		3.7.61	44
<i>Sundays and Public Holidays ..</i>	..	.67 per hour			<i>Overtime</i> 67¢ per hour
<i>Operator of Mechanical Sweeper ..</i>	..	\$25.00 per week	Collective Agreement	3.7.61	40
<i>Launchmen</i>					<i>Overtime</i> Monday-Friday -\$1.00 per hour Saturdays, Sundays or on Bank Holidays on which he is not normally required to work -\$1.00 per hour with a guaranteed minimum pay of \$5.00
<i>Operators</i>	..	\$25.00 per week	Collective Agreement	3.7.61	44
<i>Other men</i>	..	\$20.00 per week			
<i>Casuals</i>					
<i>Operators</i>	..	\$5.20 per day		3.7.61	
<i>Other men</i>	..	\$4.00 per day			

*Wage Rates and Normal Hours of Work in the main Industries, Occupations and Services
for the year, 1961—Cont'd*

Industry, etc.	Wage Rate and Unit of Payment	Method of Fixing	Operative Date	Normal Hours of Work (Weekly)	Remarks
<i>Lumber Yard</i>					
Porters and Carters ..	Piece Rates	Collective Agreement			Overtime Week Days—Time and a half Sundays and Public Holidays— Double Time
<i>Public Utilities</i>					
Telephone ..	36-67¢ per hour	Collective Agreement	1.1.60	45	
Electricity ..	30-65¢ per hour	Collective Agreement	1.7.58	45	
<i>Rediffusion</i>					
(a) Wiremen ..	36-50¢ per hour		1.1.61	44½	Overtime Week Days—Time and a half Sundays and Public Holidays— Double Time
(b) Stores Assistant	36-50¢ per hour				
(c) Control Room Operators ..	\$75.00-\$180.00 per month				
<i>Tobacco Workers</i>					
..	30-80¢ per hour	Collective Agreement	1.4.60	40	Overtime Week Days—Time and a half Sundays and Public Holidays— Double Time
<i>Shop Assistants</i>					
In Bridgetown	Weekly: Male or Female under 18 years of age: \$10.00				Overtime Male or Female under 18 years of age—36¢ per hour. Female 18 years and over 43¢ per hour. Male 18 years and over 57¢ per hour.

Ship Assistants—Coast	<p><i>Weekly:</i> Female 18 years and over—\$12.00 Male 18 years and over—\$16.00</p> <p><i>Daily:</i> Male or Female under 18 years of age—\$2.00 Female, 18 years and over—\$2.40 Male, 18 years and over—\$3.10</p> <p><i>Hourly Catering Trade</i> Male or Female under 16 years of age—\$.16 per hour Female, 16 years and over \$.24 per hour Male, 16 years and over \$.36 per hour</p>	Collective Agreement	1.1.60	48	<p><i>Overtime</i> Week Days—Time and a half, Good Friday, Easter Day and Xmas Day—Double Time.</p>
Passenger Transport Workers	<p>Weekly paid Inspectors Grade I—\$27.00 per week Weekly paid Inspectors Grade II—\$25.00 per week</p>		30.4.60	42	

*Wage Rates and Normal Hours of Work in main Industries, Occupations and Services
for the year, 1961—Concl'd*

Industry, etc.	Wage Rate and Unit of Payment	Method of Fixing	Operative Date	Normal Hours of Work (Weekly)	Remarks
<i>Passenger Transport Workers</i>	Weekly paid Drivers \$22.08—\$24.48 per week Weekly paid Conductors \$20.16 per day Daily paid Drivers \$3.68—\$4.08 per day Daily paid Conductors \$3.36 per day				

APPENDIX IV

Index of Retail Prices at end of December, 1961

YEAR	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1960	108.8	109.0	109.4	108.9	109.2	109.2	111.0	110.9	110.5	110.1	109.9	110.1
1961 ..	110.4	110.9	110.5	110.7	111.2	112.0	111.9	111.9	111.5	111.5	111.7	111.9

APPENDIX V

*Prices of Principal Commodities included in the Index of
Retail Prices*

Item	Prices \$ B.W.I. (1960)				
	Unit	March	June	Sept.	Dec.
Pitch Pine	1000 ft.	337.25	337.25	337.25	337.25
Deal	" "	304.00	304.00	304.00	304.00
Spruce	" "	279.30	279.30	279.30	279.30
Douglas Fir	" "	289.75	289.75	289.75	289.75
Shingles	bundle	5.61	5.61	5.61	5.61
Charcoal	lb.	.08	.08	.08	.07
Kerosene Oil	pt.	.05	.05	.05	.055
Fresh Beef — Stew ..	lb.	.54	.54	.54	.54
Steak ..	lb.	.75	.75	.75	.75
Fresh Pork	"	.50	.50	.50	.55
Fresh Mutton	"	.60	.60	.60	.60
Salt Pork—Heads ..	"	.36	.36	.36	.36
Neck Bones ..	"	.28	.28	.28	.28
Flying Fish	ea.	.08	.04	.08	.06
Salt Fish	lb.	.42	.42	.42	.42
Canned Salmon	7¼ oz. tin	.60	.60	.60	.60
Wheat Flour	lb.	.105	.105	.105	.105
Commeal	"	.115	.115	.115	.115
Biscuits—Square ..	"	.29	.29	.29	.29
Wibix ..	"	.38	.38	.38	.38
Bread—Pan loaf ..	ea.	.12	.12	.12	.12
Heavy Sweet ..	"	.10	.10	.10	.10
Rice	pt.	.11	.11	.11	.11
Green Whole Peas ..	"	.16	.18	.18	.18
Split Peas	"	.17	.17	.17	.17
Sweet Potatoes	lb.	.04	.04	.04	.04
English Potatoes ..	"	.10	.14	.10	.10
Onions	"	.20	.20	.18	.12
Sugar, Yellow	"	.12	.12	.12	.12
Fresh Milk	pt.	.17	.17	.17	.17

*Prices of Principal Commodities included in the index of
Retail Prices – Cont'd*

Item	Prices \$ B.W.I. (1960)				
	Unit	March	June	Sept.	Dec.
Condensed Milk ..	14 oz. tin	.30	.30	.30	.29
Cooking Butter ..	1 lb. tin	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
Cooking Margarine	" " "	.63	.63	.63	.63
Cooking oil ..	pt.	.36	.36	.36	.36
Cow and Gate Milk Food ..	1 lb. tin	1.44	1.44	1.47	1.47
Cocoa	½ lb. tin	.63	.63	.70	.70
Green Tea ..	¼ lb. pkg.	.51	.51	.51	.51
Soft Drinks—JuC	bot.	.08	.08	.08	.08
Coca-Cola	"	.07	.07	.07	.07
Shirts: Khaki Short Sleeves ..	ea.	3.71	3.71	3.71	3.71
Shoes: Men ..	pr.	10.40	10.40	10.40	11.16
Khaki Drill ..	yd.	1.20	1.14	1.14	1.14
Shoes: Women ..	pr.	9.98	10.21	10.21	10.21
Starch	lb.	.23	.23	.23	.23
Ice	"	.015	.015	.015	.015
Household Soap ..	Bar	.56	.56	.56	.56
Toilet Soap (Palmolive) ..	cake	.18	.18	.18	.18

APPENDIX VI

Prices of Principal Commodities included in the Index of Retail Prices

Item	Prices \$ B.W.I. (1961)				
	Unit	March	June	Sept.	Dec.
Pitch Pine	1000 ft.	337.25	337.25	337.25	337.25
Deal ..	" "	304.00	304.00	304.00	304.00
Spruce	" "	279.30	279.30	279.30	279.30
Douglas Fir	" "	289.75	289.75	289.75	289.75
Shingles ..	bundle	5.61	5.61	5.61	5.61
Charcoal ..	lb.	.07	.08	.08	.09
Kerosene Oil	pt.	.055	.055	.055	.055
Fresh Beef—Stew	lb.	.54	.54	.54	.54
Steak	"	.75	.75	.75	.75
Fresh Pork	"	.55	.55	.55	.55
Fresh Mutton	"	.60	.60	.60	.60
Salt Pork—Head	"	.36	.36	.36	.36
Neck Bones	"	.32	.32	.32	.32
Flying Fish	ea.	.06	.08	.08	.08
Salt Fish..	lb.	.42	.42	.36	.40
Canned Salmon	7¼ oz. tin	.60	.60	.60	.60
Wheat Flour	lb.	.105	.105	.105	.105
Commeal	"	.115	.115	.115	.115
Biscuits—Square	"	.29	.29	.29	.29
Wibix	"	.38	.38	.38	.38
Bread—Pan	ea.	.12	.12	.12	.12
Heavy Sweet	"	.10	.10	.10	.10
Rice ..	pt.	.11	.11	.11	.11
Green Whole Peas	"	.18	.18	.18	.18
Split Peas	"	.17	.17	.17	.17
Sweet Potatoes	lb.	.04	.04	.04	.04
English Potatoes	"	.11	.14	.10	.10
Onions ..	"	.20	.20	.16	.16
Sugar, Yellow	"	.12	.12	.12	.12
Fresh Milk	pt.	.17	.17	.17	.17

*Prices of Principal Commodities included in the Index of
Retail Prices – Cont'd*

Item	Prices \$ B.W.I. (1961)				
	Unit	March	June	Sept.	Dec.
Condensed Milk ..	14 oz. tin	.27	.27	.27	.26
Cooking Butter ..	1 lb. tin	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
Cooking Margarine ..	" " "	.63	.63	.63	.63
Cooking Oil ..	pt.	.36	.36	.36	.36
Cow and Gate Milk					
Food ..	1 lb. tin	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47
Cocoa ..	½ lb. tin	.70	.70	.70	.70
Green Tea ..	¼ lb. pkg.	.51	.51	.51	.51
Soft Drinks—Ju-c ..	bot.	.08	.08	.08	.08
Coca-Cola ..	"	.07	.07	.07	.07
Shirts: Khaki Short sleeves ..	ea.	3.71	3.71	3.71	3.71
Shoes: Men ..	pr.	11.16	11.16	11.16	11.16
Khaki Drill ..	yd.	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
Shoes: Women ..	pr.	10.68	10.68	10.68	10.68
Starch ..	lb.	.23	.23	.23	.23
Ice ..	"	.015	.015	.015	.015
Household Soap ..	bar	.56	.56	.56	.56
Toilet Soap (Palmolive) ..	cake	.18	.18	.18	.18

APPENDIX VII

Wage Rates of Unestablished and Casual Staff of Government

				<i>Present Rate</i>
I.	Female Labourer	24 cents an hour
II.	Male Labourer	30 cents an hour
III.	Cantonnier	31 cents an hour
	Gardener	..	..
	Road Mender	..	..
	Lorry Loader	..	..
	Tumcock	..	..
	Fumigating Hand	..	..
	Ordinary Seamen	..	..
	Boatman	31 x 1-35 cents an hour
	Caretaker, Garrison Savannah	..	..
IV.	Porter	..	..
	Plumber's Mate	..	..
	Meter Reader	..	..
	Stores Assistant	..	..
	Waterworks Cleaner	..	..
	Tap Repairer	..	..
	Yard Foreman, Public Works	36 x 2-42 cents an hour
	Crew, Fisheries Boat "Investigator"	..	..
	Able Seaman	..	..
	Gauger	..	..
	Head Gardener	..	..
	Laboratory Worker, Grade B.	..	..
	Car and Lorry Driver, Grade B..	..	..
V.	Fireman	36 x 2-42 cents an hour
	Concrete Mixer Operator	..	..
	Launch Driver	..	..
	Boatswain	..	..
	Lorry Driver, Grade A	..	..
	Waste and Tap Inspector	..	..
	Coxswain	..	..
	Checker	..	..
	Painter	..	..
	Laboratory Worker, Grade A	..	..
	Seed Store Assistant	..	..

*Wage Rates of Unestablished and Casual Staff of
Government (Cont'd.)*

VI.	Blacksmith	}	40 x 2-54 cents an hour
	Engine Driver	..	..
	Mechanic	..	..
	Meter Repairer	..	..
	Carpenter	..	..
	Mason ..	..	..
	Plumber	..	..
	Driver, Waterboat	..	..
	Dredger Driver	..	..
	Roller or Tractor Driver	..	..
	Crusher Operator	..	..
	Supervisor	..	..
VII.	Tractor Driver	}	56 x 2-60 cents an hour
	Senior Mechanic	..	..
	Senior Mason	..	..
	Senior Plumber	..	..
	Chlorination Assistant	..	..
VIII.	District Workman-Wholetime		\$17.28 x 96 cents-\$20.16 a week
IX.	District Foremen	}	\$19.20 x 96 cents-\$25.92 a week
	Reservoir Keeper-Wholetime	..	..
X.	Watchman		\$2.25 a period including Sundays and Bank Holidays.
Waterworks					
	Night Lorry Driver	}	\$17.28 x 96 cents-\$20.16 a week
	Night Tap Repairer	..	..
	Night Attendant	..	..
Harbour and Shipping					
	Ship's Carpenter		\$25.20 x 90 cents-\$27.00 a week

Key Scale Rates

(Effective 1st April, 1961)

Category I	Female Labourer	} 38 cents an hour
	Cleaners	
	Caretakers—Public Works Department	
	Attendants—Civil Aviation ..	
	Scrubber	
	Washer—Government House ..	
	Butler—Government House ..	
Category II	Maid—Government House ..	} 45½ cents an hour
	Male Labourer	
	Cleaner—Markets	
	Labour Gang—Police	
Category III	Yardman—Public Works Department	} 46½ cents an hour
	Roadmender	
	(Casual) including Cantonnier ..	
	Gardener	
	Lorry Loader	
	Tumcock	
	Fumigating Hand	
	Boatman	
	Caretaker, Garrison Savannah ..	
	Senior Attendant	
Category IV	Workshop Cleaner	} 46½ x 2—50½ cents an hour
	Porter	
	Plumber's Mate	
	Meter Reader	
	Stores Assistant	
	Pumping Attendant—Grade "C" (Waterworks Cleaner) ..	
	Tap Repairer	
	Yard Foreman—Public Works ..	
	Deck Hand (Crew—Fisheries Boat)	
	Ganger	
	Head Gardener	
	Laboratory Worker, Grade "B" ..	
	Car and Lorry Driver, Grade B ..	
	Market Attendant (Refrigerator Plant Attendant)	
	Head Attendant (Unestablished)	
	Supervisor Grade "B" (Charge Hand)	

Key Scale Rates - Cont'd

(Effective 1st April, 1961)

Category IV	Cleaners—Waterworks	..	} 46½ x 2—50½ cents an hour
	Roadmender (unestablished)	..	
	including Cantonnier	..	
	Ordinary Seaman	..	
Category V	Head Attendant (Highways & Transport)	..	} 50 x 2—56 cents an hour
	Pumping Station Attendant	..	
	Grade "B"	..	
	(Pumpman, Electrical Operator and Fireman)	..	
	Concrete Mixer Operator	..	
	Launch Driver	..	
	Lorry Driver, Grade "A"	..	
	Supervisor, Grade "B"	..	
	(Checker)	..	
	Painter	..	
	Laboratory Worker, Grade "A"	..	
	Seed store Assistant	..	
	Road Mender	..	
	Able Seaman	..	
Category VI	Engineer, Marine Mechanic Service	..	} 54 x 2—68 cents an hour
	Skilled Artisan, Grade "B"	..	
	Pumping Station Attendant Grade "A" (Engine Driver)	..	
	Mechanic	..	
	Waste and Tap Inspector	..	
	Meter Repairer	..	
	Driver, Waterboat	..	
	Operator	..	
	Boatswain	..	
	Supervisor, Grade "A" (Supervisor)	..	
	Coxswain	..	
Category VII	Coxswain Driver	..	} 70 x 2—74 cents an hour
	Leading Seaman	..	
	Senior Mechanic	..	
	Artisan Grade "A" (Senior Mason and Plumber)	..	
	Chlorination Assistant	..	
	Senior Engine Driver	..	

Key Scale Rates – Cont'd

(Effective 1st April, 1961)

Category VIII	Heavy Equipment Operator (Tractor Driver Highways & Transport Driver)	}	80 x 5–90 cents an hour
	Thorneycroft Low Loader ..		
	Section Leader		
Category IX	Butler—Government House ..		\$20 x 50 cents—
	Cook—Government House ..		\$22 a week
Category X	District Workman	}	\$24 x \$1–\$27 a week
	Night Lorry Driver—Waterworks		
	Night Tap Repairer—Waterworks		
	Night Attendant—Waterworks ..		
Category XI	District Foreman	}	\$27 x \$1–\$34 a week
	Reservoir Keeper		
Category XII	Head Butler—Government House		\$27 x \$1–\$35 a week
Category XIII	Watchman		\$3.25 a period including Sundays and Bank Holidays)
Category XIV	Parking Attendants ..		\$3.25 a day
Category XV	Ship's Carpenter—Port Department ..		\$33 x \$1–\$35 a week.

APPENDIX VIII

The following is a list of members of the Privy Council, Executive Committee, Legislative Council and House of Assembly as at 31st December, 1961.

The Privy Council

The Governor
The Attorney General
Sir John Saint, C.M.G., O.B.E.
E. W. Barrow, (Premier)
F. C. Hutson, M.I. Mech.E., C.B.E.

F. M. Blackman, Clerk

The Executive Committee

The Privy Council
H. A. Vaughan (Minister Without Portfolio)
W. A. Crawford (Minister of Development, Trade, Industry and Labour)
G. G. Fergusson (Minister of Communications, Works, Housing and Tourism)
A. DaC. Edwards (Minister of Social Services)
C. E. Talma (Minister of Agriculture, Lands and Fisheries)
J. C. Tudor (Minister of Education)

F. M. Blackman, Clerk

The Legislative Council

Sir Grey Massiah, C.B.E. (President)
F. C. Hutson, C.B.E.
K. R. Hunte, O.B.E.
E. S. Robinson
D. A. Lucie-Smith
C. A. Burton (Attorney General)
H. A. Vaughan (Minister Without Portfolio)
H. F. Alkins
Mrs. H. A. Talma
F. D. McD. Symmonds
C. W. W. Greenidge
F. M. Bayne
Dr. A. L. Stuart
E. L. Ward

F. M. Blackman, Clerk.

The House of Assembly

<i>Constituency</i>			<i>Member</i>
Bridgetown ..	..	..	E. D. Mottley L. A. Lynch
St. Michael ..	..	..	S. E. Sealy G. G. Fergusson
Christ Church ..	..	..	C. E. Talma F. C. Goddard
St. George ..	..	..	W. R. Lowe F. E. Miller
St. Philip ..	..	..	W. A. Crawford R. St. C. Weekes
St. Joseph ..	..	..	W. R. Coward L. E. Smith
St. John ..	..	..	E. W. Barrow J. B. Yearwood
St. James ..	..	..	E. L. Camichael E. St. A. Holder
St. Thomas ..	..	..	G. V. Batson N. W. Boxill
St. Andrew ..	..	..	J. W. Corbin A. Da C. Edwards
St. Peter ..	..	..	F. L. Walcott K. N. R. Husbands
St. Lucy ..	..	..	J. E. T. Brancker (Speaker) J. C. Tudor
			H. O. St. C. Cumberbatch, Clerk H. L. Thomas, Deputy Clerk.

reached
Arch. Clerk
ry Clerk

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BERMUDA	GRENADA	TONGA
BR. SOLOMON IS.	MONTSERRAT	TURKS AND
BR. VIRGIN IS.	NEW HEBRIDES	CAICOS IS.
CAYMAN IS.	ST. KITTS-NEVIS	ZANZIBAR
DOMINICA	-ANGUILLA	

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1962 and 1963

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PART I

General Review of 1962 and 1963

CONSTITUTIONAL

BARBADOS now enjoys full internal self-Government following the implementation late in 1961 of the appropriate legislation and Instruments.

2. Full responsibility for the well being of the Island rests with the Cabinet, answerable through the House of Assembly to the people of Barbados. By convention the Governor accepts the advice of the Ministers on all matters falling within the powers and functions of the Executive Committee.

3. The Executive Committee consists of the Governor, the Attorney General, not less than one member of the Legislative Council (at present there is one) and not less than four members of the House of Assembly (at present there are six). Since most of the powers and functions of the Governor-in-Executive Committee have been delegated to the Cabinet or to Ministers, the functions of the Executive Committee are now limited mainly to formal matters.

4. The Secretary of State no longer has any control over the Barbados Civil Service. The Judiciary is free from executive interference: the Attorney General has freedom of action in matters which traditionally fall to his office, and the office of Auditor General is specially protected.

5. The Constitutional Instruments which now operate provide for a Privy Council, a Cabinet, and Service Commissions.

6. The Privy Council consists of the Governor, the Attorney General and other members (at present there are three) appointed by Her Majesty The Queen. It advises the Governor in the exercise of the Royal Prerogative of Mercy and in the exercise of his disciplinary powers over members of the Public Service and the Police Service who may appeal to the Privy Council against disciplinary action taken against them.

7. The Cabinet consists of the Premier and not less than five other Ministers (at present there are six) appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Premier, and it is the principal instrument of policy. The Governor appoints as Premier the

person who appears to him to be best able to command a majority in the House of Assembly. On the Premier's advice the Governor appoints other Ministers who become the members of the Executive Committee appointed by the House of Assembly, and a Minister Without Portfolio who becomes the member of the Executive Committee appointed from the Legislative Council. The Minister Without Portfolio is responsible for the conduct of Government business in the Legislative Council.

8. The Service Commissions consist of the Judicial and Legal Service Commission, the Public Service Commission, and the Police Service Commission. These Commissions have executive powers to deal with appointments, dismissals and disciplinary control of members of the Services for which they are respectively responsible.

LEGISLATURE

THE composition of the House of Assembly is as follows:-

Democratic Labour Party ..	..	14 seats
Barbados National Party ..	..	4 seats
Barbados Labour Party ..	..	3 seats
Independents ..	..	3 seats

The Government Ministers with their portfolios are:-

Mr. E. W. Barrow - Premier and Minister of Finance;

Mr. W. A. Crawford - Deputy Premier and Minister of Development, Trade, Industry and Labour;

Mr. J. C. Tudor - Minister of Education;

Mr. G. G. Fergusson - Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries;

Mr. C. E. Talma - Minister of Communications and Works;

Mr. A. DaC. Edwards - Minister of Health, Housing, Local Government and Community Development. (Position in 1964).

Mr. J. E. T. Branker of the Democratic Labour Party was elected Speaker of the House of Assembly and Mr. E. D. Mottley of the Barbados National Party was appointed Leader of the Opposition. The names of the members of the Privy Council, Executive Committee, the Senate and the House of Assembly are given in Appendix X.

PRODUCTION AND FINANCE

THE sugar crops of 1962 and 1963 registered 158,457 tons and 190,697 tons respectively. Sugar still continues to dominate the economy although new endeavours are being made to diversify the economy as a whole in order to reduce the dependence on sugar. There has been a steady increase of revenue from the

expanding Tourist Industry. Industrial development continues to be actively fostered through the Development Board.

The total revenue and current expenditure for the years 1961-62 and 1962-63 were as follows:-

(B.W.I. \$ = 4s. 2d.)

		<i>Revenue</i> \$	<i>Expenditure</i> \$
1961-62 ..	..	25,210,375	29,191,152
1962-63 ..	..	28,324,718	28,398,654
1963-64 ..	..	33,671,827	29,083,375

In mid-1962 the Development Programme 1962-63 was launched in an effort to stimulate economic growth. Its aim to achieve increased production in agriculture, secondary industry and tourism is supported by plans for development of technical education, more loans and incentives for agricultural and industrial development and the construction of hotels. Provision is made for improved communications, better water supplies and improved health services. The estimated cost was \$50.2 million.

At 31st March, 1963 the General Revenue Balance and Revenue Equalisation Fund stood at \$2,143,092.54 and \$10,844,724 respectively. The Public Debt at 31st December, 1962 was \$33,398,978; the Sinking Fund on that date being \$3,236,198; while the figures at 31st December, 1963 were - Public Debt - \$34,834,628 and Sinking Fund \$3,795,908.

PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS

THERE was an increase in the capital works undertaken by the Public Works Department during the years 1962 and 1963. Capital expenditure amounted to \$2,074,129 in 1961-62 and \$3,067,922 in 1962-63. A list of the main building works undertaken by the Department during the years 1962-63 is contained in Appendix I.

Capital Expenditure on the re-organisation and development of the water resources amounted to \$1,028,749. During 1962, the new well at Hampton, St. Philip, which provides an average of 4 million gallons of water per day to the Public supply, was completed. The average daily water demand is now 13 million gallons.

The work of the Housing Authority now extends to all eleven parishes in the island. During the years 1962 and 1963 a total of 203 houses was constructed. The Authority now has 2,964 houses under its control.

The runway at Seawell Airport is now 9,000 feet and permits the largest commercial aircraft operating in the area to fly from Barbados direct to New York with a full load. A modern car park accommodates 200 vehicles. Work on the extension of the parking apron from 850 feet to 1,150 feet began in 1963. This will provide additional parking accommodation for large jet aircrafts.

The Bridgetown Harbour which was officially opened in 1961 provides berths for 8 large vessels. In addition to this, there is a Bulk Sugar Store with a capacity of 80,000 tons. Sugar can be discharged from the store at the rate of 500 tons per hour. There are also bunkering services available. 90.2 acres of land have been reclaimed as a result of the construction of the Harbour, 50.2 acres of which have been earmarked for industrial development.

LABOUR RELATIONS AND MIGRATION

MORE jobs were created by the establishment of new industries on the island and the expansion of existing ones. In 1962 and 1963, 556 and 634 persons respectively were placed in local employment through the Employment Exchange.

Permanent and temporary emigration continued to provide an outlet for the surplus labour force. In 1962, 3,804 persons emigrated to the United Kingdom; in 1963 the figure was 2,380. Of these 1,315 in 1962 and 499 in 1963 were recruited through the Employment Exchange for work mainly with the London Transport Executive, the British Army and hospitals. The decline may be directly attributed to the introduction of the Commonwealth Immigrants Act which controlled the entry of migrants into the United Kingdom.

The recruitment of domestics for Canada continued in 1962-63, with 42 women being recruited each year. Employment was also found for workers with Hilton Hotel, St. Thomas in the U.S.; Virgin Islands and for skilled artisans and labourers in Virgin Gorda, British Virgin Islands.

Recruitment for the United States Farm Labour Programme continues to attract workers. In 1962 there were 1,548 persons under contract and in 1963 the figure had risen to 1,925.

The Government continues to provide loans to assist workers to migrate. Amounts totalling \$421,774 were advanced to 1,082 persons in 1962 and \$215,717 to 611 persons in 1963.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRIAL development in Barbados continued to make reasonable progress under the stimulus and financial aid through the

the Barbados Development Board and concessions under the Pioneer Industries Act, 1958, the Industrial Incentives Act, 1963 and the Industrial Development (Export Industries) Act, 1963. During the period under review nine new manufacturing enterprises began operation and their products include pharmaceutical products, cosmetics, jewellery, mattresses, batteries and lumber.

There are at present 34 manufacturers operating under income tax and other concessions provided by the incentive legislation. Four industries and two hotels were granted loans totalling \$156,800 by the Development Board in 1962 and 1963. The Board also continued to provide additional factory space at Grazettes and in an area at the Bridgetown Harbour which has been leased to the Board for the purpose.

The tourist industry continued to expand and in 1963 the gross earnings from this source were estimated at \$21.1 million (W.I.) annually. There were also 2,250 hotel and guest house beds at the end of 1963.

Exploration for Oil

No exploration was undertaken during the period under review but the Government was conducting negotiations with oil companies which has applied for prospecting licences.

Natural Gas

The Natural Gas Corporation continued the renovation and expansion of the gas mains system. The amount of gas lost through faulty mains continued to be reduced and at the end of 1963 the figure was 15.4% as compared with 21% in 1961. The number of consumers continued to rise and at the end of 1963 there were 2,452 of whom 2,249 were domestic. At the end of 1961, there were 1,889 consumers.

SUBSIDIES, PRICE CONTROL AND IMPORTS

THE payment of subsidy on locally produced brown crystal sugar and on bulk rice continued in 1962 and 1963.

In 1962, 55,000 bags of brown crystal sugar were subsidized at a cost of \$134,200 which was met from the levy provided under the Sugar Industry (Rehabilitation, Price Stabilization and Labour Welfare Act), and the retail price was increased from 9¢ to 10¢ per lb.

In 1963, 43,890 bags of sugar were subsidized at a cost of \$134,198, which amount was met from the same source. In 1963 the retail price of rice was increased from 11¢ to 12¢ per pint due to an increase in its cost from British Guiana.

Import licensing has been maintained on imports from Japan, China and the Soviet Bloc countries, also on those items which need to be restricted on account of the Rice Agreement and the Oils and Fats Agreement. In addition, import restrictions are now imposed on fresh and frozen pork, lumber and granulated sugar in the interest of local industry.

EDUCATION

WELCOME assistance was given to the training of local personnel by the Commonwealth Education Scholarship and Bursary Scheme. In 1962 one scholarship (to Canada) and thirteen bursaries were granted to teachers to enable them to take professional training in the United Kingdom. In 1963 there were two scholarship awards (to Canada) and ten bursaries to teachers. During the years under review there were also scholarship awards in other fields, chiefly handicraft, science and mathematics, geography and technical education.

The Government provides five scholarships – one of which is restricted to girls – and two exhibitions annually – the latter of which are tenable at the University of the West Indies.

There is a school meals service in operation at six primary schools in three different parishes. A nominal fee of ten cents is charged for each meal which is served in a fishing area, an agricultural area and a low-income urban area, so that its impact on different communities of children can be studied.

Secondary education in ten schools which were formerly government aided became free with effect from January, 1962 to all children of persons who qualified by birth, residence or service in the island.

Erdiston College provides training for teachers. At present there is an emergency one-year course for teachers with long experience who do not hold the professional certificate of Erdiston Training College and a two-year course for less experienced teachers.

The College of Arts and Science in Barbados, which is a branch of the University of the West Indies, was officially opened in October, 1963. There is a faculty of Arts and one of Natural Sciences.

In 1963 Government approved a plan for the implementation of equal pay whereby women's salaries would equate with men's in five years. The first instalment towards implementation would be payable in April 1964.

POPULATION, PUBLIC HEALTH AND RURAL WELFARE

WORK on a modern 600-bed general hospital to replace the existing one dominated the health sector of 1962-63. It was officially opened by His Royal Highness Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, in November, 1964.

During early 1963, there was an outbreak in poliomyelitis. Seventy-nine cases were reported and 4 deaths resulted.

The Social Welfare Department's activities are mainly group work and community development. Drama, singing contests and inter-club debates and cricket form part of a centrally sponsored programme aimed at developing youth movements. In 1962 a Council for Old Scholars' Associations and Youth Groups was formed, and in 1963 the machinery to effect the formation of an Island Council for Voluntary Social Services was set in motion.

The Handicraft Development Scheme continues to make steady progress. Work under this scheme has attracted overseas attention and there is a thriving smocking industry which provides work for some 300 female workers.

OTHER EVENTS

DURING January 1962, The Rt. Hon. Reginald Maudling M.P., then Secretary of State for the Colonies, accompanied by Mrs. Maudling, paid a two-day official visit to this Island. During his stay, he held talks with His Excellency the Governor, Sir John Stow, Ministers of Government and delegations from the other parties in the House of Assembly.

After the dissolution of the West Indies Federation in 1962, a number of meetings were held here throughout 1962 and 1963, to discuss federation proposals for the Eastern Caribbean territories. These meetings were attended by Chief Ministers and delegates from the territories, including Barbados.

A trade fair attended by a number of West Indian territories was held during March and April, 1962 at the Bridgetown Harbour.

In November 1962, the Barbados Police Band made a tour of Radio City, New York. During their tour they appeared on TV. in the famous Ed Sullivan show.

An official visit was paid during December by the new Secretary of State for the Colonies, The Rt. Hon. Duncan Sandys and Mrs. Sandys. While here he held talks with His Excellency the Governor, Ministers of Government and the political parties and there was a special meeting of the Chief Ministers of the Eastern Caribbean territories.

On 31st January 1963, Her Royal Highness the Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone and Chancellor of the U.W.I., visited the Island and opened the Assembly Hall of the Extra Mural Department of the U.W.I. at the Pine, St. Michael.

Early in 1963, the Government started a hot Meals Service for school children at six schools, two in the city, two in the north and two in the south of the Island. A fee of ten cents is charged for each meal.

The Barbados College of Arts and Science, a branch of the U.W.I., was opened in temporary quarters at the Bridgetown Harbour on 12th October, 1963. Both day and evening classes are conducted.

Radio Barbados, a Government-owned 10 kilowatt station operating on 795 kilocycles was opened on 15th December, 1963.

PART II

Chapter 1 : Population

In April 1946, the West Indian Census placed the population at 192,800 of whom 85,727 were males and 107,073 were females.

The Eastern Caribbean population Census of April, 1960, revealed a population of 232,327 comprising 105,519 males and 126,808 females. A comparison of the figures at the two Census dates shows an increase of 39,527 persons in the span of 14 years.

On 31st December, 1962, the estimated population of the island was 237,376 (P) and on 31st December, 1963, it was 240,468 (P).

During the period 7th April, 1960 to the end of 1963, there has been an estimated increase of 8,141 persons.

The density of population is estimated at 1,449 persons per square mile.

The total number of marriages registered in 1961 was 991. In 1962 the number of marriages was 974 and in 1963, 980*. These figures include marriages performed by religious denominations as well as by Civil Magistrates. The marriage rate per 1,000 of the population, revised in the light of the 1960 Census, is estimated below:—

Year			Marriage Rate per 1,000
1960	..	..	4.69 (P)
1961	..	..	4.24 (P)
1962	..	..	4.15 (P)
1963	..	..	4.15 (P)

In 1961 the number of divorces was 47, in 1962 the number was 76, and in 1963 it was 66*.

VITAL STATISTICS

THE birth and death rates per 1,000 of the population, revised in the light of the 1960 Census, are estimated in the table which follows:—

* Estimated figure

(P) Provisional figure.

Year	Births			Deaths	
	No.	Rate per 1,000	% of Illegitimate	No.	Rate per 1,000
1960 ..	7,833	33.3 (P)	64	2,127	9.0 (P)
1961 ..	6,754	28.9 (P)	62	2,410	10.3 (P)
1962 ..	6,881	29.3 (P)	64	2,116	9.0 (P)
1963 ..	6,883	29.1 (P)	64	2,090	8.8 (P)

(P) Provisional figure.

The Infant Mortality Rates of children under one year per 1,000 live births for the past five years are as follows:—

1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
71	60	84	54	61

The Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births was 2.33 in 1962 and 3.20 in 1963.

Migration

	Arrivals		Departures	
	1962	1963	1962	1963
By Sea ..	6,686	6,913	6,126	5,434
By Air ..	55,791	62,369	57,696	65,549
Total ..	62,477	69,282	63,822	70,983

Chapter 2 : Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

BARBADOS remained predominantly an agricultural community dependent for the most part on the cultivation of sugar cane which occupied approximately four-sevenths of the island's arable acreage. The cultivation and harvesting of sugar cane and the processing of the cane into sugar and fancy molasses remained the greatest single source of employment.

During the period under review, the general employment pattern of the island remained the same. Approximately 19,000 workers were employed on the 210 sugar estates during the reap-

ing season while work was found for about 2,200 workers in the 20 sugar and syrup factories.

In addition, there were about 12,000 small holdings of less than 25 acres each of which provided gainful occupation for their owners and occupiers for at least part of the year. No figures are available in respect of the number of workers employed by such owners on their holdings.

Sugar cane, like all plantation produce is seasonable. Consequently, on sugar plantations, employment fluctuates between an "in-crop" period from January to June and an "out-of-crop" period from July to December. In 1962 employment on the sugar plantations reached its peak of 18,293 in March, while 10,407 persons the lowest number, was employed during the month of December.

In 1963, the highest number of persons employed on the sugar estates was approximately 19,000 during the month of May while the lowest number of approximately 12,310 workers were employed during December. Corresponding figures in respect of the sugar and syrup factories indicate that, for 1962, employment reached its zenith during March, the number of persons employed being approximately 2,200 and dropped to its lowest during the month of June when some 1,110 were employed. Figures for 1963 were approximately 2,200 in March and approximately 1,000 during the month of August.

The latest available information regarding the working population by sex and major industrial group was published in 1963 in the report of the 1960 Population Census. The figures are as follows:—

Major Industrial Group:

Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting & Fishing	13,224	9,216	22,440
Mining and Quarrying	425	75	500
Manufacturing	8,972	3,996	12,968
Construction	8,716	254	8,970
Electricity, Gas, Water, Sanitary Services	754	32	786
Commerce	6,956	7,748	14,704
Transport, Storage & Communications Services	4,130	281	4,411
Services	6,912	13,235	20,147
Not stated	74	40	114
Total	50,163	34,877	85,040

The absence of an accurate unemployment registration system is a factor which makes it difficult to assess the extent of unemployment, underemployment or seasonal fluctuations in employment, but from estimates of employment on the sugar plantations and in the sugar and syrup factories, it is estimated that during 1962 and 1963 seasonal unemployment was approximately, 8,460.

MIGRATION

THE Barbadian Immigrants' Liaison Service in England continued to operate and to cater to the welfare of Barbadian Immigrants up to 31st March, 1963. As from 1st April, 1963 the Service was merged with the Office of the Eastern Caribbean Governments which now caters to the needs of all migrants from the Eastern Caribbean Territories.

U.S.A. - The Farm Labour Programme for the recruitment of workers in agricultural work on Farms in the U.S.A. was continued. At the commencement of 1962, 1,548 workers were under contract. A total of 1,124 workers were engaged while 1,471 were repatriated. At the end of 1962 out of a total of 10,123 West Indians there were 1,152 Barbadian workers in the U.S.A. During 1963, 1,925 workers were engaged and 1,052 repatriated; 1,959 Barbadian workers of a total of 11,548 West Indians, were on contract in the U.S.A. at the end of the year.

The Regional Labour Board, a regional Government Agency, continued to maintain a liaison service for all West Indian workers in the U.S.A

Canada - Under the Government sponsored scheme, 84 trained domestics - 42 in 1962 and 42 in 1963 proceeded to Canada for employment in Canadian households. These persons who are all eligible for permanent residence in Canada at the end of a year's service, were selected through the Employment Exchange of the Labour Department.

Virgin Islands - During 1962 the Hilton Hotel, St. Thomas (U.S. Virgin Islands) employed six (6) workers, while 58 artisans and labourers were selected for contract employment on a development project in Virgin Gorda (British Virgin Islands). Fourteen of the latter workers were repatriated before the end of the year. In 1963, employment was found for one (1) worker in Virgin Gorda.

United Kingdom - There was continuation of emigration to England. In 1962, 1,315 workers were recruited through the Employment Exchange of the Labour Department for work in Transport, Hotels, Tea Shops, Hospitals, private residences and for the British Army. In 1963, a further 499 workers were sponsored by Government in similar occupations. There was a decline in the

number of persons who were able to leave for England independent of Government sponsorship, the figures being 2,489 in 1962 and 1,891 in 1963. This decline may be directly attributed to the introduction of the Commonwealth Immigrants Act which controlled the entry of migrants into the United Kingdom. Workers sponsored by Government were distributed among the following occupations in England:—

<i>Category</i>				1962	1963
London Transport	..	..	..	639	189
British Railways	..	..	..	30	2
Tea Shops	..	..	..	5	48
Catering Assistants	..	..	..	17	5
Hotel Workers	..	..	..	10	11
Domestics	..	..	..	39	9
Nurses	..	..	..	175	229
British Army Recruits	..	..	..	400	—
Coppers	..	..	..	—	3
Other Workers	..	..	..	—	3
Total				1,315	499

LOCAL PLACEMENTS

THE Employment Exchange in addition to the placement of persons in overseas employment, continued to assist in placing persons in local employment. In 1962 and 1963 work was found for 556 and 634 persons respectively. The number of persons who remained on the live register at the end of 1962 were 1,372 as compared with 343 at the end of the following year. Six thousand two hundred and ninety-nine (6,299) persons were registered for employment during 1962 as against 3,429 in 1963.

The Youth Employment Service continued to assist young persons in finding employment. In 1962, only 19 such persons were placed in employment by the Service. In 1963, employment was found for 117 young persons by the service.

NURSING SELECTION COMMITTEE

THE Nursing Selection Committee continued to perform the duties and recruited four hundred and four persons (404) persons (175 in 1962 and 229 in 1963) for positions in British hospitals as student nurses, mental nurses, pupil nurses and nursing auxiliaries. At the end of December, 1963 the total number of persons selected from the inception of the Nursing Selection Scheme in 1954 was 1,305. The Committee also assessed and recommended prospective nurses at the request of matrons in the U.K.

EMIGRATION LOANS SCHEME

THE government continued to advance loans to defray transportation and incidental expenses of persons proceeding overseas for employment. In 1962 loans amounting to \$421,774.00 were granted to 1,082 persons while in 1963 the amount loaned to 611 persons was \$216,717.00. Since the inception of this scheme in September, 1954, 8,438 persons received loans totalling \$2,883,875.20 of which amount \$2,063,572.86 was repaid up to the end of 1963.

WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT - 1962

Sugar Industry - Workers engaged on sugar estates and in sugar syrup factories during the crop season received with effect from 1st January an increase of 10% in the rates paid during 1961 crop season. During the out-of-crop season, estate workers employed on a piece rate basis, were granted a 10% increase while all other estate workers received an additional 20%. An increase of 20% was also granted on the 1961 basis of the crop wage rates of factory workers with the exception of factory mechanics, masons and lorry drivers. The above increase came into operation as from 5th February in the case of estates and 2nd February, in the case of factories with retrospective pay from 1st January. Production bonus on crop earnings at the rate of 10% was paid to workers.

Port - The wages of port workers were increased during the year. These increases ranged between 5.8% for the highest paid workers and 11.8% for the lowest paid.

OTHER WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT - 1963

DURING the reaping season, workers employed in the harvesting of sugar cane received an increase of 3% on the basic rates paid during 1962 crop season. There was no increase in the rates paid to workers employed in sugar and syrup factories. The rates paid on estates and in sugar and syrup factories during the 1962 out-of-crop season were again paid during the 1963 season.

Carpenters, masons, painters and lorry drivers employed by factories both in and out-of-crop were granted an average increase of 12%. Production bonus at the rate of 19% of total crop earnings was paid to all field and factory workers. Port workers were also granted an increase, 8.8% being granted to the highest paid and 17.6% to the lowest paid workers.

By virtue of the provisions of the Wages Regulation (Shop Assistants) Order, 1963, persons employed in or about shops received an increase of approximately 15%.

General – During 1962 and 1963 the wage rates of garage mechanics, transport workers, hotel workers, employees at printeries, lumber yards, Messrs. Cable & Wireless (B'dos) Ltd., Advocate Co. Ltd., Barbados Light and Power Co., Texaco Antilles Ltd., the Barbados Telephone Co. were increased.

COST OF LIVING

THE index of Retail Prices which stood at 112.0 in January, 1962 rose to 114.3 in August and fell to 113.5 in August of the same year. In 1963 the above pattern was closely followed, the lowest in the index being 113.7 in January and the highest being 116.4 in August and September. There was a decline in October to 115.6 but rises in the months of November and December brought the index to 115.8 at the end of 1963.

Appendix IV – Shows the index of Retail Prices from January 1962 to December, 1963;

Appendix V – Shows the price at the middle and end of 1963 of the principal commodities included in the index of retail prices;

Appendix VI – Shows the prices at the middle and end of 1962 of the principal commodities included in the index of retail prices.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

AT the end of 1963 the staff of the Labour Department was as follows:–

Head Office

One Labour Commissioner
One Assistant Labour Commissioner
Five Labour Officers
One Senior Clerk
Four Long Grade Clerks
One Clerk (Temporary)
One Secretary
Two Stenographers
One Messenger

Nursing Selection Committee

One Nursing Secretary (Part Time)
One Female Clerk/Typist (Temporary)

Employment Exchange

One Manager
One Youth Employment Officer
Two Long Grade Clerks

*Barbados: 1962 and 1963**Employment Exchange - Cont'd*

One Female Clerk (Vacant)
 Three Clerks (Temporary)
 One Stenographer, Grade 'B'
 One Typist (Temporary)
 One Messenger

Emigrations Loans' Section

One Manager (On secondment)
 Three Clerks (Temporary)
 One Female Clerk (Temporary)
 One Typist (Temporary)
 One Messenger (Temporary)

United States Workers' Savings Organisation

One Manager (Temporary)
 One Chief Clerk (Temporary)
 One Senior Clerk (Temporary)
 Three Junior Clerks (Temporary)
 One Messenger (Temporary)
 One Watchman (Temporary)

The functions of the Department include the fostering of good industrial relations, including the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes and assistance to industry in the establishment of voluntary negotiating machinery; the collation, preparation and publication of labour statistics which include wages, hours of work and conditions of employment, the operation of an Employment Exchange, an Emigration Loans' Section, a Youth Employment Service, the supervision of the weighing of sugar canes; assistance in the selection of workers for employment overseas and the administration and enforcement of Labour Legislation including the inspection of factories, quarries, shops, etc.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

THE Labour Department continued to play its customary role in the establishing, fostering and maintaining of harmonious industrial relations in the island. During 1962 and 1963 meetings were held at the Department between Employers' representatives and representatives of the Barbados Workers' Union to discuss various matters in connection with wages and working conditions for workers in the Port of Bridgetown and elsewhere.

TRADE UNIONS

THE Barbados Workers' Union remained the principal bargaining body representing workers and participated in all of the

conciliation meetings held in the Department. The Union continued its training of a wide cross section of its members. In addition to the Annual Trade Union Summer School, officers of the Union attended a number of courses both locally and overseas. Some of these were sponsored by the International Federation of Commercial, Clerical and Technical Employers, the Postal and Telephone, Telegraph International and the American Institute of Free Labour Development and the University of the West Indies.

The registration of two new Trade Unions, one in 1962 and the other in 1963, brought the number of registered Trade Unions at the end of the latter year, to nine. Of this number, six were workers and three employers' organisations. The following table shows the list of registered Trade Unions and the dates on which they were registered:—

<i>Workers' Organisations Unions</i>	<i>Date Registered</i>
Barbados Workers' Union	4. 10. 41
Association of Assistant Teachers in Secondary Schools	31. 7. 49
Transport and General Workers' Union ..	27. 10. 53
Cable & Wireless Workers' Union	6. 3. 61
Barbados Association of Local Government Officers	3. 4. 62
Barbados Progressive Union of Workers ..	18. 9. 63
<i>Employers' Organisations</i>	<i>Date Registered</i>
The Sugar Producers' Federation of Barbados ..	8. 12. 45
United Taxi Owners' Association	18. 11. 57
Barbados Employers' Federation	7. 9. 61

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

The years 1962 and 1963 can be regarded as one of relative industrial harmony, there being no official strikes or lockouts. There were a few minor stoppages of work which in 1962 resulted in the loss of 1,330 man days involving 447 workers directly and 65 others indirectly while in 1963 there was a loss of 569 man days involving 80 workers directly and 161 others indirectly.

LABOUR LEGISLATION

DURING 1962 and 1963, the following legislation affecting labour was enacted.

Displaced Workers' Bridgetown Harbour (Amendment) Act, 1962;

The Wages Council (Shop Assistants) Order, 1963;

The Employment Exchange (Registration and Recruitment of workers) Regulations, 1963.

SAFETY HEALTH AND WELFARE

DURING 1962, 36 factory accidents, including one fatal accident, were reported to the Department. 365 accidents to non-factory workers including 255 in agriculture were also reported. During 1963, 20 factory accidents were reported none of which were fatal. 354 accidents of non-factory workers were reported. Of this number, 274 were in agriculture.

The panel of engineers appointed in 1962 by the Governor-in-Executive Committee to examine steam boilers and air receivers in factories continued to serve in that capacity during 1962 and 1963.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

THE Apprenticeship Board which superseded the Board of Industrial Training in 1958 continued to be responsible for the administration of Apprenticeship Training in the Island.

During 1962, 204 apprentices were undergoing training and 21 completed the course of training. In 1963, 235 apprentices were undergoing training while 22 completed their training. The Technical Institute continued its activities and the numbers on roll amounted to 404 in 1962 and 438 in 1963. The Government Housecraft Centre continued to train persons in Domestic Science. In 1962, 1,137 persons were trained while in 1963 a further 1,225 persons received training.

The Girls' Industrial Union which has been functioning since 1912 continued to play its part in the training of young women and girls in handicraft, cookery and commercial subjects.

The training of prospective recruits in employment with London Transport Executive in the U.K. which was commenced in 1959 was continued throughout the two years under review. In 1962, 1,307 persons received training at nine centres while in the following year owing to a reduced quota for London Transport Executive the number of persons trained fell to 296. Only two centres were in operation.

TRAINING WITHIN INDUSTRY

UNDER the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance the Barbados Government in 1962 obtained the services of an I.L.O. expert in Training Within Industry. The expert's main terms of reference were to assist the Government of Barbados in the establishment of a scheme for the training of supervisors by the Training Within Industry method.

During 1962, instruction in Job Relations, Job Instructions and Job Methods were given to 580 persons drawn from Industry, Commerce and the Civil Service.

In the following year, 134 persons received training in the subjects outlined above. During his stay in the island the expert trained a member of the staff of the Labour Department as his counterpart and after his departure, lectures were continued by the officer referred to above. The officer left the island later in the year to undergo a six months training course in Supervisory Training in the U.K. and Geneva.

DEEP WATER HARBOUR

As a result of a further displacement of workers in the Deep Water Harbour the number employed at the end of 1961 (465) fell to approximately 335 at the end of 1963. The displaced workers were all granted an *ex-gratia* payment by the Displaced Workers' Allowances Board.

DISPLACED WORKERS' ALLOWANCES BOARD

THE Displaced Workers' Allowances Board which was set up in 1961 to administer the payment of allowances to certain categories of workers displaced as a direct result of the coming into operation of the Bridgetown Harbour completed its functions during 1963. The total amount paid to workers was \$1,555,429.07.

PORT WORKERS' PROVIDENT FUND

THE Port Workers' Provident Fund Committee comprising three representatives of workers and three of employers continued to be responsible for the setting up of a fund from which death or retirement benefits may be paid to port workers or their dependents. At the end of 1962 steady progress was being made towards the setting up of the Scheme. In the meantime, 10% contributions to the fund from workers and employers are being held in the Labour Department on behalf of the Port Workers' Provident Fund Committee.

Chapter 3 : Public Finance and Taxation

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

TOTAL Revenue and Expenditure for the years 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63 were as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Revenue</i> \$	<i>Expenditure</i> \$
1960-61 ..	26,035,381	22,683,604
1961-62 ..	26,209,316	27,157,008
1962-63 ..	28,324,718	28,398,654

The main heads of Revenue for these years were as follows:

<i>Head</i>	<i>1960-61</i> \$	<i>1961-62</i> \$	<i>1962-63</i> \$
Customs and Excise Duties	12,154,673	11,530,975	13,354,484
Taxation	9,861,313	9,953,294	9,811,701
Licences	258,777	245,853	212,287
Fines	18,778	33,602	41,866
Rents and Royalties ..	74,950	70,453	171,504
Interest and Redemption ..	213,488	919,283	904,550
Commercial Undertakings ..	219,777	256,227	395,973
Government Departments ..	2,766,556	2,711,671	2,873,417
Special Receipts	467,069	487,958	558,936
	<u>26,035,381</u>	<u>26,209,316</u>	<u>28,324,718</u>

The main heads of Expenditure for the three years were as follows:

<i>Head</i>	<i>1960-61</i> \$	<i>1961-62</i> \$	<i>1962-63</i> \$
Governor	66,752	63,248	64,978
Service Commissions ..	—	—	509,114
Legislature	186,103	176,131	174,759
Auditor General	88,415	106,180	106,541
Judiciary	238,111	272,301	237,599
Legal	50,060	53,674	58,325
Registration	64,254	79,379	93,995
Crown Solicitor	13,411	16,214	15,247
	<u>707,106</u>	<u>767,127</u>	<u>1,260,558</u>
<i>Carried Forward ..</i>			

Public Finance and Taxation

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<i>Head</i>		<i>1960-61</i>	<i>1961-62</i>	<i>1962-63</i>
<i>Brought Forward</i>	..	707,106	767,127	1,260,558
Ministry of Finance	—	—	79,193
Accountant General	.. ..	80,699	89,905	273,444
Pensions	.. ..	1,412,877	1,340,391	1,626,183
Charges of Debt	.. ..	940,739	1,417,243	2,292,200
Customs	.. ..	521,385	655,137	284,620
Inland Revenue	.. ..	616,779	632,759	133,947
Statistical Service	.. ..	66,353	76,328	81,062
Caribbean Federation	.. ..	780,325	780,325	780,325
Premier — Home Affairs	.. ..	—	—	128,576
Police	.. ..	1,405,187	1,463,905	2,289,228
Fire Service	.. ..	155,912	198,606	227,420
Local Government	.. ..	53,514	51,360	40,202
Prisons	.. ..	178,928	198,784	202,910
Premier — Cabinet and General	.. ..	—	—	95,804
Barbados Regiment	.. ..	104,360	115,389	122,414
Ministry of Agriculture, Lands and Fisheries	.. ..	—	—	1,355,295
Ministry of Communications, Works and Housing	.. ..	—	—	149,082
Housing	.. ..	73,196	63,563	45,561
Public Works	.. ..	475,995	501,522	584,001
Printing Office	.. ..	155,225	150,834	162,100
Town and Country Planning	.. ..	26,251	52,909	54,584
Waterworks	.. ..	1,197,566	1,141,365	1,348,299
Transport Services	.. ..	180,000	121,821	—
Highways and Transport	.. ..	1,575,197	1,868,086	1,611,913
Civil Aviation	.. ..	164,695	195,032	207,197
Electrical Inspection	.. ..	44,144	47,046	51,554
Lighthouses	.. ..	23,193	27,453	30,416
Ministry of Education	.. ..	—	—	5,732,396
Ecclesiastical	.. ..	126,213	145,472	143,141
Ministry of Social Services	.. ..	—	—	44,967
Medical	.. ..	2,610,127	3,120,812	3,209,797
Old Age Pensions	.. ..	902,407	1,126,347	1,257,538
Social Welfare	.. ..	38,788	48,662	50,841
Probation Service	.. ..	—	—	27,380
Public Assistance	.. ..	14,273	18,958	19,962
Ministry of Development, Trade, Industry & Labour	.. ..	—	—	334,271
Labour	.. ..	779,776	939,955	837,285

Barbados: 1962 and 1963

		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
		\$	\$	\$
<i>Brought Forward</i>	..			
Control Subsidies	.. ..	275,825	304,041	297,627
Subsidies and Grants	.. ..	768,947	922,972	925,361
Secretariat	.. ..	298,163	348,259	—
Markets	.. ..	109,612	120,190	—
Industrial Schools	.. ..	86,418	100,337	—
Education	.. ..	3,774,962	4,298,714	—
Science and Agriculture	.. ..	871,892	935,473	—
Public Library	.. ..	95,468	111,080	—
Miscellaneous Services	.. ..	755,085	2,562,882	—
Peasants' Loan Bank	.. ..	103,500	95,964	—
Harbour and Shipping	.. ..	142,522	—	—
		<u>22,683,604</u>	<u>27,157,008</u>	<u>28,398,654</u>

Capital Expenditure in 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63 was as follows:

		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
		\$	\$	\$
Deep Water Harbour	.. ..	5,550,284	1,362,059	274,870
Housing	.. ..	350,000	350,000	259,345
Development Board	.. ..	250,000	—	200,000
Water Supplies	.. ..	344,041	507,731	486,861
Health & Social Services	.. ..	579,858	1,205,171	2,370,343
Education	.. ..	340,260	281,168	890,418
Agriculture	.. ..	320,070	776,051	1,340,741
Communications	.. ..	702,891	1,564,206	1,603,132
Miscellaneous	.. ..	224,152	609,702	504,474
Road Transport	.. ..	166,637	77,808	—
		<u>8,828,193</u>	<u>6,733,896</u>	<u>7,930,184</u>

The Public Debt at 31st December, 1962 was \$33,398,978, the sinking funds on that date being \$3,236,198, leaving a net public debt of \$30,162,780 compared with a public debt of \$27,214,228, sinking funds of \$2,712,009 and a net public debt of \$24,502,219 on the 31st of December, 1961. Details of loans are as follows:

<i>Legal Authority</i>	<i>Rate of Interest</i>	<i>Amount outstanding</i>	<i>Date of Redemption</i>	<i>Sinking Fund at 31st December, 1962</i>
		\$		\$
Public Loan Act, 1914 (1914-1)	4½%	28,800	July 1963	174,421.70
	5%	96,000	Feb. 1964	
General Local Loan Act, 1933 (1933-7) and Public Loans (Redemption) Act, 1933 (1933-8)	3½%	676,416	1954-1964; Jan. 1964	646,762.92
Education Loan Act, 1935 (1935-12) ..	3%	90,240	1956-1966; March 1966	326,965.56
	3%	33,360	1958-1968; April 1968	
	3½%	154,272	1961-1966; April 1966	
	3%	120,000	1962-1967; Sept. 1967	
Waterworks Loan Act, 1941 (1941-2) ..	3½%	169,920	1961-1966; April 1966	145,153.10
Local Loan Act, 1941 (1941-3)	3½%	326,400	1961-1966; April 1966	277,823.80
Public Loans (Redemption) Act, 1942 (1942-6)	3½%	411,120	1968-1978; March 1978	242,151.96
Local Loan Act, 1953 (1953-2)	4½%	500,000	1978-1988; 31st Jan. 1988	322,001.90
	4½%	750,000	1979-1989; 31st Jan. 1989	
	4½%	750,000	1979-1989; 31st Jan. 1989	

<i>Legal Authority</i>	<i>Rate of Interest</i>	<i>Amount outstanding</i>	<i>Date of Redemption</i>	<i>Sinking Fund at 31st December, 1962</i>
		\$		\$
Local Loan Act, 1955				
(1955-10)	4½%	750,000	1980-1990; 31st Jan., 1990	} 688,576.52
	5%	2,000,000	1967-1972; 30th June, 1972	
	5½%	2,000,000	1967-1972; 31st Dec., 1972	
	5½%	2,051,000	1968-1973; 30th June, 1973	
Public Loan Act, 1957				
(1957-13)	6%	12,403,200	1971-1973; 15th March, 1973	-
	5½%	2,500,000	1969-1974; 31st Dec., 1974	} 412,340.82
	6%	1,449,050	1975-1980; 31st Dec., 1980	
	6½%	6,139,200	1972-1974; 1st Feb., 1974	-
		33,398,978		3,236,198.28

The Public Debt at 31st December, 1963 was \$34,834,628, the sinking funds on that date being \$3,795,908, leaving a net public debt of \$31,038,720 compared with a public debt of \$33,398,978, sinking funds of \$3,236,198 and a net public debt of \$30,162,780 on the 31st December, 1962. Details of loans are as follows:

<i>Legal Authority</i>	<i>Rate of Interest</i>	<i>Amount outstanding</i>	<i>Date of Redemption</i>	<i>Sinking Fund at 31st December, 1963</i>
		₹		₹
Public Loan Act, 1914 (1914-1)	5%	96,000	February, 1964	149,712.78
General Local Loan Act, 1933 (1933-7) and Public Loans (Redemption) Act, 1933 (1933-8)	3½%	676,416	1954-1964; Jan. 1964	682,403.66
Education Loan Act, 1935 (1935-12) ..	3%	90,240	1956-66;	357,713.30
	3%	33,360	March, 1966	
	3½%	154,272	1958-1968; April, 1968	
	3%	120,000	1961-1966; April, 1966	
Waterworks Loan Act, 1941 (1941-2) ..	3½%	169,920	1962-1967; Sept. 1967	
			1961-1966; April, 1966	158,614.64
Local Loan Act, 1941 (1941-3)	3½%	326,400	1961-1966;	302,616.92
	3%		April, 1966	
Public Loans (Redemption) Act, 1942 (1942-6)	3½%	411,120	1968-1978; March, 1978	259,956.72
Local Loan Act, 1953 (1953-2)	4½%	500,000	1978-1988;	371,401.22
	4½%	750,000	31st Jan. 1988	
	4½%	750,000	1979-1989;	
	4½%	750,000	31st Jan. 1989	

<i>Legal Authority</i>	<i>Rate of Interest</i>	<i>Amount outstanding</i>	<i>Date of Redemption</i>	<i>Sinking Fund at 31st December, 1963</i>
		\$		\$
Local Loan Act, 1955 (1955-10)	4½%	750,000	1980-1990; 31st Jan. 1990	814,520.50
	5%	2,000,000	1967-1972; 30th June, 1972	
	5½%	2,000,000	1967-1972; 31st Dec. 1972	
	5½%	2,051,000	1968-1973; 30th June, 1973	
Public Loan Act, 1957 (1957-13)	6%	12,403,200	1971-1973; 15th March, 1973	668,755.94
	5½%	2,500,000	1969-1974; 31st Dec. 1974	
	6%	1,449,050	1975-1980; 31st Dec. 1980	
	6½%	6,139,200	1972-1974; 1st Feb. 1974	
Public Loan Act, 1961 (1961-59)	6½%	1,000,000	1978-1983; 31st Dec. 1983	30,212.00
	6½%	464,450		
		34,834,628		3,795,907.68

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

ASSETS and Liabilities at 31st March, 1963 were:

<i>Liabilities</i>	<i>Amount BVI \$</i>
Special funds	3,896,331.71
Miscellaneous funds not applicable to General Revenue but included in Treasury cash ..	3,819,797.47
Loan funds - unexpended balance	383,890.28
Revenue Equalisation Fund Account	10,844,724.28
General Revenue Balance	2,143,092.54
	<u>21,087,836.28</u>

<i>Assets</i>				<i>Amount BWI \$</i>
Cash in Treasury	..	..	..	207,270.79
Cash in Banks	..	..	..	837,294.46
Due by Crown Agents	..	..	..	2,961,105.74
Advances	..	..	..	2,650,821.84
Advances - Capital Account	..	..	..	6,497,180.76
Investments (market value at 31st March, 1963)				7,934,162.69
				<hr/> 21,087,836.28 <hr/>

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION

Customs Tariff

The Customs Tariff is based on the Standard International Trade Classification List (1950). The rates of duty are either preferential (usually Commonwealth countries and provided a Certificate of Origin is submitted) or general (all other countries).

In 1962, the Customs Act was passed to replace the Trade Act, 1910. This Act which was proclaimed in 1963, is designed to bring the department fully up to date with modern Customs methods.

The tariff is divided into approximately four phases, namely: (1) goods exempted from duty for approved societies, companies, industries and general purposes; (2) goods exempted from duty preferential, but liable to a low duty general in order to assist foundries, tradesmen and the community generally; (3) goods liable to the 10% preferential and 20% general, purely for revenue purposes; and (4) goods liable to high rates of duty preferential and general, basically to protect local industry, but also a great source of revenue.

Specific rates of duty are imposed whenever practicable though, in view of the Island's dependence upon imported food, the duty on food-stuffs is low, especially on the main commodities.

During 1952, exemption from duty was granted to certain items of food, namely, cattle and animal foods, flour, rice, salted pork imported from preferential countries, and a reduction of the rate was granted when imported from other sources.

In 1962, exemption from duty was granted to the following items: malt, vegetables dehydrated, preserved or prepared (except frozen or in brine) not in airtight containers, cocoa beans, hay and fodder, dripping and beef suet, natural and synthetic rubber, non-conifer lumber, wool and other animal hair, jute, hemp, iron and steel scrap and non-ferrous metal scrap, materials

of animal origin, vegetable materials for plaiting, coal, coke, animal oils, fats and greases excluding lard, waxes of animal or vegetable origin, white lead, soft soap and resin soap, leather polishes, phosphatic fertilizers, dextrines, gluten and gluten flour.

In 1963, exemption from duty was granted to the following items when imported from preferential countries and a reduction of the general rate from 20% to 10% was also granted: raw and waste cork, coir fibre and other textile fibres, synthetic plastic materials in primary forms, iron and steel tools, dairy farm equipment, machine tools for working metals; conveying, hoisting and excavating machinery, paper and pulp mill machinery, book-binding machinery, textile machinery, air-conditioning and refrigerating equipment (excluding mechanical refrigerators) and portable electric tools.

Ad valorem duties range from 5% preferential to 40% general, but on most articles the rates are 10% preferential and 20% general. All rates both specific and *ad valorem* are subject to a surtax of 20%; except those on articles named in the Trade Agreement of 1938 between the United Kingdom and the United States of America, which are subject to 10%. *Ad valorem* duty is assessed on the c.i.f. cost of the goods, i.e. the value at the time of importation, including freight, insurance and all other charges incidental to the costs of the goods. This method of assessment came into operation during 1952; previously the *ad valorem* duty was assessed on the factory cost of the item.

Exemption from payment of Customs duties is allowed on machinery and apparatus imported for use in the manufacture of sugar, rum, cotton, tobacco, etc. and for irrigating agricultural lands. Exemption is also granted to fishing tackle, inboard marine engines and spare parts, and machinery and apparatus for the manufacture of cotton yarn and cotton goods from cotton yarn. The 1947 Act enabling the importation free of duty of articles manufactured from Sea Island Cotton grown in the British West Indies was given permanent effect by an amending Act in 1955. Fresh fruit, firewood, charcoal, coconuts, lemon and lime juice, which are imported mainly from neighbouring islands, are also exempted from duty.

In 1958, the Pioneer Industries Act was passed. This sought to make provision for the establishment and development of industries not being carried on in this Island on a substantial scale and in aid therefore to grant relief from income tax, rates on trade profits, trade tax, interim traders' licence fees and Customs Duties for a certain period.

By virtue of this Act exemption from payment of duty is allowed on materials imported for use in the manufacture of medicinal and pharmaceutical products, paints, mattresses, pillows and divans, wooden toys, pottery, lead-acid accumulators-batteries, beer, ale, stout and porter, hats, caps and other head gear, domestic electric appliances, livestock feeds, radio and television receivers, handbags, belts, wooden furniture and builders' woodwork, wax products, etc.

The baggage, personal and household effects of consuls and consular officers or public officers appointed or transferred in the service of the Crown are admitted duty free.

Household effects not exceeding six hundred dollars for any one family which are imported for personal use and not for sale or exchange, and are proved to the satisfaction of the Comptroller of Customs to have been in the use of the passenger for at least one year prior to importation are also admitted free of duty.

In 1958, there was also passed an amending Act to the Hotel Aids Act, 1956.

In 1960 the Motor Vehicles Act was passed. In 1962 an amendment was passed to impose a tax of 20% instead of 10% of the c.i.f. value on every motor vehicle of a gross weight not exceeding two tons and which is liable to duty.

In 1960 the Pool Betting Duty Act was passed. In 1963 this Act was amended to impose a duty of 50% of the amount of money staked on all bets made by way of pool betting and promoted from overseas, whilst the duty of 20% remained for local promoters.

In 1962 the Consumption Tax Act was passed. Beer was the first item in the Schedule and a Tax of \$1.03 per gallon which was later reduced to 61 cents per gallon was imposed.

In 1963 a Consumption Tax was imposed on aerated and mineral waters of 16 cents per gallon and on cigarettes of one cent per five.

*Yield From Customs Duties**

			1960-61	1961-62	1962-63†
			\$	\$	\$
Import Duty	..	..	7,642,164	7,006,108	7,320,776
Surtax	..	..	867,057	821,774	1,094,642

* Financial Year

† Net Receipts

In 1962 the Rum Duty Act, 1906, was amended to increase the excise duty on rum from \$3.90 to \$7.32 per proof wine gallon. In addition, the distillers' licence of eight cents per gallon is only collected on rum distilled for home consumption instead of on all rum manufactured.

The excise duty on beer is 12 cents per gallon of wort of a specific gravity of 1050 degrees.

These are the only items on which excise duty is paid.

*Yield From Excise Duties**

			1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
			\$	\$	\$
On Rum	..	..	1,619,654	1,616,522	2,169,139
On Beer	..	..	185	42,671	41,939

Other Taxation

The other principal taxes are the package tax, tax on motor spirit and diesel fuel used in road vehicles, tax on motor vehicles, the pool betting duty and consumption tax.

The yield* from these taxes is as follows:

			1960-61	1961-62	1962-63†
			\$	\$	\$
Package Tax	..	..	260,449	247,943	479,511
Tax on Motor Spirit and Diesel Fuel used in road vehicles	..	..	1,512,069	1,588,744	1,689,985
Tax on Motor Vehicles	..	..	247,661	166,114	297,907
Pool Betting Duty	..	..	4,114	41,377	34,720
Consumption Tax	..	..	—	—	218,903

The package tax is levied under the Package Tax Act, 1941. An amendment in 1962 increased the levy of 12 cents to 25 cents on every parcel of goods, wares and merchandise imported into the Island or taken out of bond for consumption in the Island and which are liable to duty. There are certain exemptions. Goods and merchandise arriving in bulk are also subject to package tax in accordance with a Schedule which sets out the amount of the article that is deemed to be a package; for example,

* Financial Year

† Net Receipts

every 5 cwt. of machinery is considered to be one package and every 500 superficial feet of one inch thickness or less of timber. This tax is collected by the Customs, or if the package arrives by post, by the Post Office.

In 1963, the tax on motor spirit and diesel fuel used in road vehicles was increased from 26½ cents to 31½ cents per wine gallon. This tax is collected on sales made by the importer or the local refiner.

Chapter 4 : Currency and Banking

CURRENCY

THE British Caribbean Currency notes were first issued on 1st August, 1951, and from that date Barbados Government currency notes were gradually withdrawn and were finally demonetized on the 2nd January, 1955. Arrangements have been made for the encashment of Barbados Government currency notes through Barclays Bank, D.C.O. as agents for the British Caribbean Currency Board.

During 1956, legislation was enacted to permit the Currency Board to invest, within prescribed limits, a part of the Currency Fund in locally issued securities of the Government concerned.

Currency notes in circulation in the Island at the 31st December, 1963 amounted to \$6,845,326 of which \$62,901 were Barbados Government Currency notes and \$6,780,325 were British Caribbean Currency notes.

Under the Authority of the Currency Act of 1950 new British coins were first issued on the 15th November, 1955, and, as a result, United Kingdom coins were being gradually withdrawn and repatriated. Shipment of United Kingdom coins valued at \$5,928 was made in 1963 but there was no shipment in 1962.

The number and value of British Caribbean coins issued in the Island to the 31st December, 1963 was as follows:—

<i>Denomination</i>	<i>Number of Coins</i>	<i>Value</i>
$\frac{1}{2}$ cent		\$
1 "	3,000,000	30,000
2 cents	1,817,750	36,375
5 "	1,890,000	94,500
10 "	1,780,000	178,000
25 "	1,408,000	352,000
50 "	244,000	122,000
		812,875

The West Indian dollar is fixed at 4s. 2d., that is \$4.80 to £1 sterling.

BANKING

Commercial Banks

THERE are four overseas banks in the Colony – Barclays Bank, D.C.O., the Royal Bank of Canada, the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce (formerly the Canadian Bank of Commerce) and the Bank of Nova Scotia. Their liabilities and assets at the 31st December, 1963 were as follows:—

<i>Liabilities</i>				<i>Assets</i>			
\$'000				\$'000			
Notes	..	..	19	Cash	..	..	4,225
Deposits				Balances due by			
(i) Demand	22,094			(a) Other Banks			
(ii) Time	12,574			in Barbados	1,399		
(iii) Savings	<u>25,585</u>	60,253		(b) Banks abroad	<u>13,115</u>	14,514	
Balances due to				Loans and advances			
(a) Other Banks						42,276	
in Barbados	58			Investments	..	1,895	
(b) Banks abroad	<u>6,250</u>	6,308		Other assets	..	5,606	
Other liabilities	..	<u>1,936</u>					
		<u>68,516</u>				<u>68,516</u>	

Commercial banks telegraphic transfer notes for buying and selling at 31st December, 1963, were as follows:—

<i>Sterling</i>	<i>U.S. Dollars</i>	<i>Canadian Dollars</i>
Selling 481.2	72.4	59.6
Buying 477.9	71.0	58.2

Barbados Savings Bank

In addition to the commercial banks there is a Barbados Savings Bank in which at the end of December, 1963 there were 44,819 accounts as compared with 45,351 accounts at the beginning of January, 1962. The total sum to the credit of the depositors at 31st December, 1963 was \$17,847,000 as compared with \$17,744,555 at the beginning of January, 1962.

The market value of the invested funds was \$18,200,693.43 at 31st December, 1963.

The rate of interest on deposit is 3% per year but during 1963 a special rate of 4% per year was allowed to be paid on deposits of not less than \$10,000 provided the depositors undertake to deposit such sums for a period of one year.

No income tax is charged on the interest resulting from the first \$5,000 of any individual account.

Since 1st June, 1963 the limit on new deposits has been raised from \$10,000 to \$15,000.

Sugar Industry Agricultural Bank

The Sugar Industry Agricultural Bank was established in 1907 with a grant of \$384,000 made by the Imperial Treasury in order to assist the sugar industry of the Colony. The Sugar Industry Agricultural Bank Act 1907 was replaced by the Sugar Industry Agricultural Bank Act of 1943 in order that loans might also be made to sugar factories in the same way as the previous Act authorised loans for sugar plantations and sugar cultivation.

The net profit for the financial year 1961–62 after deduction of Income Tax amounted to \$32,896 and for 1962–63 to \$37,562.

Chapter 5 : Commerce

THE prosperity of the island depends on the sugar crop and the prices paid for sugar and its by-products. Under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement of 1951, Barbados shares in the guarantee market in the United Kingdom for West Indian sugar, and normally disposes of some two-thirds of her crop in this way.

Large imports of foodstuffs and lumber are essential to an island which lacks the space for growing adequate food crops; although ground provisions are grown, it is not possible to produce the items which constitute the staple diet of the people — flour, rice and salted pork. The island has no timber so that lumber has to be imported for building. Machinery is necessary for the sugar industry. The adverse balance on visible trade was \$38,818,600 in 1962 and \$29,083,200 in 1963.

	1962	1963
Total imports (c.i.f.) ..	\$ 89,097,500	\$ 98,871,400
Total exports (f.o.b.) ..	50,278,900	69,788,200
Total re-exports (f.o.b.) ..	13,208,700	16,282,500
Balance of visible trade ..	-38,818,600	-29,083,200

IMPORTS

The increase in the value of imports in 1963 occurred mainly in items of food, mineral fuels and manufactured goods.

Imports from the Commonwealth Countries during 1963 totalled \$59,765,681 as against \$54,128,099 in 1962.

The value of all goods imported from the United Kingdom rose from \$29,696,556 in 1962 to \$30,079,653 in 1963.

Imports from Canada rose from \$8,740,258 in 1962 to \$11,145,842 in 1963, a significant increase of \$2,405,584.

Imports from the United States of America amounted to \$12,746,768 in 1962 and rose to \$13,049,074 in 1963. This makes the United States of America our second largest supplier of goods.

The following table shows items of main imports for 1962 and 1963.

MAIN IMPORTS, 1962 AND 1963

Commerce

35

Item	Unit	1962		1963	
		Quantity	Value (\$ c.i.f.)	Quantity	Value (\$ c.i.f.)
Animal Foods	lb.	35,020,402	2,664,817	45,321,599	3,325,186
Rice	lb.	19,202,148	2,302,329	18,483,768	2,205,203
Flour	lb.	23,678,991	1,911,726	24,616,583	2,054,716
Pork, salted	lb.	3,919,878	1,093,968	4,461,497	1,299,745
Milk	lb.	9,024,149	2,286,402	10,884,556	3,231,916
Lumber	bd. ft.	8,762,025	1,824,785	10,854,890	2,160,032
Cotton piece goods	sq. yd.	4,132,059	1,929,643	3,762,233	1,844,126
Art silk piece goods	sq. yd.	2,907,821	1,543,670	2,672,431	1,670,064
Electricity Apparatus	-	-	3,869,352	-	3,704,064
Machinery	-	-	5,458,030	-	5,652,843
Manures and fertilizers	ton	16,272	1,382,436	16,693	1,329,217
Motor cars, trucks, lorries and vans	no.	1,038	2,497,933	1,147	2,874,931
Boots and shoes	pr.	627,816	1,741,599	469,092	1,381,736
Metal Manufacturers	-	-	3,157,139	-	3,232,490
Paper Manufacturers	-	-	2,232,175	-	2,282,213

The following table shows the percentage of imports by principal countries:—

Percentage of Imports by Principal Countries

				1961	1962	1963
				%	%	%
United Kingdom	..	..	..	36.3	33.3	30.4
Canada	..	..	..	10.3	9.8	11.3
Other parts of the British Commonwealth	..	..	..	17.3	17.6	18.7
United States of America	..	..	..	15.9	14.3	13.2
Other Foreign Countries	..	..	..	20.5	25.0	26.4
TOTAL	..	..	..	100.0	100.0	100.0

EXPORTS

The quantities and values of the main items of exports are given in the table below.

Item	Unit	1961		1962		1963	
		Quantity	Value (\$)	Quantity	Value (\$)	Quantity	Value (\$)
Sugar	.. tons	140,255	27,935,118	137,281	27,476,059	171,427	41,618,270
Molasses	gal.	9,653,686	3,602,507	11,185,751	4,365,586	11,987,023	5,647,019
Rum	.. p.gal.	712,625	2,199,057	690,097	1,891,926	718,139	1,978,813
Soap	.. lb.	1,176,903	246,163	889,175	183,387	535,768	135,289
Margarine	lb.	1,605,666	711,665	1,664,391	740,686	1,712,975	747,955
Edible Oil	gal.	122,875	315,435	135,435	289,745	120,984	286,400

In 1962 exports of molasses were as follows:— choice molasses 96,292 wine gallons; fancy molasses 3,696,285 wine gallons; vacuum pan molasses 7,392,900 wine gallons and bottoms 274 wine gallons. In 1963 the corresponding figures were choice 34,590 wine gallons; fancy molasses 2,404,709 wine gallons; and vacuum pan molasses 9,594,943 wine gallons. There were no exports of bottoms in 1963.

The following table shows a percentage distribution of exports by principal purchasing countries or group of countries:—

	1961	1962	1963
	%	%	%
United Kingdom	50.5	50.6	49.6
Canada	22.2	9.9	7.8
Other parts of the British Commonwealth	19.0	15.9	12.4
United States of America	3.8	4.9	10.6
Other Foreign Countries	1.9	1.7	3.8
Bunkers and Stores	2.6	17.0	15.8
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0

Chapter 6 : Production

THE Government's Agricultural policy has been directed towards increasing agricultural productivity, diversifying agricultural production and improving the system of marketing locally produced commodities with a view to more efficient and intensified use of the island's sea and land resources to meet the needs of its growing population.

Land Utilisation and Tenure

A soil and land survey of the island was carried out by the Soil Conservation section of the Regional Research Centre of the University of the West Indies. The data has been mapped and provides information showing the division of the island into about 70 categories and an indication of where each soil type is to be found with information on the general slope of the land which provides valuable information in respect of drainage, erosion hazards and the cultivation practices required.

Barbados has a total area of 166 square miles or 106,240 acres distributed as follows:—

Arable	68,875.40
Grassland	12,471.00
Other	24,891.75

106,238.15

The plantation system which was introduced around the middle of the 17th century as a corollary to sugar cane cultivation is still dominant, and accounts for nearly 80% of arable acreage and grasslands. The majority of plantations vary in size between 150 - 400 acres. The remaining 20% of arable land is distributed between medium and small-sized farms which vary from $\frac{1}{4}$ acre to 25 acres. The majority of the land is under local ownership.

Sugar

The high 70% acreage of land under sugar reflects the importance of sugar in the island's economy.

The acreage under sugar cane harvested in 1963 showed a decrease in the acreage of the previous year. Output of sugar in 1963 exceeded that in 1962 by 32,240 tons. Plantations contributed 82% of the total sugar cane crop. The overall yield of cane per acre in 1963 was 36.37 tons as compared with 29.27 tons in 1962. The recovery rate expressed in tons of cane per ton of sugar was 8.8 in 1963 compared with 9.0 in 1962.

Acreage under sugar and sugar output - 1962 and 1963

	1962		1963	
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Tons Cane</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Tons Cane</i>
Plantations ..	37,037	1,216,399	37,983	1,384,861
Smallholders ..	12,000	218,967	12,000	296,624
Total ..	49,037	1,435,366	49,983	1,681,485
Sugar Output ..	158,457 tons		190,697 tons	

The sugar industry continued to receive the support of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement. At the annual negotiations in 1963 an increase in the negotiated price quota of sugar was obtained which resulted in an increase from the basic quota of 126,000 tons to a new quota of 135,264 tons for 1964. The negotiated price of sugar under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement was increased to \$219.66 in 1962 and by a further increase to \$221 in 1963. The price paid is negotiated each year. The agreement extends to 1971.

The following figures show the distribution by type of sugar produced in 1962 and 1963:-

				<i>Tons Sugar</i>	
				1962	1963
Vacuum Pan Sugar	..	..		145,873	182,589
Muscovado	..	..	..	498	270
Fancy Molasses	..	..		12,086	7,838
Total	..	..		158,457	190,697

The sugar industry continued to draw heavily upon the British West Indian Central Sugar Cane Breeding Station stationed in the island, which spearheads the introduction of new and improved varieties of cane.

A Commission of Enquiry under the Chairmanship of Dr. Farley was appointed in 1962 to enquire into all aspects of the sugar industry and to make recommendations.

Pest Control

The control of the moth borer which caused considerable loss to the sugar industry is estimated at \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000 per year. The programme for its elimination has been mainly along the lines of biological control.

Research and Experimentation

The Ministry of Agriculture, Lands and Fisheries continued to carry out research and experimental work on a number of agricultural projects including field trials and the control of weeds by a variety of types of weedicides, manurial trials especially on the use of area as compared with sulphate of ammonia as the source of nitrogen for sugar cane, and soil moisture relationships.

The University of McGill continues to work closely through its research agencies set up in the island in the fields of marine biology, agricultural engineering and climatological research.

Agricultural Education

The Faculty of Agriculture of the U.W.I. and the Eastern Caribbean Farm Institute continued to provide training for agricultural personnel. The University offers a 3-year degree course leading to the B.Sc. (Agric.) and E.C.F.I. provides a 2-year practical course including the rudiments of Agricultural Science,

suitable for practical workers in agriculture including the non-graduate agricultural extension staff.

Soil Conservation

Work on soil conservation in the Scotland District which comprises approximately 1/6 of the Island, continued during 1962 and 1963. The main problem affecting the area is that of geological landslips and erosion. Springs and seepages of water which lubricate the heavy clays and convert them to mobile and unstable mud flows are being located and controlled. Areas protected in such manner have proved stable under very heavy rainfall. The water collected from the dams is being used for irrigation and for the production of fresh water fish.

7.3 and 4.6 miles of drainage pipes were laid during 1962 and 1963 respectively and the total area affected by the drainage operations was 250 and 70 acres respectively. The total amount of land reformed during these years was 104.7 acres in 1962 and 41.1 acres in 1963.

The problem of controlling oils and salts which render land useless for agriculture is being overcome. The Government's policy of diversification is being put into effect on the reformed land and crops have been produced of citrus and mixed fruit and pangola grass. Work on afforestation centres around the establishment of shelter belts along the coastline and the improvement of woodlots on lands unsuitable for other agricultural use.

Credit

There are two credit institutions. The Sugar Industry Agricultural Credit Bank which makes loans to owners of sugar plantations and the Agricultural Credit Bank which provides facilities for farmers whose holdings are less than 25 acres.

Fisheries

The production of fish during 1962 and 1963 has been approximately 7.4 and 6.3 million tons respectively. This comprises mainly flying fish (*Hy. Affinis*). Flying fish continued to provide 60% of the island's fish production. Other fish caught include albacore, dolphin, marlin and shark.

The Bellairs Research Institute of McGill University has been carrying out research work into the biology of the flying fish, the production of the fresh water shrimp, the circulation of coastal currents and the tagging of flying fish to determine their movement. The Barbados Government finances the cost of the research with assistance from Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom through C.D. & W. funds. Out of the revolving fund of \$500,000 loans totalling \$39,282 and \$45,467 have been issued during the financial year which ends in March in respect of the years 1962 and 1963. The size of the fishing fleet is now 481 vessels which are propelled by diesel engines.

A cold storage primarily for storing fish has been constructed and commenced operations in 1963. It has a freezing storage capacity of 200 tons and a short-term holding capacity of 60 tons.

The Barbados Sea Food Company Limited commenced shrimping operations in 1963 with Barbados as their base. The number of vessels operating up to the end of December, 1963 was 11. A total of 319,290 tons of shrimp has been landed from the commencement of operations in July, 1963. Most of this is shipped to markets in the U.S.A.

Marketing

A Marketing Corporation established by the Marketing Corporation Act, 1961, commenced operations in 1962. The Corporation operates an abattoir on modern lines and is responsible for the marketing of local agricultural produce including meat, vegetables and fish. It also provides freezing facilities for the shrimp industry and limited commercial storage for private producers.

Cooperatives

The number of Cooperative Societies has risen from 50 in 1962 to 53 in 1963 with a membership of 2,381 and 2,980 in 1962 and 1963 respectively, with a share capital of approximately \$90,000.

A Standing Committee for Cooperative Education has been appointed to assist in the training of voluntary workers in the cooperative field.

Agricultural Credit Bank

The Peasants' Loan Bank which was established in 1937 for the purpose of making loans to smallholders for agricultural production was superseded by the Agricultural Credit Bank which was established with effect from the 5th June, 1961 by the Agricultural Credit Bank Act, 1961. The Bank is a body corporate and is managed by a Board of 5 members appointed by the Governor-in-Executive Committee. The Bank is empowered to make loans to owners and tenants for carrying out the cultivation of their holdings including irrigation, the purchase of livestock, and the provision of housing for livestock. It is also empowered to make loans to owners to enable them to pay the balance of any money due in respect of the purchase of such holding and also to acquire good and marketable titles to their holdings.

During the period 1st June, 1961 which is the commencement of the bank's financial year up to 31st May, 1962, loans totalling \$253,814 were made to 1,215 persons and for a similar period in 1962/63 loans amounting to \$425,960 were made to 979 persons.

Chapter 7 : Social Services

EDUCATION

General

During this period Ecclesiastical affairs and Broadcasting were added to the portfolio of the Honourable J. Cameron Tudor, Minister of Education. Erdiston Training College, the Technical Institute, the Public Library, the Government Industrial Schools, the Housecraft Centre and Public Relations also come within the portfolio of Education.

In November 1961 the Ministry, under the Permanent Secretary, and the Department of Education were integrated. The professional staff comprises a Chief Education Officer, a Deputy Chief Education Officer, two Senior Education Officers, four Education Officers, a Buildings and Handicrafts Officer, Specialist Inspectors of Nutrition, Domestic Subjects and Infant Methods, a Chief Visual Aids Officer and three Visual Aids Officers.

Policy

Tuition fees were abolished for Barbadian children at all grant-aided secondary schools with effect from January 1962. No fees are charged in Government comprehensive schools. Improved and additional accommodation is provided by extensions to schools, by replacement of those which are unsuitable and by the building of new ones as the school population pressures dictate.

In 1963 Government approved a plan for the implementation of equal pay whereby women's salaries would equate with men's in five years. The first instalment towards equation would be payable in April 1964.

Primary

There are 117 primary schools catering for children between the ages of 5 and 14. These are entirely maintained by Government funds, supplemented by an annual grant of \$4,920 contributed by the three Local Government Councils towards the upkeep and sanitation of school buildings, most of which are owned by Government although some remain vested in the Anglican, Methodist and Moravian denominations and in Local Government Councils. Government expenditure on primary and

comprehensive schools for the financial year April 1962 to March 1963 was \$4,861,108.

Each primary school has a Board of Managers whose chairman is the incumbent of the church of the district. These Boards assist in the local supervision of the schools.

An Appointments, Promotions and Transfers Committee, comprising representatives of the Ministry of Education and the Anglican, Methodist and Moravian denominations, was appointed in 1953 to recommend appointments to His Excellency the Governor through the Public Service Commission.

At 31st December, 1963, there were 31 primary schools for boys, 34 for girls and 52 co-educational schools (including six infant schools). There were 40,732 pupils on roll (20,672 boys and 20,060 girls). The average attendance during the academic year 1962-63 was 33,299 (15,432 boys and 16,333 girls) or 81.6 per cent of pupils on roll.

There are 117 Head Teachers and 758 Assistant Teachers in the Government Primary Schools. These teachers are civil servants. One hundred and twelve (112) supernumeraries were also in employ at December 1963.

There is a nutrition scheme which provides a daily snack of milk and food yeast biscuits at each school. It is estimated that about 85 per cent of the pupils in these schools take the full ration. There is no organised school medical service but the Department of Medical Services makes provision for limited medical, dental and optical treatment.

Primary Schools, School Meals Service

A School Meals Service providing lunches for school children was inaugurated by the Government in March, 1963, with a pilot scheme catering to six primary schools in three different parishes. A fishing area, an agricultural area and a low-income urban area were chosen for the pilot scheme so that its impact on different communities of children could be studied. Each meal is planned to supply one-third of the daily nutritional requirements of each child.

The pupils pay a nominal charge of 10 cents for a meal. Under the scheme 73,055 meals were served to children during the September - December term, 1963.

Comprehensive Schools.

The first two comprehensive schools were opened in September, 1952 in the parish of St. Michael. In May 1955, two more were opened, one in the parish of St. Philip and another

in St. Joseph. In September 1960 another was opened in the parish of St. Michael. At 31st December, 1963 there were 5,970 pupils (3,075 boys and 2,895 girls) on the rolls of these schools which are now termed "comprehensive". Practical courses include woodwork, metal-work, book-binding, domestic science, agriculture and animal husbandry. Academic classes are arranged for pupils with the requisite aptitude who are allowed to remain at school for a further period. Such pupils are presented for external examinations, mainly those of the London Chamber of Commerce.

There are five Head Teachers, one hundred and eighty Assistants and thirty-six Supernumeraries employed at these schools.

Each comprehensive school has its own Governing Body which advises the Ministry on the affairs of the school.

Secondary Grammar Schools

There are 10 Government-aided Secondary Grammar Schools. Children are admitted to these schools at the age of 10 and may remain up to the age of 19 plus.

At 31st August, 1962, the total roll for these ten schools was 4,325 (2,580 boys and 1,745 girls) and at 31st August, 1963, 4,434. Harrison College (boys), Queen's College (girls) and St. Michael's Girls School are day schools in Bridgetown, the other grammar schools are in country parishes. The Lodge School (boys) has a small boarding establishment. These schools prepare pupils for Ordinary, Advanced and Scholarship level examinations of the General Certificate of Education of the Oxford and Cambridge Examining Board.

There are Technical Streams at Harrison College, the Lodge School and Combermere School, and each pupil in these streams is given one day's instruction a week at the Technical Institute. These students are prepared in certain technical subjects for the General Certificate of Education of the Associated Examining Board.

These grammar schools are managed by Governing Bodies who are appointed by the Governor-in-Executive Committee and function under Schemes of Government approved by the Legislature. Teachers in Government-aided secondary schools are not civil servants but are pensionable under the Teachers' Pension Act, 1963. Teachers in receipt of minimum salaries of \$3,384 for men and \$3,000 for women are eligible for the payment of leave passages.

At December 1963, there were 10 Heads, 195 Teachers and 4 part-time teachers employed in these schools. Expenditure by the Government on these schools for the financial year April 1961–March 1962 amounted to \$1,094,097 and for the financial year 1962–63, \$1,270,943.

Secondary Schools, Industrial Arts

Through the generosity of the United States Agency for International Development (U.S.A.I.D.), the teaching of Industrial Arts was introduced at four comprehensive and six Secondary grammar schools at the beginning of the Lent Term 1963. In addition to the gift of ten buildings and the equipment for Industrial Arts, U.S.A.I.D. also provided ten one-year scholarships tenable in the U.S. for teachers engaged in the Industrial Arts Programme. Six teachers have already completed their courses.

Approximately 3,000 boys including children from Primary schools in the 11–12 age-range are receiving instruction in wood-work and metal-work under this programme.

Independent Schools

There are 28 private schools for boys and girls which have been inspected by the Ministry of Education. Fifteen have been approved for the examination of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examining Board and thirteen for the General Certificate of Education Examinations of the University of London.

The Codrington High School (girls) in the parish of St. John, the Ursuline Convent (girls) in St. Michael and Mapps College (boys) in St. Philip have both boarders and day pupils.

Scholarships, Exhibitions and Bursaries

The Government Scholarships and Exhibitions Act, 1959 provides annually for five Barbados Scholarships and two Exhibitions, the latter being tenable at the University College of the West Indies.

Winners of Barbados Scholarships are required to attain a standard equal to that prescribed by the Oxford and Cambridge Colleges for the award of their open scholarships. The maximum value of these scholarships is \$3,360 (£700) per annum over a period of three to six years. The Government Scholarships and Exhibitions Act, 1959, provides that of the five Barbados Scholarships one should be restricted to girls. The Act also provided for awards on the attainment of *Exhibition* standard if no candidate reached Open Scholarship standard. In addition, the sum of \$576 (£120) is granted to each scholarship winner to meet travelling and other initial expenses. Barbados Scholarships are award-

ed on the results of the General Certificate of Education at Advanced and Scholarship levels of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examining Board.

By the 1959 Act two Government Exhibitions to the University of the West Indies are awarded on the results of the Entrance Examination of that University. In addition three special scholarship awards are made annually to the University of the West Indies – one for Engineering, one for Agriculture, and a special scholarship for girls.

Barbados Government Bursaries valued at \$1,200 annually are also tenable at the University of the West Indies, Mona or at its constituent colleges of Arts and Science in Trinidad and Barbados.

Training of Teachers

Until the end of the academic year 1953–54, Erdiston Training College which was opened in 1948, provided a one-year course of training in education methods for teachers in primary schools and non-graduate teachers in Government-aided secondary Grammar Schools. During this period 376 primary school teachers and 17 non-graduate teachers in Government-aided secondary schools gained certificates of training.

A two-year course was introduced at the beginning of the academic year 1954–55, and residential accommodation provided for 32 students from the Windward and Leeward Islands in addition to that already provided for 32 local first year students. In 1957 two new dormitories were added, one for men and one for women, so that the total number of resident students was raised to 96.

The minimum qualification for entry into Erdiston College is a General Certificate of Education, with five passes at O Level, or its equivalent, together with the Certificate B of the Ministry of Education. Students are selected each session by the Chief Education Officer in consultation with the Principal of the College.

At the beginning of the academic year in 1960 the two-year course was replaced by an emergency one-year course.

In 1960–61 a special training course was held for teachers of long experience who did not hold the Erdiston Certificate. This course lasted for four terms and included a fortnight's residence at Erdiston College. 40 teachers gained certificates.

At the beginning of the academic year 1962 the number of students was increased to 120 by the admission of 24 non-resident students and at the beginning of the academic year in 1963

the two-year course was reintroduced. The emergency one-year course has continued along with the two-year.

Women teachers at the College are selected annually to attend training courses at the Housecraft Centre leading to the examination in Housecraft of the City and Guilds of London Institute. Students at the Erdiston Training College are given courses at the Technical Institute from time to time.

The following Scholarships have been awarded to teachers:

1962 – Three scholarships in Science and Mathematics (Jamaica)

Thirteen Ministry of Education Commonwealth Teacher Bursaries (U.K.)

One Commonwealth Scholarship (Canada)

Eight Handicraft Teachers' Scholarships (Two U.K., six U.S.A.)

Two Visual Aids Teachers Scholarships (One Canada, One Puerto Rico)

Two Technical Teachers' Scholarships (One Canada, One U.K.)

1963 – Four Scholarships in Science and Mathematics (Jamaica)

Two one-year courses for the Certificate of Education (Jamaica)

Two Commonwealth Scholarships (Canada)

Five Handicraft Teachers' Scholarships (One U.K., four U.S.A.)

Two Technical Teachers' Scholarships (U.K.)

Ten Ministry of Education Commonwealth Teacher Bursaries (U.K.)

Five Scholarships in Geography (Canada)

Supply of Teachers

Approximately 65 per cent of the headteachers and 64 per cent of the assistant teachers on the establishment of primary and comprehensive schools have trained teacher status. The majority of these have attended the Training College for at least a year.

There are a number of supernumerary and relief teachers, the majority of whom are young persons likely to make teaching their profession.

The salaries revision based on the Report by Mr. K. C. Jacobs, C.B.E. in 1961 provided increases for all grades of teachers.

Leave with full and half pay is given to a limited number of non-graduates to enable them privately to take degree or other courses at the University of the West Indies or its constituent Colleges or at Universities and other educational institutions overseas. Leave on similar terms is also awarded for postgraduate studies. The provision of Science and Mathematics scholarships at the University College of the West Indies has been continued and ten bursaries (open to teachers and others) for study at the University of the West Indies and its constituent colleges are awarded annually.

Vocational Training

Vocational Training is provided by a number of agencies which are either controlled or aided by Government Departments.

A Board of Industrial Training was appointed in 1924. It functioned for 34 years under the Chairmanship of the Director of Public Works and made considerable contribution to the Development of vocational training. In 1958 the functions of the Board were taken over by a new body called the Apprenticeship Board, the members of which are identical with the Governing Body of the Technical Institute. The apprentices are usually drawn from the classes of the Senior Departments of the Primary Schools and the Secondary Modern Schools and placed under the control of master-workmen for a five-year course. In each of the years 1962 and 1963, 48 bursaries were awarded. Seven apprentices completed the course in 1962 at a cost of \$668 and 26 in 1963 at a cost of \$1,908. Up to 1963, 487 apprentices had completed journeyman courses at a cost of \$135,779.

The Ministry of Agriculture trains peasant agricultural instructors, and the Department of Medical Services undertakes the training of nurses, sanitary inspectors and public health visitors. Some of these are also trained at overseas centres.

The Housecraft Centre under the supervision of the Ministry of Education runs a one year course for teachers preparing them for the examination of the City and Guilds of London Institute. During the years 1962-63, 120 students completed this day course, which included cookery methods and practice, nutrition, laundry, household management, baby care, home nursing and first aid, family relations, economics and budgeting, household needlework and handicraft. Six tutors assisted with the work of this course. There were also evening classes, five evenings a week, covering various branches of cookery, needlework and handicrafts. In 1962 there were 801 students; in 1963 the figure was 836.

During 1962 and 1963 there were two night classes at two Domestic Science centres in Bridgetown and four at country centres to train students for employment locally and overseas. The students attending these classes numbered 284 in 1962 and 328 in 1963.

Vacation refresher courses in Home Economics were provided each year for teachers.

Elementary housecraft courses continue to be organised in most of the girls schools and in some of the rural centres of the Barbados Evening Institute.

Technical Institute

The Barbados Technical Institute was opened in April 1956. The Technical Institute at present provides:-

- (a) City and Guilds of London Institute Courses in Mechanical Engineering Craft Practice, Automobile Mechanics and Technicians' Work, Electrical Installation, Plumbing and Welding, Carpentry and Joinery;
- (b) Evening Courses in fields where there is a demand e.g. Automobile Engineering, Geometrical Drawing, Building Drawing, Radio Servicing;
- (c) Pre-apprenticeship and Pre-technical Courses which prepare the way for the courses in City and Guilds examinations;
- (d) Secondary school technical training in subjects of the Associated Examining Board;
- (e) Part-time courses for teachers as required.

Apprentices attending day classes do so on the day release system, and are required to enter into a five-year Apprenticeship Agreement with their employers and the Apprenticeship Board.

Enrolment Statistics for years 1961, 1962 and 1963

<i>Enrolment</i>	<i>Year</i>		
	<i>1961</i>	<i>1962</i>	<i>1963</i>
Trade Course Apprentices ..	197	239	272
Day Release Apprentices ..	80	60	37
Full-time Pre-apprentices ..	59	63	60
Technical Streams of Secondary Schools	68	76	78
Evening Classes	80	82	135*
Teachers' Handicraft ..	12	—	20

* The considerable increase in the amount of students attending the evening classes for 1963 over the preceding years was due to the introduction of two classes in Radio Servicing.

University Education

Codrington College, founded in 1710 under the will of General Sir Christopher Codrington, who was born in Barbados, is administered by the Society for the propagation of the Gospel. In 1875 Codrington College was affiliated to Durham University. In 1955 Codrington College came under the direction of the Community of the Resurrection. It is now a Theological Seminary. Several scholarships are provided by the College.

Students who win awards under the provisions of the Government Scholarships and Exhibitions Act pursue university courses at the University of the West Indies or other Universities of the British Commonwealth.

In 1953 a Higher Education (Loan Fund) Act was passed providing for the setting up of a Committee empowered to lend money to students pursuing higher studies. At 31st December, 1962, the sum of \$165,823 had been loaned to 123 students of whom 49 were at the University of the West Indies, 28 in the United Kingdom, 16 in Canada, 21 in the United States of America, 6 in India and 3 on the Continent. Fifty-one had completed their courses.

At 31st December, 1963, the sum of \$177,823 had been loaned to 139 students, 59 at the University of the West Indies, 30 in the United Kingdom, 16 in Canada, 20 in the United States of America, 6 in India and 4 on the Continent. Sixty-one had completed their courses.

College of Arts and Science

The College of Arts and Science in Barbados, which is a branch of the University of the West Indies was officially opened on 12th September, 1963.

The subjects at present being taught at the College are as follows:-

1. Faculty of Arts: English, History, Economics, French, Spanish, Mathematics (and Latin to First Year only)
2. Faculty of Natural Sciences: Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics.

The College has an Advisory Committee of 11 members on which various sections of the community are represented and a Finance Committee of five members. The Chief Education Officer is a member of the Advisory Committee and the Honourable J. C. Tudor, Minister of Education is a member of the Finance Committee.

The Chairman of each committee is the Acting Principal who takes the place of the Pro-Vice Chancellor.

Acting Principal and Registrar

Mr. L. R. B. Robinson, Head of the Mathematics Department and Dean of the Faculty of Arts at Mona, was appointed to act as Principal of the College and took up his appointment on October 1st. On May 31st, 1963 Senior Assistant Registrar Mr. F. A. Phillips was appointed to the College.

VISUAL AIDS

The Visual Aids Section of the Ministry of Education is responsible for the operation of three distinct services: Audio-Visual Aids in Schools; a community Education Service supplied by two Mobile Cinema Units; and a Production Unit producing 16mm films, filmstrips and still photographs at the request of Government Departments and for school and community use. It is also responsible for the general censorship of education and documentary films.

The section is headed by a Chief Visual Aids Officer. He is assisted by four (4) Visual Aids Officers.

The Visual Aids Unit pays regular visits to the 122 Primary and Secondary Modern Schools advising on the preparation and use of Audio-Visual material in the classroom and fulfilling requests from teachers for film and filmstrips.

Audio-Visual training classes are conducted during vacation courses and special assistance is given to teachers who visit the Section on Saturdays for previews and instruction.

Daylight projection systems are now established at thirty-two (32) schools. This represents an increase of fourteen (14) installations made in 1962 and 1963.

In 1962 and 1963, the Visual Aids Unit paid 896 visits to schools during which 244 films and 644 filmstrips were used. Five hundred and thirty one teachers visited the Section on Saturday mornings. Five hundred and sixty-three film strips and films were used in previews with the teachers.

During the period under review 701 persons, including nurses and visitors from abroad viewed 85 films in the Auditorium of the Visual Aids Section. Numerous photographs were produced for school and 886 for Government Departments.

Sixteen educational and documentary films were censored during this period.

Mobile Cinema Units

The two Mobile Cinema units together gave 825 performances, as against 648 for the previous two-year period to audiences estimated at 348,509.

Programmes comprised films, filmstrips and slides on a variety of subjects: Health and Housing, Home Economics, Community Development, Environmental Sanitation, Physical Fitness, Fire Prevention, Road Safety, Educational, Social and Industrial Development and Local History.

At film shows guest speakers often address cinema audiences on the topics being dealt with in the films.

Adult Education

The Barbados Evening Institute administered by the Ministry of Education, conducts evening classes in Bridgetown and at 21 rural centres in academic and vocational subjects.

In June 1963 the students pursuing courses at Ordinary Level of the G.C.E. were as follows:

155 in English, 37 in History, 36 in Spanish, 55 in Geography, 41 in French, 25 in General Science and 133 in Mathematics.

Those pursuing courses at Advanced Level were:

10 in English, 9 in Mathematics, 18 in History.

Courses were held in Bridgetown preparing teachers for the Associate Diploma of the College of Preceptors. 28 students attended in 1962 and 18 in 1963.

English, Shorthand, Typewriting and Book-keeping courses prepared students to the level required by examinations of the London Chamber of Commerce (Intermediate), Pitman's Institute and the Royal Society of Arts.

Evening classes in various branches of Housecraft and Domestic Science were offered on a three months' basis at six centres instructed by 24 lecturers. Three hundred and five women between the ages of 17 and 43 attended in 1962 and 345 in 1963. These courses offer the training required by persons emigrating to Canada to work in domestic service. There were also smaller classes in Domestic Science at other centres of the Evening Institute.

Special short courses are provided to train men for service with the London Transport Board.

During 1962-63 the Institute had 27 centres conducting 107 different classes with an aggregate roll of 2,702 students. One hundred and fourteen tutors were employed.

Barbados Museum and Historical Society

The Barbados Museum & Historical Society was incorporated by a special Act of the Legislature in 1933. The Government gave the Society a 99 year lease of the old abandoned Military Prison. The work began in 1933 with the aid of a grant of £1,500 from the Carnegie Corporation of New York, a grant from the Gov-

ement of Barbados and donations. The Society is maintained by a Government grant, members' subscriptions and donations. The Society publishes a Journal twice yearly, now in its 30th volume and a Bulletin, twice yearly.

The Museum houses specimens relating to the island's pre-history, collections of pottery and tools derived from the original Amerindian inhabitants, West Indian stone implements, specimens relating to the island's history, fish and other marine specimens, birds, insects, geological specimens and exhibits relating to the sugar Industry. The members' library contains books and newspapers of considerable historical value.

The Children's Museum, started in 1945 with a grant from the Development and Welfare Organization, holds classes for school children in natural history and allied subjects, and arranges an annual exhibition of school children's art and handicrafts.

The Art Department holds exhibitions of the work of local and West Indian artists. Other Exhibitions are staged periodically in the Art Gallery.

In 1955 the Coronation Gallery was opened. Formerly a row of prison cells, the gallery was reconditioned as the result of donations during the Coronation year and houses a collection of furniture typical of the best specimens formerly found in houses in Barbados as well as collections of glass, china and silver. The bulk of these specimens was purchased by means of the Museum Collections Fund which was started in 1951.

In 1960, a Children's Gallery was erected as a result of a grant of \$5,000 from Government and a similar sum was raised by the Museum. The Gallery was equipped by donations and from the Society's funds at a cost of \$4,500. The Gallery contains a series of 8 dioramas relating to the history of Barbados and exhibits of interest to children.

In 1961, the Society received an important bequest of 65 West Indian prints from the late Sir Edward Cunard, Bart.

During the year 1963, 10,723 persons visited the Museum.

Public Library

The Public Library Service was established by the Public Library Act 1847. The buildings in Bridgetown which form the present headquarters of the Library were erected as a result of a grant of money by Mr. Andrew Carnegie and officially opened for use in 1906. In January 1961 an annexe providing accommodation for the reference department and administrative offices was built.

The Public Library system also covers the island by means of the following services:

- (a) The main library in Bridgetown and six branch libraries situated at Speightstown, St. Peter; Oistins, Christ Church; Valley, St. George; Six Cross Roads, St. Philip; Hometown, St. James; Rock Hall, St. Thomas.
- (b) Deposit centres at Codrington College, The Pine Housing Area, the Barbados General Hospital, H.M. Prisons, Boys' and Girls' Industrial Schools.
- (c) The School Library Scheme serving sixty primary and secondary modern schools.
- (d) A mobile library service inaugurated in September 1963 with a 2400-book capacity, book-mobile and completing a tour of twenty-five sites per fortnight.

Special activities during the period under review included the continuation of the radio and the literature-on-records programmes, the publication of annotated booklists, an exhibition of West Indian Literature, participation in the Caribbean Exhibition 1962, and the receipt and distribution to schools of over thirteen thousand used books donated to Barbados by the United Kingdom and Canadian branches of the English-Speaking Union of the Commonwealth.

In 1963, three Assistant Librarians completed the Registration Examination of the Library Association of Great Britain, and have thereby qualified as Associates.

A. Statistics (exclusive of bookmobile, schools and centres)

	1962			1963		
	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Children</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Children</i>	<i>Total</i>
Members registered	17,347	13,298	30,645	17,929	14,650	32,579
Circulation ..	133,118	215,051	348,169	243,324	136,642	379,966
Average daily circulation ..	1,275.67			1,291.53		

B. Bookmobile Statistics - Sept. 15 - December 31, 1963

	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Children</i>	<i>Total</i>
Members registered ..	731	2,376	3,107
Circulation	8,839	14,384	23,223
Average daily circulation ..	407		

C. Book stock by calculation: at 31st December, 1962: 80,815
at 31st December, 1963: 92,879.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The construction of a modern 600 bed General Hospital to replace the existing one dominated the Public Health Sector in 1962 and 1963, and is proceeding according to plan. It is expected to be completed by mid 1964.

The existing General Hospital carries 443 beds, and the Maternity Hospital 20. There is one District Hospital (20 beds) which serves principally for maternity cases, and three Health Centres which cater for outpatients. There is a Mental Hospital (797 beds) and a Leprosarium.

No quarantinable diseases were reported during the period. During the early part of 1963, however, 79 cases of poliomyelitis were reported (compared with only 7 in 1962) and there were 4 deaths. The number of cases of tuberculosis notified fell from 74 in 1962 to 72 in 1963, and the number of deaths resulting therefrom fell from 17 in 1962 to 11 in 1963.

The Infant Mortality rate has continued to decrease. For example, it fell from 134 per 1,000 in 1954 to 60 per 1,000 in 1960, and further to 55 in 1962. The maternal mortality rate rose during the period from 2.33 per 1,000 live births in 1962 to 3.20 in 1963.

The birth rate in 1963 was 29.1 per 1,000 as compared with 29.6 for 1962. The birth rate for 1960 was 33.5.

The principal causes of death are set out below:—

	1962		1963	
	No. of Deaths	% of Total Deaths	No. of Deaths	% of Total Deaths
Diseases of Circulatory System ..	530	25.05	436	20.86
Diseases of Nervous System & Sense Organs	341	16.12	360	17.22
Diseases of Early Infancy ..	225	10.63	254	12.15
Neoplasms	236	11.15	241	11.53
Diseases of Respiratory System ..	183	8.65	163	7.80
Senility & Ill-defined conditions ..	120	5.67	109	5.22
Allergic, Endocrine System, Metabolic & Nutritional Diseases ..	102	4.82	123	5.89
Diseases of Digestive System ..	93	4.39	117	5.60

Communicable diseases notified were:—

			1962	1963
Enteric Fever	..	..	6	12
Tuberculosis	..	..	74	72
Diphtheria	..	..	6	10
Poliomyelitis	..	..	7	79

The number of registered doctors in the island during the periods was 75, giving a ratio of one doctor to approximately 3,200 persons. During the same period the number of registered dentists in the island was 13, giving a ratio of one (1) dentist to 18,250 persons. During the same period there were 316 nurses at Government Institutions.

Expenditure

Expenditure on public health for the financial years 1961-62 and 1962-63 was as follows:—

	Central Government		Local Government	
	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63
Capital	\$1,205,171	\$2,370,343	\$ -	\$ -
Recurrent	3,120,812	3,209,797	766,516	855,306

HOUSING

THE Housing Authority is constituted as a body corporate with perpetual succession and a common seal and came into being on the 1st day of April, 1956, under the terms and conditions embodied in the Housing Act, 1955 (1955-40). This legislation was approved by the Legislature on the 6th October, 1955 and was subsequently proclaimed.

The Authority set up under the Act took over the duties of the Housing Board, Labour Welfare (Housing Loans) Organisation (Sugar Workers) and the Aided Self-Help Housing Committee. By virtue of the Housing (Amendment) Act, 1958 (1958-35) the Authority took over the duties of the Public Officers' Housing Board.

The Authority is empowered to:

- acquire land for building;
- control layout of housing estates;
- erect houses and ancillary buildings;
- clear slums and re-develop overcrowded areas;
- lend money for repair or alteration of existing houses, purchase or repair of houses;

(f) let of lease, or sell land and buildings to persons of the working classes as defined by the Act.

A person of the working class is defined as a person whose income does not exceed an average of \$40.00 a week or such other sum as the Governor-in-Executive Committee may from time to time prescribe.

The Authority, subject to the provisions of the Public Officers' Housing Loans Fund Rules, 1958, advances loans to pensionable officers of the Civil Service Establishment for housing purposes.

Income

The Housing Authority was allocated funds by the Government for the period 1st January, 1962, to 31st December, 1963. The sources from which these funds were derived being:—

Government Revenue	\$ 15,561.00
Labour Welfare	1,597,031.00
Loans Fund	609,345.00
	<hr/>
	2,221,937.00
Repayments from leases, rents and loans (Sugar Workers included)	1,092,538.24
	<hr/>
	\$3,314,475.24

Expenditure

New houses, in-roads, water mains, electricity etc.	\$1,278,582.50
Preparation of sites, including roads, water mains, electricity etc.	251,828.93
Purchase of land	160,694.93
Maintenance	159,300.12
Equipment	12,474.26
Loans to sugar and general workers	630,410.37
Other working capital	821,184.13
	<hr/>
	\$3,314,475.24

Houses erected

During the years 1962 and 1963 the Authority erected 203 permanent houses. At the 31st December, 1963 the Authority had 2,964 houses under its control. This number included 2,177 permanent houses and 787 prefabricated timber houses. There were 22 houses nearing completion at the end of the year.

Labour Welfare Housing Loans

Under the Labour Welfare Housing Loans Scheme, an amount of \$179,709.57 was advanced to 273 applicants. A total number

of 701 persons applied for assistance during the period. This scheme only applies to Sugar Workers. The number assisted, since the inception of loans by the Authority and its predecessor, is over 15,000.

General Workers Housing Loans

Persons, other than Sugar Workers, qualify under this scheme, provided an average wage of \$40.00 per week is not exceeded. An amount of \$307,018.68 was loaned to 607 applicants during the period under review.

Public Officers' Housing Loans

Loans amounting to \$577,627.00 were granted to 138 public officers. Officers holding established posts under the Civil Establishment Order Act, 1949, or officers holding a permanent post in the "unestablished staff" of the various Government departments, are eligible to receive these loans.

Over \$2,000,000 has been advanced to Public Officers under this scheme since its inception.

Day Nurseries

The Authority has constructed a Day Nursery at the Pine Housing Estate to be administered by the Social Services Department. Another nursery at the Gazettes Housing Area was nearing completion at the 31st December, 1963. The cost of these nurseries is approximately \$50,000.00.

General

The Authority, in conjunction with the Government, invited Mr. Charles Abrams, United States Consultant on matters relating to Housing Policy, Land Tenure and Land Planning, to advise on:

- (i) the island's Housing Policy;
- (ii) the problem of land tenure;
- (iii) the problem of ejectment of sitting tenants.

Mr. Abrams has submitted his report in draft form to the Government.

The Authority has 52 established posts and a number of temporary clerks.

TOWN AND COUNTRY DEVELOPMENT PLANNING OFFICE

The Town and Country Development Planning Office is a separate department of Government responsible directly to the Minister of Communications, Works and Housing. The staff consists of a Town and Country Planning Officer, an Assistant Town and Country Planning Officer, two clerks, two typists, four planning

assistants and one messenger. There is also a small planning inspectorate consisting of one senior and four area inspectors.

The Town and Country Planning Officer is professional adviser to the Minister on all matters relating to the use and development of all land in Barbados. With U.N. assistance the Government will embark upon the preparation of an island-wide development plan in 1964 which will indicate the Government's policy on land use. In preparing such a plan priority will be given to existing urban areas and to those non-urban areas which are ripe for further development. Substantial progress has already been made in carrying out land use and other surveys.

Meanwhile, interim control of the development of land continues to be exercised over certain vital areas by the Town and Country Planning Officer under powers granted to him by the Town and Country Development Planning (Interim Control) Act, 1959. Under this Act, Interim Control Orders have been gazetted in respect of most of the south and west coast of the island, embracing the capital, Bridgetown, and adjacent urban and peri-urban coastal areas. Another Order in respect of a small strip of the East Coast from Cattlewash to Long Pond secures control over another area which is attracting development. Subdivision of land is controlled on an island-wide basis. These orders establish a substantial measure of control over land use and physical development in Barbados. It is the Government's intention to extend this control to embrace the whole island within the framework of a consistent policy as soon as possible.

Pending the publication of development plans, *ad hoc* control is exercised under these orders by the Town and Country Planning Officer who is required to keep in close consultation on matters of planning policy with all government departments concerned and with local authorities. The Bridgetown City Council and the Northern and Southern District Councils have formed planning committees for this purpose.

In spite of the fact that much development of a minor nature in areas covered by interim control orders is exempted from direct control subject to compliance with published standards, the Town and Country Development Planning Office processes more than 800 applications annually.

In addition to routine work in connection with development plan preparation and development control, the Office has completed preliminary surveys in connection with the development of a large area of poor agricultural and pasture land on the periphery of the City as an urban expansion area with special reference to making provision on a large scale for housing for middle income groups.

A strict water resources protection policy has been adopted which has resulted in the proper control of sewage and waste water disposal practices in relation to water supply reserves.

SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

THE Social Welfare Department was established in 1949. Its staff, which is headed by the Social Welfare Officer, includes two (2) Senior Welfare Officers, one (1) Sports Officer, one (1) Handicrafts Officer, one (1) Art Officer, and two (2) Community Welfare Officers. The scope of the Department's activities may be summarized as Group Work and Community development, case work including migration, handicraft development and sport. Group activity consists mainly in assisting voluntary Associations (approximately 200) working in the social, athletic and cultural fields, and including the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides movements, Old Scholars' Associations of the Primary Schools, the Y.M.C.A. The Central Government has provided halls and playing fields throughout the island to facilitate and encourage group activity. The halls and playing fields are administered by Local Government.

Drama, singing contests, inter-club debates and cricket form part of a centrally sponsored programme aimed at developing youth movements in a territory where the rate of population increase has for several years been outstripping economic and employment opportunities.

In 1962 a Council for Old Scholars' Associations and other youth groups was formed, and in 1963 the machinery to effect the formation of an Island Council for voluntary social services was set in motion.

Case work involves adoption, repatriation and migration of young people. The volume of case work in the field of emigration has increased considerably since the enactment of the Commonwealth Emigration Act, 1962, because the Social Welfare Officer is responsible for interviewing all legal minors (young people under 21 years) desirous of travelling to the United Kingdom to ensure that the conditions of the Act are satisfied and that escorts and accommodation in the United Kingdom are arranged.

Handicraft Development

A Handicraft Development Committee was established in 1955 under the Chairmanship of the Social Welfare Officer, and \$5,000 were earmarked for the scheme. A Craft Centre was set up in 1959, and training has been conducted by the Handicrafts Development Officer in basketry, and needlecraft classes are

also conducted at Centres throughout the Island. The centre has promoted what is now a thriving smocking industry which gives employment to some 300 female workers, and brings in wages of approximately \$10,000 per month.

Social Security

A centralised Social Security Scheme does not exist, but there are a number of benefit schemes and services which fall within the scope of Social Security. A step in the direction of a centralized Social security programme was taken with the submission of a Report by the International Labour Organization under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance in 1962 on the setting up of a Social Security Scheme in Barbados.

The administration of public assistance is a statutory function of Local Government. There is, however, a Public Assistance Act, 1954 (as amended by Act, 1959) with the direction and control of all matters relating to the administration of public assistance in the island.

Almshouses

As a result of a survey of the 12 Almshouses during the period under review, centralization of these institutions has been recommended as a first step in the direction of a more rationalized service. The plan envisaged offers to the inmates improved amenities in more congenial surroundings, and better working conditions for staff. The plan also envisages the complete separation of children from the sick and aged, and consequently, the creation of children's homes along the lines of the Nightengale Home which caters for approximately 100 destitute children. The number of inmates at infirmaries at the end of 1962 and 1963 was as follows:-

			<i>Adults</i>	<i>Children</i>	<i>Total</i>
1962	..	..	923	222	1,145
1963	..	..	877	270	1,147

The principal form of public assistance is the payment of monthly, weekly and casual grants, and is controlled by the Guardians Committees of the various councils.

Other forms of public assistance include relief-in-kind, i.e. clothing, free burials to persons whose relatives are unable to pay; and medical treatment and medicine to persons recommended by the Public Assistance Officer. Expenditure on public assistance amounted to approximately \$1.8m in each of the years 1962 and 1963.

Physically Handicapped

The Barbados Association in aid of the Blind, Deaf and Dumb which received a subvention of \$4,600 and \$5,000 from Government in 1962 and 1963 respectively, opened a small part-time school for deaf children at the Garrison in 1959. There were 10 children at the school at the end of 1963.

In 1963 the Association sent one blind child and two (2) deaf boys to the School for Blind Children in Trinidad.

The Association also runs a small handicraft training centre for 25 blind adults in Bridgetown.

The Aged

Old Age Pension is non-contributory and beneficiaries must have attained the age of 68 years (or 25 years for the blind, deaf or dumb) provided their weekly means do not exceed \$3.60. The maximum pension is \$2.40 per week.

The amount voted for the period April, 1962 to March, 1963 on Old Age Pensions was \$1,248,000 and the number of pensioners at December, 1963 was 10,834.

Old Age Pension is administered by 11 Pension Claims Committees and 6 Pensions Enquiry Officers. Payments are made at branch post offices throughout the island, and also at the Old Age Pensions Office in St. Michael.

There are a few voluntary homes which cater for fewer than 100 elderly, indigent people.

Probation Service

1962 marked the 16th year of the establishment of the Probation Service which is used extensively by the courts, not only for "probation supervision" of offenders, but also for making pre-trial reports on juvenile and adult offenders respectively.

A major branch of the work of the Service is the investigation into the means of persons involved in alimony and affiliation applications before the courts.

Juvenile Courts

70% or 265 of the cases brought against juveniles in 1962 resulted in convictions. In 1963 64% or 243 of 378 cases brought against juveniles resulted in convictions. A comparison between offences by juveniles in 1962 and 1963, is as follows:—

		1962	1963
Offences against property	.. ..	158	179
Offences against person	.. ..	102	107
Other offences	.. ..	118	92
		<hr/> 378	<hr/> 378

Probation

During 1962, 165 persons were placed on probation, compared with 151 in 1963 – the classification being –

				1962	1963
Juveniles	..	..	..	113	103
Adults	..	..	..	52	48
				<hr/> 165	<hr/> 151

Chapter 8 : Legislation

NINETY-EIGHT Acts were passed by the Legislature for the years 1962 and 1963. In 1962, 50 Acts were passed, of which the most important are summarised below:

The Counterfeit Currency (Convention) Act makes provision so as to enable effect to be given to the International Convention for the suppression of counterfeiting currency, signed on behalf of His Majesty at Geneva on 25th April, 1929, to apply to foreign coin certain enactments relating to British coin, and to assimilate the penalties for importing counterfeit coin.

The Midwives and Nurses Registration (Amendment) Act provides for the increase in membership of the General Nursing Council of the Island and to enable the council to frame rules specifying matters in respect of which fees may be charged by midwives and nurses fixing the amount of such fees.

The Pensions (Amendment) Act gives a new definition for "Public Service".

The Casual Employees Pensions (Amendment) Act makes provision for the grant, in certain cases, of pensions to the father and brother or sister of an employee who is killed while on duty.

The Displaced Workers Allowances (Bridgetown Harbour) (Amendment) Act provides for the payment of allowances not only to the above workers but also to their dependants in certain circumstances.

The Savings Bank (Amendment) Act enables the Directors of the Savings Bank, with the prior approval of the Governor-in-Executive Committee, to fix the rate of interest on money deposited in the Savings Bank.

The Customs Act deals comprehensively with the subject of Customs and covers all matters previously contained in the Customs Establishment Act, 1905, The Trade Act, 1910 and the Customs Tariff Act, 1921, and accordingly repeals those Acts.

Provision is made in the Local Government Service Commission (Amendment) Act to enable Local Government Councils, temporarily to suspend an officer who is being considered for dismissal or other disciplinary action until the issue has been finally settled. This will be done if suspension is the best course to take.

The Town and Country Development Planning (Interim Control) (Amendment) Act provides for the enforcement of planning control by means of acting through the courts in cases where steps (other than discontinuance of the use of land) required to be taken by enforcement notice are not taken.

The Teachers (Secondary Schools) Pensions Act replaces the Teachers Pensions Act, 1925, by more comprehensive legislation designed to provide pensions for Secondary School teachers on the same basis as that on which pensions are now provided for public officers under the Pensions Act, 1947.

In 1963, 48 Acts were passed by the Legislature and of these the Conveyancing and Legal Proceedings (Authorisation) Act enables "Authorised persons" to draw and prepare for gain instruments relating to real or personal property or to any legal proceedings.

The Firearms (Amendment) Act amends the Firearms Act, 1898 so as to increase the fees payable for licences under section 5 and 11 of that Act and to increase various monetary penalties prescribed by certain sections of the Act.

The Perjury Act consolidates and simplifies the law of the Island relating to perjury and kindred offences.

The Legislature (Privileges, Immunities and Powers) Act makes provisions to determine and regulate the immunities, powers and privileges of the Legislative Council and General Assembly.

The Industrial Development (Export Industries) Act is designed to encourage the establishment in Barbados of industries solely for export and to this end, it provides special incentives for that type of industry.

The Industrial Incentives Act provides additional incentives for the establishment and development of industries in Barbados by the grant of relief from income tax, trade tax, interim traders' licence fees and customs duties.

The Caribbean Broadcasting Corporation Act provides for the establishment of a corporation to be known as the Caribbean Broadcasting Corporation, for the functions of the Corporation and for purposes connected with matters aforesaid.

The Banking Act makes provision for regulating the business of banking.

The Representation of the People (Amendment) Act changes the qualifying age of voting at an election of the General Assembly from twenty-one years to eighteen years.

The Affiliation Proceedings Act makes provision for the maintenance of illegitimate children and dissociates the law on this matter from the provisions relating to the settlement of the poor as contained in the Settlement of the Poor and Bastardy Act, 1897.

The Quarries Act consolidates and revises the law relating to quarries by making provision for the registration, licensing and supervision of quarries, for the safety of workers employed therein, and for the fencing of quarries.

The Director of Public Prosecution Act provides for the establishment of the office of Director of Public Prosecutions, prescribes the functions of the Director of Public Prosecutions and makes provision for his remuneration and tenure of office.

The Land Acquisition (Amendment) Act, amends the Land Acquisition Act, 1949 to permit the abandonment of the acquisition of land at any time, even after compensation has been awarded, but before it has been paid. Provision is also made in the Act that in the determination of compensation for compulsory acquisition of land, the value of the land shall be based on the existing use thereof at the date of the first publication in the Official Gazette in accordance with section 3 of the Act of a notice of Acquisition.

Chapter 9 : Justice, Police and Prisons

JUSTICE

THE Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and not less than two Puisne Judges with the Chief Justice as President.

The Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1956 was amended in 1961. By this amendment the Chief Justice is appointed by the Governor after consultation with the Premier and the Puisne Judges are appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Judicial and Legal Service Commission. A Puisne Judge may with certain provisos hold office until he attains 62 years of age.

Full Court may be made up of any two Judges, and where such Court sits to hear appeals from a single Judge, the Judge whose judgment or order is appealed from cannot sit in such Full Court.

The Full Court also hears and determines appeals from decisions of Magistrates.

The Supreme Court of Judicature Act also established a Judicial Advisory Council which consists of the Chief Justice (as Chairman), the Attorney General, Puisne Judges, Crown Solicitor, a Magistrate, a barrister-at-law or solicitor. This Council considers the working of the several offices and arrangements relative to the duties of the officers which may appear to exist in the system of procedure or administration of the Law.

Appeals lie from the Supreme Court to the British Caribbean Court of Appeal, and the right of appeal to Her Majesty in Council is preserved.

The Judicial and Legal Service Commission Act, 1961 provides for a Judicial and Legal Service Commission, consisting of the following persons:

- (a) The Chief Justice, as Chairman;
- (b) The Attorney General;
- (c) The Chairman of the Public Service Commission or some other member of the Public Service Commission nominated by the Chairman to represent him at any meeting of the Commission; and
- (d) Not more than two other members, whose duty is to make appointments (including appointments on promotion or transfer) to the offices of:

Puisne Judge;	Senior Parliamentary Counsel;
Director of Public Prosecutions;	Parliamentary Counsel;
Crown Solicitor;	Assistant to the Attorney General;
Deputy Crown Solicitor;	Senior Crown Counsel;
Registrar;	Crown Counsel, and Magistrate.
Deputy Registrar;	

The Supreme Court sits in its criminal jurisdiction four times a year, namely, in January, April, June, October. Preliminary enquiries are conducted by examining Magistrates before an accused person is put on trial in this Court.

Eight Magistrates preside over the Magistrates' Courts of the Island which is divided into six Districts for the purpose. In Bridgetown (which is a part of one of the Districts) three Magistrates hear and determine criminal offences of a summary nature, quasi-criminal matters, and one magistrate hears civil matters. The remaining four magistrates deal with criminal and civil matters arising in the rural districts.

The magistrates also deal with juvenile offenders. The cases are heard at different courts from the main court and the magistrate has the assistance of a Probation Officer.

The Magistrates' Jurisdiction and Procedure Act, 1956 was amended in 1961 to provide for the —

- (1) appointment of a Senior Magistrate;
- (2) it gave the Chief Justice the power to assign one or more Magistrates to each district and also to assign a magistrate to several districts.

This power was formerly vested in the Governor.

The number of cases heard by the Supreme Court for the period 1st January to 31st December in the years 1962 and 1963 were:

	1962	1963
Criminal Assizes	72	60
<i>Civil:</i>		
Divorce and Matrimonial	76	66
Special Court	420	383
Full Court (Magisterial Appeal)	144	57
Chambers	136	257
Civil Actions	60	36
Non-Contentious Wills	190	192
Administration Petitions	121	81
Contentious Wills	1	1

By an Order in Council made in 1962 the British Caribbean Court of Appeal came into operation from 1st June of that year.

The Judges of the British Caribbean Court of Appeal are a President and two or more Justices of Appeal, who shall be appointed by the Commissioner in accordance with instructions given by Her Majesty through a Secretary of State.

The Court hears appeals from the following territories:-

- (a) Antigua; (b) Barbados; (c) British Guiana;
- (d) Dominica; (e) Grenada; (f) Montserrat;
- (g) Saint Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla;
- (h) Saint Lucia; (i) Saint Vincent, and
- (j) The Virgin Islands.

The Court has jurisdiction to hear and determine appeals from the Courts of each Territory as may be prescribed by any law in force in that Territory.

In connection with any appeal from a court of a Territory the Court has, subject to the provisions of this Order and any law in force in the Territory, all the powers and jurisdiction that are possessed by that court under any law in force in the Territory; and decisions of the Court in respect of any appeal from a court of a Territory are subject as aforesaid, enforced in the Territory in the same way as decisions of that court.

The Court may, in accordance with any directions issued from time to time by the President, sit in any Territory for the purpose of exercising any jurisdiction and powers conferred upon it by or under this article or by any rule made under article 6 of this Order; and for that purpose it is a superior court of record having in each Territory similar powers relating to contempts of itself as are possessed under the laws of that Territory by such a court.

The number of cases heard by the British Caribbean Court of Appeal for the periods 1st June to 31st December, 1962 and 1st January to 31st December, 1963 were:

			1962	1963
Criminal	..	..	10	4
Civil	..	..	nil	1

POLICE

LAW and order was maintained throughout the Island, and the relations between Police and Public continued to be excellent. There were no major disasters or disturbances.

The establishment of the Police Force is 1 Commissioner, 1 Deputy Commissioner, 1 Senior Superintendent, 3 Superintendents, 1 Director of Music, 4 Assistant Superintendents, 11 Inspectors, (including 1 Inspector of Weights and Measures) 21 Station Sergeants, 27 Sergeants, 89 Corporals, (including a

Policewoman), 474 Constables (including Policewomen) 47 Writ Servers, 1 Secretary and 1 Stenographer-typist.

During the year 1962, the establishment was reduced by 1 Constable and the posts of Secretary and Stenographer-typist created.

There is a mounted troop consisting of 26 Subordinate Police Officers and men who are stationed at six of the larger Police Stations and patrol sugar estates and rural areas. The troop performed ceremonial escort duties, and together with the Police Band put on musical rides for the entertainment of the public. The horses are all Canadian half-breeds and are in excellent condition.

The Police Band, which is recognised as one of the best in the West Indies, plays regularly in Bridgetown and the Country Districts. The Band visited the United States of America during the latter part of 1962, and gave performances at Radio City Music Hall, where they were enthusiastically received and their success was outstanding. The Band also appeared on the Ed Sullivan T.V. Show and at Macy's Thanksgiving Day Parade.

The number of Police dogs was reduced from three to two during 1962 when Police dog "Rip" was humanely destroyed. In addition to being used at the scenes of crime, the dogs have performed regular nightly patrols. Their presence has greatly assisted the Force in its efforts to prevent crime.

The Island is divided into Three Police Divisions, each commanded by a Superintendent. There are eighteen Police Stations. All Stations are connected to Headquarters by telephone, most of them in the out parishes by district line. Eighteen Stations maintain wireless communication with the Headquarters Control Room and 21 Vehicles and 2 Launches are equipped with Wireless.

The Regional Police Training Centre at Seawell continues to serve the Windward Islands, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla (formerly the Leeward Islands) and Barbados. Three hundred and seventy-four recruits and eighty-three subordinate Police officers and Senior Constables attended the Centre during the past two years. Of these 71 recruits and 45 subordinate Police officers and men were from Barbados.

The initial training course for recruits lasts six months and includes instruction in law, police duties, first-aid, life-saving, physical training, self-defence, foot and arms drill and musketry.

A total of 13,248 cases (including traffic) were reported to the Police in 1962, and 14,005 in 1963. This compares with 15,095 in 1960, and 13,727 in 1961.

The Crime figures for 1962 and 1963 are as follows:-

Type of Offences	Cases reported to Police		Cases taken to Court		Cases under Investigation	
	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963
Offences against persons	1,252	1,348	618	730	98	112
Offences against property	1,837	1,982	592	682	153	254
Other Offences	1,501	1,690	1,364	1,506	5	19
TOTAL ..	4,590	5,020	2,574	2,918	256	385

The Immigration Branch deals with the issuing of passports, travel permits and certificates of identity. In 1962, 5,721 passports were issued and 4,161 in 1963. There was a decrease in the number of persons going to the United Kingdom.

FIRE SERVICES

THE establishment of the Fire Service is a Chief Fire Officer, Deputy Chief Fire Officer, Three (3) Station Officers, twelve (12) Leading Firemen, sixty-one (61) Firemen, one (1) Stenographer-Typist and four (4) Cleaners. The Headquarters is in the City of Bridgetown, and there is a Station at Seawell adjacent to the Airport, one at Worthing, Christ Church, and one at Reeves Bay, St. James.

Fifteen (15) fire appliances are in commission and with two exceptions, all were obtained during the last decade.

All recruits undertake a three months basic training course at Headquarters Training School which includes theoretical and practical instruction in fire prevention and extinction, first aid, rescue work, resuscitation, physical training and swimming. Training at Station level continues daily throughout the year other than on Sundays and Public Holidays.

Special services as well as fire calls increased in 1963 as compared with 1962. The Service continued to specialize in the rescue of adults, children, cattle and dogs from wells.

The outstanding fire for the period occurred on 13th July, 1963, at Caribbean Motors Limited, Pinfold Street, City. Seven (7) fire appliances and thirty-five (35) members of the Service attended the fire, which was brought under control and extinguished by the use of eleven (11) jets of water. Damage was estimated at \$150,000 and was the largest fire in the City for over twelve (12) years.

The number of calls received was as follows:

	1962	1963
Fires	555	668
False Alarms (Good Intent)	11	22
False Alarms (Malicious) ..	24	44
Special Services	188	234
	<hr/> 778	<hr/> 968

The approved Estimates for maintaining the Fire Service are as follows:—

	1962	1963
	\$	\$
Recurrent Expenditure ..	203,414	208,550
Non-Recurrent Expenditure	1,060	540
Capital Expenditure ..	—	—
	<hr/> 204,474	<hr/> 209,090

PRISONS

GLENDAIRY Prison is a Medium Security Prison with accommodation for 275 men and 125 women.

The number of women in prison has for years been small in relation to the men. In 1962 the daily average male population was 116, females 3. Highest number of males during the year 123, lowest 99. Highest number of females 7; lowest number 1. In 1963, the daily average males was 122, females 5. Highest number males during the year 147, lowest number 103. Highest female 10, lowest 2.

A number of trades are taught — Carpentry; Cabinet Making; Tailoring; Shoe Making; and Handicraft. At the 1962 and 1963 Agricultural Exhibitions, a total of seventeen (17) and fifteen (15) prizes respectively were awarded the prison for exhibits submitted on Cabinet making, Carpentry and Handicraft. Vegetable Gardening, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry are as yet carried out on a small scale.

An Earning Scheme affords all prisoners payment between 12¢ and 60¢ per week. Arising out of this Scheme, a Canteen is maintained from which a prisoner can purchase Toilet Soap, Cigarettes, Sweets, Biscuits, Chocolate bars, Tooth-paste etc., from two-thirds of his earnings, and the remaining one-third is retained as compulsory Savings to be paid to him on discharge. This is in addition to money or clothing or both, that are given them by the 'Aid on Discharge Committee'.

Cricket, Football, Volley Ball, Table Tennis, Draughts and Dominoes are the games played. They are played every evening unless weather does not permit.

In view of the fact that a Borstal system has not yet been established, a little difficulty is experienced when first offenders between the ages of seventeen (17) and twenty-one (21) are admitted, there being no provision to have them effectively separated. However, this difficulty is experienced in a very small measure owing to the fact that almost all first offenders in the Borstal category are placed on Probation – which in many cases produce very good results. In other cases Extra-Mural imprisonment is employed.

The Medical Officer is required by regulation to attend daily. During the year 1962, there were 1,303 medical examinations as compared with 928 in 1963. No deaths have occurred within the period under review.

GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

THERE are separate schools for boys and girls under one Principal. Previously the schools were the responsibility of the Ministry of Social Services but two years ago they were placed under the Ministry of Education. The changeover was a welcome one since the schools should be properly regarded, not as Junior Prisons, but as schools performing the functions of the average elementary school in Barbados.

The average attendance was 68 boys and 7 girls in 1962 and 70 boys and 11 girls in 1963, classified by ages as follows:—

Year	Under 14 Years		14–16 Years		Over 16 Years		Total	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1962 ..	29	4	20	3	19	—	68	7
1963 ..	29	7	26	2	15	2	70	11

The maximum and minimum ages of the pupils was 18 years and 10 years respectively and the average length of detention in the schools was 3 years. Committals were mainly for petty larceny.

The classroom instruction conformed to the curriculum for primary schools. All pupils of elementary school age received full-time classroom instruction and those over 15 years of age were required to attend special evening classes for the purpose

of receiving similar instruction. This senior group also pursued full-time vocational training during the day. Among the crafts taught were Carpentry, Masonry, Tailoring, Shoe-making, Handicraft, Gardening and Animal Husbandry. The girls were taught Domestic Science, Needlework, Handicraft and Gardening. Good specimens of work from both schools competed at the Annual Industrial Exhibition and were awarded several prizes.

The incidence of backwardness among new entrants had steadily risen during the past four years. Despite this handicap, however, most of the pupils on discharge from the schools had made satisfactory progress.

For the past three years approximately 4 pupils have been able to take advantage of the type of education offered at a nearby Secondary Modern School. These pupils attend school daily and reports on their classroom work and general behaviour have been encouraging.

The system of co-education, an experiment now in its fourth year continues to work smoothly. The girls travel daily from their residence at Summervale to the Boys' School – a distance of approximately half a mile.

Cricket has remained the favourite pastime. Basket-ball has gradually grown in popularity and membership in the Barbados Basket-ball League Fixtures was for the first time accorded the boys in 1963. The usual indoor games of table tennis, dominoes, draughts and cards were also played. Teams from the immediate districts as well as from other parts of the island were encouraged to visit the schools for the purpose of competing against the pupils.

The Housemasters were responsible for arranging educational and sight-seeing tours which took place during the summer holidays. The Mobile Unit of the Ministry of Education also gave film shows at regular intervals.

The Scout Troop, affiliated to a nearby troop, still functions and on week-ends goes out of the school for training in this activity.

Several pupils benefited from week-end home leave which was granted to those pupils whose behaviour and work merited it. We realize the importance of maintaining any links the pupils may have had with the world outside during their period of training.

Over the Christmas season the general public as well as the parents of the pupils were invited to Open Days, Displays of handwork and Carol Singing. Religious groups were also permitted to visit the schools from time to time.

The discipline of the schools continued to be based on affection and reason and maintained by a system of rewards, forfeiture of privileges and admonishments. Privileges included cinema shows, unsupervised walks and sea-bathing. The House system and the pupils themselves working through a Boys' Council have also been very effective in helping to maintain discipline.

Of the 35 boys discharged from the school during the years 1962 and 1963 none were subsequently imprisoned and one was recalled to the school. One girl was discharged for this period.

After Care continues to be an integral part of re-education. A Male After Care Officer is responsible for the boys and a female Officer of the Girls' School for the girls. Every effort was made to fit these discharged pupils into jobs according to their aptitudes and interests.

Chapter 10 : Public Utilities and Public Works

A PUBLIC Utilities Board established on 1st January, 1955 is responsible for regulating rates to consumers by certain public utilities. It also hears complaints, controls the issue of securities by the public utilities subject to its control and generally ensures that satisfactory service is given by such utilities.

ELECTRICITY

THE Barbados Light and Power Company Limited is a public company registered in Barbados. It supplies electricity under franchise to the City of Bridgetown and the area within a radius of five miles from the City's limits; it is also authorised to supply electricity to the remainder of the Island.

The Company has in operation 396 miles of high tension mains which distribute power widely over the Island to feed some 783 transformer sub-stations. These, in turn, provide low tension power to domestic and small power consumers. Large power consumers receive supply in bulk at 11 or 3.3kv. The Company is carrying out a programme of continuous expansion to meet the power requirements of the Island which, at present, is increasing at the rate of 12½ per cent per annum.

Erection of a new 2,118 kilowatt diesel generator unit has commenced during the year 1962-63. A 285 kilowatt set has been withdrawn from service. The total installed capacity of the Garrison Hill power station at 30th June, 1963 was 13,581 kilowatts.

Supply Characteristics

High Tension supply is available at either 3,300 volts or 11,000 volts, 3-phase 50 cycles A.C.

Low Tension supply can be obtained at 200/110 volts single phase 50 cycle and 200/110 volts 3-phase 50 cycles.

	1962	1963
Capacity of installed plant ..	13,866 KW.	13,581 KW.
Units generated	47,314,450 KWH.	53,343,620 KWH.

No. of consumers, etc. of the Barbados Light and Power Co. Ltd.

	1962	1963
Number of Consumers – Domestic	22,513	24,374
Industrial	752	811
Street Lighting	3	3
TOTAL	23,268	25,188
Units sold to Domestic Consumers	16,045,353	17,965,828
Industrial Consumers	21,239,254	23,987,066
Street Light Consumers	732,024	737,893
TOTAL	38,016,631	42,690,787

Tariffs

Industrial:	<i>Monthly Consumption per Individual Service</i>	<i>Rate per Unit</i>
	First 1,000 units at	9¢
	Next 4,000 units at	6 ³ / ₄ ¢
	Next 35,000 units at	5 ⁵ / ₈ ¢
	Over 40,000 units at all-in rate ..	5 ¹ / ₁₆ ¢
All-purpose:	A fixed monthly charge according to area served, plus 7 cents per unit.	
General:	Lighting – 17 cents per unit (Kwh.) Power – 7 cents per unit.	

A discount of 10% is allowed for prompt payment of all Domestic Tariff bills.

Reduced general lighting rates are allowed on certain bulk consumptions – details may be obtained on application to the Company.

NATURAL GAS

NATURAL gas is distributed by the Natural Gas Corporation, a statutory body. The gas is produced from two wells which were originally drilled by oil companies in their search for oil. These wells are situated in St. Andrew and the gas is transmitted to Bridgetown by an underground pipeline. The present supply of gas is expected to last for approximately ten years at the present rate of consumption.

Rates for gas vary according to location and quantity consumed. There is a fixed charge of \$1.50 per month. The following table gives details of sales etc.

Sales etc. of The Natural Gas Corporation, 1962-63

Year		No. of Consumers	Sales M. C. F.	Net Income	Rate Realised
1962				\$	
Residential	..	1,957	22,381.2	128,753.52	5.75
Commercial	..	184	26,671.7	102,315.66	3.84
Industrial ..	..	4	50,461.0	51,277.91	1.02
Total	..	2,145	99,514.9	282,347.09	2.84
1963					
Residential	..	2,249	27,221.7	178,741.40	6.57
Commercial	..	199	28,526.0	134,048.59	4.70
Industrial ..	..	4	54,648.8	60,439.29	1.11
Total	..	2,452	110,396.5	373,229.28	3.38

WATERWORKS

THE public water supply system which covers the whole of Barbados provides a product of a high standard of purity and reasonable quantity. As the water is pumped from underground sources in the coral rock which covers 6/7ths of the Island, it is fairly hard in character; but the hardness is not high enough to warrant softening treatment for domestic use, and as the coral provides natural filtration, the only treatment given is sterilisation by chlorine.

To maintain the required standard of purity, samples are constantly taken and tested by the Health Authorities to check that there is no bacteriological contamination.

Because the extraction of underground water increases yearly, and surface water as well as domestic waste eventually reaches the aquifer, it is important that sources of contamination are kept at a prescribed distance away from the wells. To achieve this, the United Nations Organisation provided the services of a Hydro-geologist for the period September, 1961 to June, 1963 to assist the Waterworks Department in defining the catchments to the existing and proposed wells.

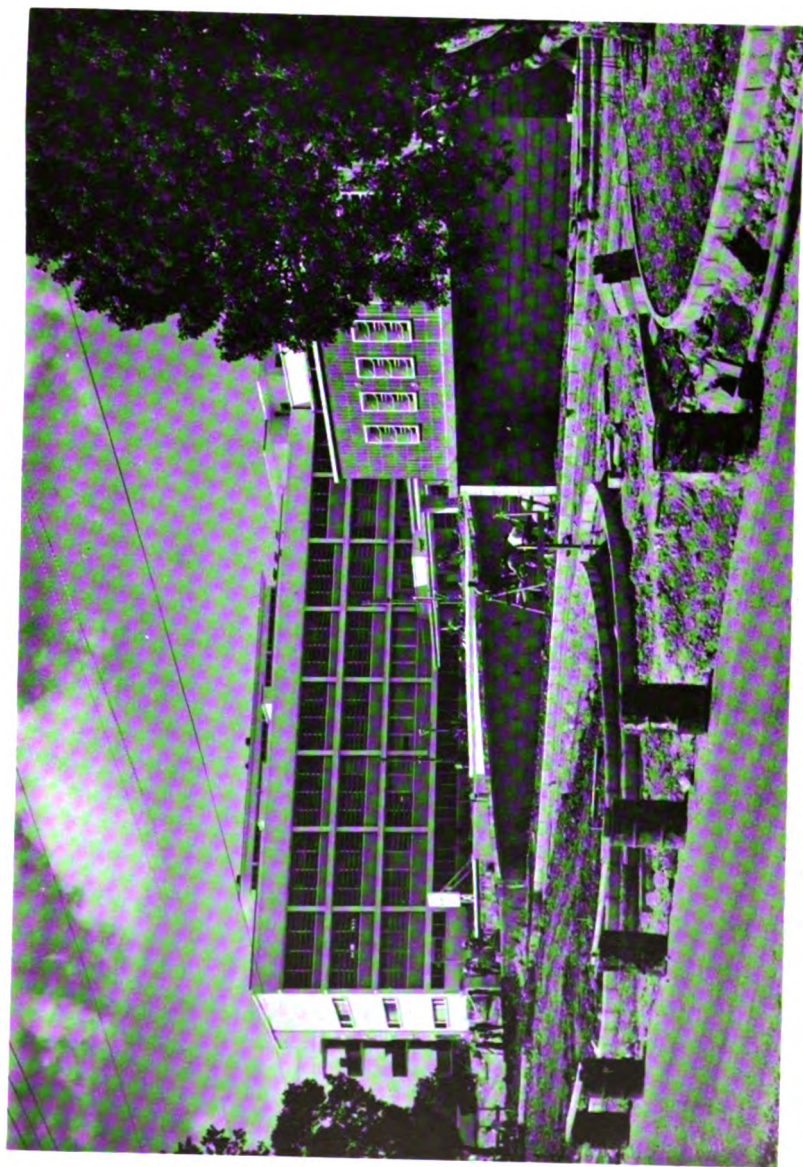
As a result of this work, the island is now zoned to ensure that housing and industrial development will not endanger the water supply. Assistance was provided also by H.M. Overseas



The Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Rt. Hon. Duncan Sandys being greeted by H.E. the Governor, Sir John Stow, at Seawell Airport. On the ramp is Mrs. Sandys.



The Premier, Hon. Errol Barrow, speaking at the Opening of the Stow Primary School.



Part of the Northern Block of the new Hospital.

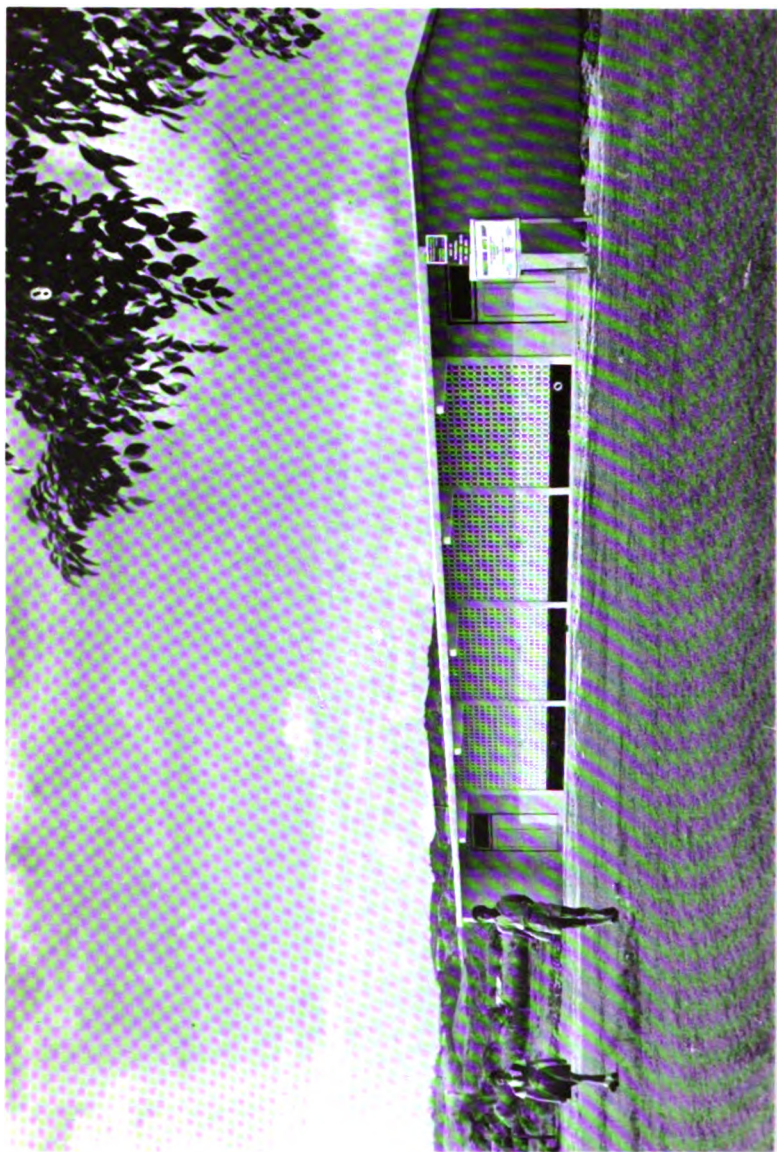


Crowd awaiting service with Books at St. John Social Centre, Gall Hill.



Radio Barbados was opened on 15th December, 1963.

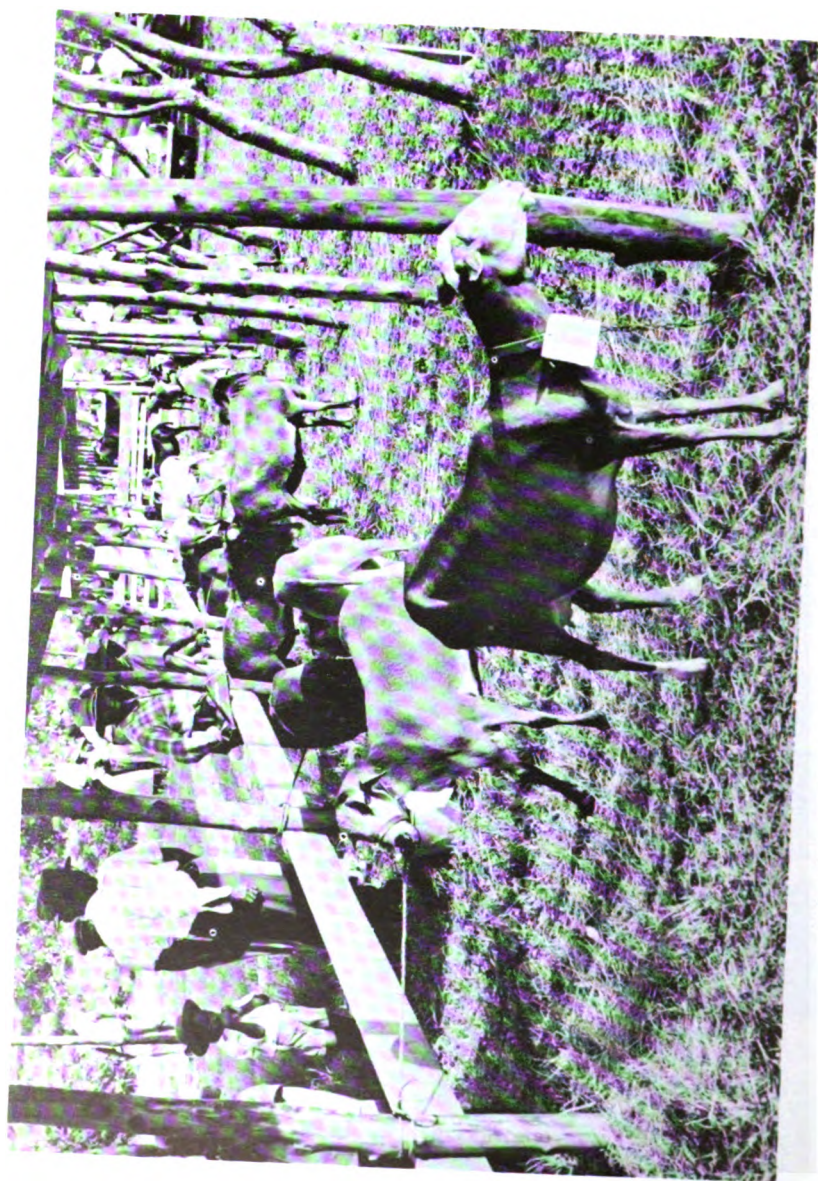
Left to right: H.E. the Governor, Sir John Stow; Mr. Jack Teller, member of the Caribbean Broadcasting Corporation; Mr. Paul Watson, General Manager of the Corporation and Hon. Cameron Tudor, Minister of Education, in charge of Broadcasting.



New Technical Wing at Alleyne School built and equipped out of AID funds.



British Army Recruits receive their Passports at the Drill Hall.



District Agricultural Show revived – Sheep Section.

Geological Survey Department. Based upon all the work done, provisional well sites have been selected to extract all the water available for public use on the Island. The water potentially available for domestic use is approximately 29 million gallons daily, based on a dry year of 40" of rain (normal average rainfall 60").

Rainfall over the years 1962 and 1963 was lower than average, being 52.6 and 58.7 respectively. The average amount of water supplied daily to domestic and industrial users was 13 million gallons or an average of 56 gallons per head of population per day.

The programme of development of water resources by well sinking and laying trunk and distribution mains continued. During 1962 construction of the pumping station building at Hampton was substantially completed, and the laying of 10" and 12" trunk mains from Ealing Grove to Seawell to be supplied with water from this station was undertaken. Over $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles of 12" and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of 10" pipe were laid. A 6" trunk main was also laid from Six Cross Roads to St. Martins Church, a distance of $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles, to improve the supply in that part of St. Philip. A small booster station was constructed at Hanson and a 9" reducing to 8" main was laid from this station to Fort George Reservoir and thence to St. Davids, a total length of $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles. Work was started on a new well at Newmarket, St. George, which will ultimately supply $2\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons of water daily to Hanson reservoir and a start was also made on laying the 12" main from this new well and pumping station to the reservoir.

In 1963 work on the 12" main from Seawell to Spencer was completed and then the main size was increased to 15" for the section from Spencer to Hampton. Over $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile of 12" pipe was laid and $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles of 15" ($\frac{3}{4}$ of the total length to be laid). Another 6" trunk main was laid in St. Philip, this one from Ruby to Eastbourne ($\frac{3}{4}$ mile). In the meantime, internal work at Hampton station continued while temporary pumps supplied about 1 million gallons of water daily. In the latter part of the year the pumps, station pipe work and electrical control gear arrived and their installation was begun. The 12" trunk main, $\frac{9}{10}$ ths of a mile long, from Newmarket to Hanson was completed. At Bowmanston Station, the island's original source of pumped water, a third surface pump was installed to provide a standby for the two which were installed in 1958.

Over the two year period $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles of trunk mains ranging from 6" to 15" diameter and 22 miles of 4" distribution mains were laid in urban and rural areas.

In the same period, 66 standpipes and 4,165 new services were connected.

Capital Expenditure

	1960	1961	1962	1963
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Development of Water resources	252,067	343,853	357,589	307,125
Repair and Replacement of old pipes	99,656	—	—	36,896
Additional mains and stand- posts	—	—	152,586	143,675
Deep Water Harbour ..	—	8,600	20,878	—

PUBLIC WORKS

The Public Works Department is responsible for the maintenance and repairs of all Government buildings, primary and secondary schools. With the exception of the Abattoir, Meat and Fish Cold Storage, all designs and preparation of work drawings for new buildings were carried out by the Department and all construction was carried out by direct labour under the supervision of the technical staff.

The expenditure on Capital Works building projects carried out by the Public Works Department for the period 1961–1962 was \$2,074,120 and for 1962–63 was \$3,607,922. Six communal baths were built at a cost of \$31,760. The cost of personal emoluments and maintenance and repairs to Government buildings and schools was \$1,161,811.

The major building projects completed in the course of construction during the period under review are set out in Appendix I.

Chapter 11 : Communications

Ports

THE Bridgetown Harbour is situated on the north eastern side of Carlisle Bay, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile north west of the Molehead of the Careenage. It is capable of holding eight (8) large ships and is dredged to a minimum depth of 32ft. L.W.O.S.T. All berths are provided with bunker fuel, fresh water, and telephones. Pilotage is compulsory and tugs assist vessels in berthing and unberthing.

Ships which do not occupy berths in the Bridgetown Harbour may anchor in Carlisle Bay. The Bay affords open anchorages protected from the prevailing tradewinds, with depths of from 4 fathoms upward.

The Careenage, situated in the eastern part of Carlisle Bay, can accommodate small vessels alongside the wharves. The least depth of water in the approach channel is 12' at L.W.O.S.T. and vessels with a maximum draught of 14' can be accommodated at the wharves. Pilotage is compulsory except for specially exempted local vessels. Entry into the Inner Basin of the Careenage is by way of a Swing Bridge with a maximum span of 32ft.

The bottom of Carlisle Bay and the Bridgetown Harbour is of sand and coral formation and rise of tide is 2' 6" at spring tide; currents are weak and variable, with the flood tide setting to the north-west at about $1\frac{1}{2}$ knots and the ebb tide to the south at about half a knot, but the tidal current in the vicinity of Needham's Buoy is sometimes as much as 3 knots on the flood.

Bunkering

All berths in the Harbour are serviced for bunkering by Esso Standard Oil S.A. Ltd., and all grades of fuel are obtainable at 3,000 barrels per hour. Bunkering can also be performed at mooring buoys situated off Needham's Point, and Spring Garden Anchorage (see Admiralty Chart No. 502). Because of its favourable geographical position and the facilities provided, Barbados is now an important bunkering port for vessels sailing between North and South America, and between South or Central America and Europe. Prices are very competitive, and there is no congestion.

Cargo Handling

Master Stevedores employ union labour on board ships in the Bridgetown Harbour and in Carlisle Bay, using ships' tackle. Ashore, the cargo is handled by the Port Contractors (Barbados) Ltd., from ship's side to transit shed and on to consignee's transport. Five days' free storage is allowed for general cargo, and ten days for lumber.

Direct delivery is allowed from ships' tackle to consignee's transport in the Careenage, and also for certain scheduled goods in the Bridgetown Harbour.

Port Dues and Charges

All dues and charges raised by the Port Department are in accordance with the Tariff Book, obtainable from the General Office of the Management — price 60¢.

Bulk Cargo

Vessels can load the following bulk cargoes in the Bridgetown Harbour:—

Bulk Sugar at 500 tons per hour.

V.P. or Fancy Molasses at 30,000 gallons per hour.

Fuel oil at 3,000 barrels per hour.

In addition the following bulk cargo facilities also exist:—

Spring Garden Anchorage — Petroleum products.

Carlisle Bay — Petroleum products, and Colas.

Duty Free Shops

There is a Duty Free Shop in the Harbour which sells a wide range of liquor and other goods. Many shops in Bridgetown offer similar facilities for tourists.

Floating Plant

Tugs:

"Culpepper" — 1,730 continuous H.P. twin screw diesel engine.

"Pelican" — 1,100 continuous H.P. twin screw diesel engine.

"Lord Willoughby" — 250 continuous H.P. single diesel.

All Tugs carry fire-fighting equipment.

Water Boat:

	<i>Tonnage</i>	<i>Capacity</i>	<i>Delivery</i>
"No. 1 Dumb Water Barge"	57 (Net)	96 tons	60 tons per hr.

Dredger and Hopper Barge: The Department has a Smith's Crane Grab Dredger with a lifting capacity of 9 tons.

Launches:

- One (1) Pilot Launch
- Two (2) Harbour Launches
- One (1) Mooring Launch

Lighters: There are 90 tons of lighterage available to ships needing this service.

Heavy Lifts: The cargo handling in the harbour is done ex ships' tackle, and the only shore crane available is a 5-ton Mobile Crane, although a 25-ton mobile crane is expected to be delivered in 1964. Arrangements must be made for heavy lifts over 5 tons to be loaded direct ex ship to consignee's transport. Lifts of up to 15 tons can be handled this way, but consignors are advised not to ship lifts of over 15 tons before making special arrangements with the Port Management.

Major Shipping Lines

The principal steamship lines whose vessels called at Barbados during 1962-63 were as follows:-

Alcoa Steamship Company:

(Agents: Messrs. DaCosta & Co. Ltd.)

- (i) A monthly service from Mobile and New Orleans via Kingston, Barbados, Trinidad, Georgetown, and Paramaribo.
- (ii) A fortnightly service from Mobile and New Orleans via San Domingo to Barbados, Port-of-Spain, Georgetown and return.

Atlantic Lines

(Agents: Messrs. DaCosta & Co. Ltd.)

A fortnightly service from New York and Miami via West Indies and French Islands.

American Export Lines:

(Agents: Messrs. Booth Steamship (B'dos.) Ltd.)

Four trips annually from New York during winter.

Blue Star Line:

(Agents: Messrs. Booth Steamship (B'dos.) Ltd.)

Six weekly service from New Zealand via Panama Canal, Kingston to Barbados, returning from Bridgetown to Trinidad, Aruba, Georgetown, Jamaica and on to New Zealand.

Booth Line:

(Agents: Messrs. Booth Steamship (B'dos.) Ltd.)

Monthly service from Liverpool via Lexioes, Lisbon and Madeira to Barbados, then to Trinidad, up the Amazon River and return by same route.

Booth – Lamport & Holt, New York/West Indies Service:

(Agents: Messrs. Booth Steamship (B'dos.) Ltd.)

A service is offered at regular weekly sailings from New York, Antigua, Barbados and fortnightly to other Caribbean Islands, the Amazon River and North Brazilian Ports.

Campagnie General Trans-Atlantique:

(Agents: Messrs. R. M. Jones & Co.)

- (i) A passenger service every 3 weeks from Le Havre, calling at Southampton, Vigo, San Juan, Gaudeloupe, Martinique, La Guaira, Trinidad, Barbados and return by same ports and Southampton, to Le Havre.
- (ii) Banana ships with passenger service weekly, from Dieppe or Rouen calling at Barbados, Gaudeloupe and Martinique.

Canadian Pacific Steamship Lines:

(Agents: Messrs. DaCosta & Co. Ltd.)

A passenger service twice annually from New York. (Variable).

Cunard Line:

(Agents: Messrs. Hanschell Larsen & Co. Ltd.)

A passenger service twice annually from New York, Port Everglades and Southampton to the Caribbean.

Delta Line:

(Agents: Messrs. Booth Steamship (B'dos.) Ltd.)

A fortnightly service from New Orleans to Argentina.

Federal Shipping Service:

(Agents: Messrs. DaCosta & Co. Ltd.)

Two 2,800 G.R.T. vessels the "Federal Palm" and "Federal Maple" were presented by the Canadian Government as a gift to the Federation of the West Indies in 1961. They now run a regular schedule service north bound from Trinidad to Grenada, St. Vincent, Barbados, St. Lucia, Dominica, Montserrat, Antigua, St. Kitts and Jamaica and South bound calling at the same ports in

the reverse order. (This service is either weekly, at ten day intervals or fortnightly depending on the demands).

French Line:

(Agents: Messrs. R. M. Jones & Co. Ltd.)

Every three weeks from Southampton via San Juan, Puerto Rico, Martinique to Barbados and return to Trinidad, La Guaira, Martinique, San Juan and Southampton.

N.B. Approximately 14 to 15 trips monthly from January to June during banana season.

Furness Withy:

(Agents: Messrs. DaCosta & Co. Ltd.)

Cruise ship from New York four times annually.

Geest Lines:

(Agents: Messrs. F. B. Niblock & Co. Ltd.)

Two weekly sailings of Banana ships with passenger service from Barry or Preston via Barbados to the Windward Islands.

Harrison Line:

(Agents: Messrs. DaCosta & Co. Ltd.)

- (i) Every 10 days from London to Trinidad, then to Barbados, British Guiana, and return to U.K.
- (ii) A fortnightly service from Liverpool direct to Barbados, on to Trinidad, then to Spanish Main and return to U.K.
- (iii) One sailing a month from Glasgow to Barbados, calling at Liverpool.
- (iv) Occasional sailings from South Wales ports as cargo offers.

Hamburg Atlantic Line:

(Agents: Messrs. DaCosta & Co. Ltd.)

A Cruise Passenger service twice annually from Port Everglades.

Holland American Line:

(Agents: Messrs. Hanschell Larsen & Co. Ltd.)

Approximately five calls annually during the winter from New York to the Caribbean.

Home Lines:

(Agents: Messrs. DaCosta & Co. Ltd.)

Cruise Passenger service from New York three to four times annually.

"K" Line:

(Agents: Messrs. DaCosta & Co. Ltd.)

A monthly service from Japan via South America, the Dutch West Indian Islands of Aruba and Curacao, Trinidad and Barbados, returning back to Japan via Haiti, Jamaica and the Canal Zone.

Moore McCormack:

(Agents: Messrs. R. M. Jones & Co. Ltd.)

Three-weekly passenger and cargo service from New York, calling at St. Thomas, Barbados, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, Buenos Aires, back to Santos, Rio de Janeiro, Barbados, San Juan and return to New York.

Navios & Novigen Corporation:

(Agents: Messrs. Hanschell Larson & Co. Ltd.)

Approximately 8 to 9 trips monthly from Venezuela to European Ports via Barbados for bunkers.

Nopal Lines:

(Agents: Messrs. H. B. Niclock & Co. Ltd.)

Twice monthly from New Orleans or Houston to Barbados returning to Rio and back to New Orleans or Houston.

Norwegian American Line:

(Agents: Messrs. Hanschell Larsen & Co.)

Approximately four trips annually from New York to the Caribbean.

Royal Mail Lines:

(Agents: Messrs. DaCosta & Co. Ltd.)

Cruise Passenger ship from Southampton two or three times annually.

Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

(Agents: S. P. Musson & Co. Ltd.)

Caribbean Passenger Service:

Four-weekly sailings from Amsterdam and Southampton to Barbados, Trinidad, La Guaira, Curacao, Aruba, Kingston, Port au Prince (opt.) Puerto Limon, Car-

tagena, Aruba, Curacao, La Guaira, Trinidad, Barbados, Plymouth, Amsterdam.

Europe-Caribbean-U.S.A./Canada:

Fortnightly sailings from Amsterdam to Point a Pitre (opt.), Fort de France (opt.), Barbados, Trinidad, Port au Prince, Hispaniola, *Nassau*, Freeport (4 weekly) and then to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York.

Four-weekly sailings from Amsterdam to Fort de France, Point a Pitre, St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Martin, St. Kitts, Antigua, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad (opt.), Barbados (opt.), Bermuda (opt.), and thence to *Canadian Ports*.

U.S.A./Canada-Caribbean-Europe:

Four-weekly sailings to Rotterdam from *Canadian Ports*, Bermuda, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guaira, Curacao, Georgetown, Guianas.

Canada-West Indies Service

Summer-Service (April-November):

Four-weekly sailings from Montreal to Three Rivers (opt.), Quebec (opt.), Halifax, Bermuda, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guaira, Pto. Cabello, Georgetown, Moengo or Mackenzie (opt.), Bermuda (opt.), Montreal.

Four-weekly sailing from Montreal to Three Rivers (opt.), Quebec (opt.), Halifax, Bermuda, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guaira, Curacao, Georgetown, Guianas and thence to Europe.

Winter-Service (December-March):

Four-weekly sailings from Halifax to Bermuda, Barbados, Trinidad, Georgetown, La Guaira, Pto. Cabello, St. Johns, Halifax.

Four-weekly sailings from Halifax to Bermuda, Barbados, Trinidad, Georgetown, La Guaira, Curacao, and thence to Europe.

From Europe via Nassau to New York:

Fortnightly sailings from Amsterdam to Pointe a Pitre (opt.), Fort de France (opt.), Barbados, Trinidad, Port au Prince, Hispaniola, *Nassau*, Freeport (four weekly), Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York.

From Europe via the Lesser Antilles to Canadian Ports:

Four-weekly sailings from Amsterdam to Fort de France, Pointe a Pitre, St. Thomas, St. Croix, St.

Martin, St. Kitts, Antigua, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad (opt.), Barbados (opt.), Bermuda (opt.), Canadian Ports.

Saguenay Shipping Limited:

(Agents: Messrs. Plantations Ltd.)

- (i) Sailing from Eastern Canadian ports every fortnight to Barbados. Vessels call at Northern Islands during the summer months and at Trinidad only during the winter months.
- (ii) Fortnightly sailings from Glasgow, Liverpool, Continent of London and South Wales ports to Barbados.

Shaw Savill & Albion Line:

(Agents: Messrs. DaCosta & Co. Ltd.)

- (i) Two cruise ships on round the world cruises with Barbados included in itinerary.
- (ii) New Zealand to Barbados approximately every 3 months with refrigerated cargo and a very limited number of passengers.

Societe Generale Maritime Lines:

(Agents: Messrs. H. B. Niblock & Co.)

From Marseilles to Barbados, Martinique, Guadeloupe twice monthly and return.

Swedish American Line:

(Agents: Messrs. Hanschell Larsen & Co. Ltd.)

Approximately four trips annually from New York to the Caribbean. (Cruise)

Westfall - Larsen:

(Agents: Messrs. DaCosta & Co. Ltd.)

From Buenos Aires then Brazilian Ports to Barbados then Trinidad, San Francisco monthly.

Departmental Responsibility

The Port Department which is composed of three sections, viz: Administration and Accounts, Marine Services, and Shipping Office, took over responsibility for the administration of all harbours in Barbados on the 1st February, 1961.

The Harbours are the property of the Barbados Government whose authority is vested in a Port Manager responsible to the Minister of Communications, Works & Housing. The latter is advised by a Harbour Advisory Board with an independent Chairman and seven (7) representatives of port users. Cargo handling is carried out by a private Company operating under a licence granted by the Government.

The Administrative and Executive Staff consists of a Port Manager, a Harbour Master, a Senior Berthing Master, an Administrative Superintendent, a Shipping Superintendent and an Accountant.

The Shipping Office supplies crews for many Shipping Companies, the most important of which are:—

Blue Star Lines	..	..	..	6 crews
Booth Lines	.	..	..	1 crew
Federal Commerce and Navigation Co.				1 crew
Harrison Lines	..	..	..	17 crews
National Bulk Carriers Inc.	..	..	..	1 crew
Torvald Klaveness S.S. Co.	..	..	..	3 crews

Over 3,000 West Indians are actively employed annually as seamen.

Return of Shipping for Year 1962-1963

Nationality	Steam & Motor Ships		Tourist		Tankers		Schooners	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
British ..	519	824,124	10	125,670	25	34,807	269	13,618
Puerto Rican ..	3	513	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australian ..	1	6,287	-	-	-	-	-	-
American ..	26	84,608	16	111,744	-	-	-	-
Dutch ..	110	213,718	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norwegian ..	71	178,532	4	26,514	19	47,434	-	-
Liberian ..	70	220,132	5	24,531	18	95,701	-	-
Netherlands ..	6	10,289	3	56,616	1	7,553	-	-
Swedish ..	29	74,555	1	23,190	-	-	-	-
German ..	113	216,049	4	55,092	-	-	-	-
Panamanian ..	20	33,457	-	-	9	16,380	-	-
French ..	138	325,914	16	165,854	-	-	-	-
Italian ..	7	19,817	12	70,867	1	1,980	-	-
Venezuelan ..	11	2,552	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carried Forward ..								

Return of Shipping for Year 1962-1963 - Continued

Nationality	Steam & Motor Ships		Tourist		Tankers		Schooners	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
Brought Forward ..								
Israeli ..	1	5,180	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduran ..	3	2,368	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish ..	1	5,747	-	-	-	-	-	-
Danish ..	20	45,144	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greek ..	5	29,494	-	-	1	4,711	-	-
Canadian ..	11	19,555	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gautemalan ..	1	65	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swiss ..	4	10,649	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japanese ..	10	36,983	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgian ..	-	-	-	-	1	2,031	-	-
	1,180	2,365,732	71	660,078	75	210,597	269	13,618

Return of Other Shipping 1962-1963

Nationality	Warships		Tugs		Other Ships		Yachts	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
British ..	13	24,350	2	150	•1	14	28	618
American ..	9	31,374	1	66	†4	1,080	10	245
Panamanian ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	427
French ..	2	768	-	-	-	-	2	36
German ..	-	-	1	2,365	-	-	1	7
Dutch ..	1	1,525	4	357	-	-	1	6
Canadian ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	108
Danish ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8
Brazilian ..	-	-	1	48	-	-	-	-
Others ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	366
	25	58,017	9	2,986	5	1,094	56	1,821

• Fishing Ships.

† Minesweepers.

Total Shipping Using Port 1962-1963

		No. of Vessels	Net Tonnage
Total Merchant Shipping	..	1,595	3,250,025
Total Other Shipping ..	..	95	63,918
		1,690	3,313,943

ROADS AND VEHICLES

THE Department of Highways and Transport constructs and maintains the main highways in accordance with the Department of Highways Act, 1945, and also maintains the parish roads of St. Michael, St. Joseph, St. Andrew and St. Lucy. Parish roads in the other parishes are maintained by the two Local Government District Councils.

There are 698 miles of road of which 200 miles are first class roads and 498 are second class roads. There is a continuous programme of road improvements and highway rehabilitation. Approximately 16 miles of Tenantry and other roads have been improved during the years 1962 and 1963.

Major projects commenced during the years under review are:-

- (i) The construction of the East Coast Road. Approximately 1 mile has been completed between Belleplaine and Windy Hill.
- (ii) The canalisation of the Constitution River. Embankments, retaining walls, and the preparation of the river bed for ultimate paving have included the section between Victoria Bridge and the Constitution Road Bridge.
- (iii) Highway improvements at Brittons Hill, Eagle Hall junction, Hindsbury Road junction, Bank Hall Cross Road, Martindales Road and Collymore Rock.

The Department of Highways and Transport controls public transport in accordance with the terms of the 1952 Regulations under the Motor Vehicle and Road Traffic Act, 1937.

The Transport and Traffic Section of the Highways Department inspects all public service and commercial vehicles. All vehicles in accidents are examined by Inspectors of this section of the Department.

All public transport omnibus services are operated on regular schedules in the greater Bridgetown area and to and from the out-lying parts of the island.

The number of motor and other vehicles are:—

		1962	1963
Private motor cars	..	8,363	8,759
Taxis	.. ..	563	611
Light Commercial Vehicles		942	1,061
Medium & heavy commercial			
vehicles	.. ..	1,177	1,244
Passenger buses	..	208	215
Motor Cycles	.. ..	914	924
Tractors	.. ..	307	302
Trailers	.. ..	92	66
Hearses	.. ..	21	23
Bicycles	.. ..	24,362	24,126
Carts	.. ..	3,205	3,180

The Mechanical Section of the Highways Department maintains and services vehicles for all Government Departments.

In addition to road operations, the Department of Highways is also responsible for all construction and maintenance work on runways, taxi-ways, aircraft parking apron and car parks at Seawell Airport. The conversion of the 60-foot central width of the asphalt runway to reinforced concrete has been completed and underground drainage was improved over a large section of the runway.

AIR SERVICES

SEAWELL International Airport is 11 miles from Bridgetown. It operates 24 hours per day. The runway is 9,000 feet long by 150 feet wide with asphalt and concrete surface.

The central strip of concrete is being laid 60 feet wide, the entire length of the runway, to increase the bearing strength.

Work on the extension of the parking apron from 850 feet to 1,150 feet commenced in October, 1963. This extension will provide additional parking accommodation for large jet aircraft.

Schedule air services are provided by the following airlines:—

British West Indian Airways (B.W.I.A.). Barbados to Trinidad/Caracas/British Guiana/Grenada/St. Vincent/St. Lucia/Martinique/Dominica/Gaudeloupe/Antigua/St. Kitts/San Juan/Jamaica/New York/Miami and London.

British Overseas Airways Corporation (B.O.A.C.). London/Bermuda/Antigua/Barbados/Trinidad/Caracas and Bogota with a weekly service to Montreal.

Trans-Canada Airlines (T.C.A.). Montreal/Toronto/Bermuda/Antigua/Barbados/Trinidad with a direct service to Montreal.

Pan American Airways (P.A.A.). New York/Miami/San Juan/St. Croix/Antigua/Gaudeloupe/Martinique/St. Lucia/Barbados/Trinidad/British Guiana/Paramaribo/Cayenne and Belem, with a direct service to New York.

Air France. Gaudeloupe/Martinique/Barbados/Trinidad/British Guiana/Paramaribo/Cayenne and Belem, with connection to Paris from Gaudeloupe.

Leeward Islands Air Transport (L.I.A.T.), on behalf of B.W.I.A. Antigua/Gaudeloupe/Dominica/Martinique/St. Lucia/St. Vincent/and Barbados.

Statistics

		1962	1963
Total aircraft movements	..	16,035	15,113
Passengers IN	..	55,791	63,698
OUT	..	57,697	64,006
INTRANSIT	..	60,190	63,609
Freight IN (lb.)	..	1,208,000	1,315,984
OUT (lb.)	..	562,000	799,249

METEOROLOGICAL

A METEOROLOGICAL Department was established in 1963 as part of the Regional Caribbean Meteorological network.

POSTS

POSTAL facilities are available throughout the Island. Situated in Bridgetown, St. Michael, is the General Post Office which is the only Office of Exchange. In addition there are 10 parish Post Offices and three sub-offices at all of which full postal business is transacted.

Cables are accepted at certain District Post Offices, and at all District Post Offices provision is made for the payment of old age pensions and for banking transactions through a saving account.

Private letter boxes are offered for rent on an annual basis. Delivery of all classes of mail except Parcel Post and postal

packets addressed to letter boxes is made by postmen at the place of address. From Monday to Friday, there are three deliveries in the city, two in suburban districts and one in rural areas. On Saturdays there is one delivery in all areas. There is no delivery of mail on Sundays and Public Holidays.

The total revenue and expenditure over the past five financial years are shown in the following table, Customs Duties, Package Tax and Stamp Duties accounting for the difference between gross revenue and postal revenue:—

<i>Financial Year</i>	<i>Gross Revenue</i>	<i>Postal Revenue</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
	\$	\$	\$
1959-60	1,166,617	702,528	602,658
1960-61	1,438,220	872,360	654,713
1961-62	1,536,397	1,035,865	781,940
1962-63	1,697,612	1,066,904	760,221
1963-64 (Est.) ..	1,765,957	1,080,524	871,181

Non-postal revenue collected during the abovementioned period was as follows:—

<i>Financial Year</i>	<i>Customs Duties & Package Tax</i>	<i>Stamp Duties</i>
	\$	\$
1959-60	335,374	108,715
1960-61	401,254	164,606
1961-62	345,654	154,878
1962-63	420,878	208,830
1963-64 (Est.) ..	478,270	207,163

Postal revenue continues to rise mainly as a result of increasing volume of mail circulated internally and of outgoing mails. There was also an increase in expenditure.

The following table shows the estimated number of postal packets, other than parcels despatched and received by air and ocean mail during the years 1962 and 1963.

		Despatched		Received	
		1962	1963	1962	1963
Air Mail					
Unregistered	..	2,597,517	2,660,958	4,062,608	5,507,424
Registered	..	63,488	67,512	183,850	178,354
		2,661,005	2,728,470	4,246,458	5,685,778
Ocean Mail					
Unregistered	..	243,961	185,827	1,231,496	1,315,848
Registered	..	3,708	3,100	6,806	6,975
		247,669	188,927	1,238,302	1,322,823
Grand Total	..	2,908,674	2,917,397	5,484,760	7,008,601

The number of internal postal packets, other than parcels circulated in 1962 and 1963 was as follows:-

		1962	1963
Unregistered letters, other articles, and postcards		4,037,962	4,586,840
Registered letters		75,408	76,440
Official letters		820,397	998,394
Newspapers		75,568	114,664
Total		5,009,335	5,775,338

Overseas parcel post traffic showed an increase, the number of parcels handled being as follows:-

		1962	1963
Parcels - In	.. ..	66,028	78,682
Out	.. ..	31,059	37,807
		97,087	116,489

Customs duty collected on inward parcels was:-

1961	1962	1963
\$361,315	\$393,220	\$457,490

The amount of Trade Charge (C.O.D.) collected on inward parcels amounted to:-

1962	1963
\$90,383	\$89,227

Money Order and Postal Order traffic showed an increase over the previous two years, the value of Money Orders and Postal Orders issued and paid being as follows:—

1962	1963
\$	\$
5,910,485	5,813,556

Chapter 12 : Press, Broadcasting, and Government Information Services

PRESS

Newspapers and Periodicals

				<i>Published</i>
<i>Advocate</i>	..	..	..	Daily
<i>Daily News</i>	..	..	..	Daily except Monday
<i>Observer</i>	..	..	..	Saturday
<i>Beacon</i>	..	..	..	Saturday
<i>Truth</i>	..	..	..	Wednesday and Saturday
<i>Bajan</i>	..	..	..	Monthly
<i>Barbados Commercial Journal</i>	..			Quarterly

BROADCASTING

A LOCAL 10 kilowatt radio station broadcasting on a frequency of 795 kilocycles was opened on 15th December, 1963. After an initial transmission period of eleven hours per day, the station became fully operational and fully directional, covering the islands of the N.E. Caribbean, by the end of the following January. Hours of regular broadcasting per week now average one hundred and twenty. Receiving sets in the island at 31st December, 1963 numbered approximately 28,000 while the station's estimate of peak period listening averages 6 listeners to 1 set.

The station is operated by the Caribbean Broadcasting Corporation (under the terms of the Caribbean Broadcasting Corporation Act, 1963) which at present consists of nine persons. The station is managed by the Thomson - National Broadcasting Company Consortium under agreement with Government. The subject "Broadcasting" is within the portfolio of the Minister of Education.

The wired network of Barbados Rediffusion Service Limited now serves the entire Island. The network consists of some 1,200 miles of wire of various types of insulated copper wire and cable, erected on over 17,000 poles, and covers all areas.

The number of loudspeakers in service at the 31st December, 1963, was 25,411.

Broadcasting averages 120 hours per week. During 1963, some 25 hours a week was devoted to the origination of live programmes with the object of encouraging and developing local talent both in light and classical music and in drama.

INFORMATION SERVICES

THE Service continued to carry out its responsibility to provide information and education to the public on matters pertaining to Government policies and activities as well as on cultural and educational matters.

The Service offers four half-hour radio programmes a week at a good listening time in the evening over the wired Rediffusion Service which has more than 25,000 subscribers and over Radio Barbados since its opening in December, 1963. The programme is broadcast simultaneously over both services and the audience is large. Local programmes average about 70% and comprise talks, discussions, documentary features and music. Tapes from the University Radio Unit in Jamaica, the Central Office of Information in London and the United Nations and discs from the BBC Transcription Service make up the overseas programmes.

Releases are issued daily to the local press and radio; those having more than local interest are sent to organizations overseas.

Inquiries from individuals or organizations from many parts of the world are answered and pamphlets and, occasionally, photographs are supplied.

Press conferences with Government Ministers and visiting VIP's are arranged by the Information Service.

The pictorial magazine, "The Eyes Have It" ceased to be published in December, 1961. A monthly picture poster, "Outlook" was started in April, 1963. Its purpose was to present in pictures an image of Barbados and though it concentrated largely on constructional achievements of the Government it also showed other aspects of life in Barbados.

From time to time the Information Service prepares posters or pamphlets for Government Departments. _

The Information Service also compiles material on Barbados for the following reference books: The Barbados Biennial Report, Whitaker's Almanac, The United Nations Organization, The Statesman's Year Book, The Colonial Office Handbook on Broadcasting, The West Indies and Caribbean Year Book, The Colonial Office List, Europa Publication Year Book, The Encyclopaedia Americana, The International Year Book and Statesman's Who's Who and the Britannica Book of the Year.

The staff comprises an Information Officer, a typist and a junior clerk on secondment.

Chapter 13 : The Barbados Regiment

BARBADOS has always produced men not only capable of defending their Island but also of giving outstanding service Overseas in times of war. It may be that Barbadians have always been so loyal to their Island and to Great Britain that the Island has never changed hands since its discovery.

As early as 1695, the Barbados Militia was first formed and took part in the reduction of Jamaica. The Militia served the Island until 1902, during which time expeditions were made against the French in the Leeward Islands and in Martinique in 1693.

Imperial Troops came to Barbados first in 1651, but were not garrisoned here until 1780.

Towards the end of the 18th Century twelve Battalions of the West India Regiment were raised. Seven of them were disbanded after the battle of Waterloo.

During the Napoleonic wars, Barbados, because of its geographical position and strength of Arms and forts, became the base from which the French Islands were attacked. It was during this period that the majority of Barracks, Hospitals, etc., in the area now known as the "Garrison" were constructed.

The majority of Imperial Troops were withdrawn at the end of the Boer War, and the Barbados Volunteer Force came into being on the 2nd July, 1902.

The Governor at this time was Sir Frederick Hodgson who became the first Commanding Officer of the Barbados Volunteer Force.

The Force at this time consisted of one Infantry Company of fifty members, one Detachment of Artillery and one Detachment of Cyclist.

Training was carried out at the Central Police Station by a NCO assisted by Police Drill Instructors.

The Barbados Volunteer Force performed its first ceremonial parade in 1904 on the occasion of His Majesty King Edward VII's birthday. Also parading on this occasion was a unit of the Leicestershire Regiment.

The last of the Imperial Forces were withdrawn from the Island during the period 1905-1906, and the last West India Regiment was disbanded in 1927. The Lancashire Fusiliers, the Leicestershires, and the Worcestershire Regiments were the last British Regiments stationed here.

By 1907, the Barbados Volunteer Force constituted the main defence Force of the Island. During this year disturbances occurred in St. Lucia and members of the Barbados Volunteer Force, under Inspector General of Police, Lieutenant Colonel Kaye assisted by Captain J. B. Howell and Lieutenant J. R. M. Cave of the Barbados Volunteer Force, were sent to that Island and did good service.

Prior to 1908, an Inspector of Police was *ex-officio* Adjutant. But during this year the post of "Staff Officer Local Forces" and "Adjutant of the Barbados Volunteer Force" was created.

In 1911 two Officers and eight Sergeants represented the Force at the Coronation of King George V.

During the first great War, the Force was mainly concerned with defence duties. However, several members of the Force were granted permission to resign from the Regiment and went to the United Kingdom where they joined various Regiments.

It is interesting to know that the first Wireless Station in Barbados was acquired during this period, the planning, construction and maintenance was carried out at St. Ann's Fort by certain members of The Barbados Volunteer Force. Communication with Trinidad was affected and the station was recognized by the Royal Navy.

During the period 1919-1936, the Force returned to normal training under the Adjutant and Sergeant Major Local Forces, the latter being appointed for the first time in 1919. Training was very limited; in fact, excluding the sum of \$48.00 which was divided annually between the Marksmen of the Force, no member of The Barbados Volunteer Force except the Permanent Staff received pay for their services. During 1962-63, exclusive of the pay for members of the Permanent Staff, a sum of \$77,251 was provided for the upkeep and training of the Regiment.

During the riots which took place in the Island in July 1937, The Barbados Volunteer Force was called out to assist the Civil Power in maintaining law and order. From all reports members of the Force proved themselves to be most competent.

On the outbreak of the Second World War, one company was immediately embodied. Later, under the emergency regulations other companies were embodied. The Force was unable to obtain arms and equipment necessary to train a fighting Unit. However, when the Imperial Government took over in 1942, conditions improved and the Force then became a part of the Regular Army with Overseas liability. Barbados became the Headquarters of The Barbados Battalion South Caribbean Force. The first Battalion Caribbean Regiment was also formed and a number of men still in the Regiment today were members of this Battalion which was trained in the United States of America and saw service in the Mediterranean area – Egypt and Italy included.

The Barbados Battalion was disbanded in 1947, but before this took place, His Excellency the Governor Sir Hilary Blood, K.C.M.G., appointed Major J. Connell, E.D., now Colonel of The Barbados Regiment, to reconstitute The Barbados Volunteers and command the Unit. The Force was resuscitated in 1948 and redesignated The Barbados Regiment.

In March 1949, an alliance with the Leicestershire Regiment was approved by His Majesty King George VI.

On 23rd February 1953, the Regiment had the honour and privilege of being presented with the Queen's Colour and the Regimental Colour by Her Royal Highness, The Princess Royal, during an impressive ceremony at the Garrison Savannah. Her Royal Highness, The Princess Royal was gazetted Honorary Colonel of The Barbados Regiment on the 18th February, 1955.

After the Island was struck by hurricane Janet in September 1955, the Regiment was embodied and many acts of outstanding services by Officers and men have been recorded. The Regimental Colour was trooped for the first time in February 1957.

In 1961 the first ever Overseas Camp of The Barbados Regiment was held in St. Vincent and so outstanding was the success of this venture that similar Camps were held in St. Lucia in 1962, and again in St. Vincent in 1963. Too much cannot be said in respect of the co-operation and hospitality afforded members of The Regiment by the Governments and the peoples of the Islands visited. Two hundred and fifty men and Officers attended Camp in 1963, the greatest number ever to attend a Camp.

In March 1963 in accordance with Government's decision a local Adjutant was appointed at the end of the period of con-

tract of the Staff Officer recruited from Overseas. It is also proposed to recruit someone locally for training Overseas as Warrant Officer Instructor.

The Barbados Regiment is a Volunteer Unit and parades once a week – Thursdays.

The Corps of Drums of The Regiment comprise of drums and bugles. Their colourful ceremonial zouave uniform, similar to that worn by the band of the Jamaica Regiment is of French-African origin.

There are three Cadet Companies closely affiliated to The Barbados Regiment and every effort is made to encourage Cadets leaving school to join The Barbados Regiment.

The standard of efficiency in The Regiment is reasonable and is consistently improving. Under active consideration is a syllabus of standards to be achieved by members of The Regiment. When this is completed, it is anticipated that the interest of all ranks will be stimulated and the average attendance at parades will be greatly increased.

PART III

Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

BARBADOS is a small triangular shaped island 166 square miles in area, about 21 miles long from N.N.W. to S.S.E. and widest in the South where it attains a maximum width of about 14 miles. It extends from 59° 25'W. to 59° 39'W. and is nearly 4,000 miles from the United Kingdom. It lies on the submarine ridge on which Trinidad and Tobago are situated and which continues the line of the Paria peninsula in Northern Venezuela. From Tobago the ridge curves northwards, is roughly parallel to the main Lesser Antillean Arc on which the Windward and Leeward Islands are situated and is separated from it by a trough probably 6,000' to 9,000' deep. In a very real sense Barbados is an isolated eastern outpost of the West Indies and its nearest neighbours, St. Vincent and St. Lucia, are about 100 miles west of it.

Topographically it is possible to distinguish several clearly defined regions. The Scotland District extends for about 10 miles along the middle of the N.E. coast and for about 5 miles inland. This is the highest region and attains a height of 1,115' in Mount Hillaby. The coastline is rugged and is backed by cliffs and island scarps. On three sides of this Scotland District, to the West, south west and south, is the Upland Plateau, a terrace 800' above sea level at the foot of the Scotland region descending to 400' where it ends in an 80' high encarpment which is dissected by usually dry gullies. This scarp overlooks the Lowland Plateau, the third and biggest region which is below 400' and extends to the coast all round the island except in the Scotland District. There are two minor topographical features within this lower plateau region in the south of the island. The first, the St. George's Valley is more correctly described as an elongated depression or trough and the second is the Christ Church ridge. Both these trend west to east, the former about 5 miles from the south coast and the latter between the 'valley' and the south coast. The Lowland Plateau has extensive areas of uniform height but it descends to the coast by a series of minor steps and scarps. In the S.E. at the Crane the scarp is near the coast and forms cliffs. In the S.W. and W. the lowest step shelves gently into the sea and here are the lovely silver sand bathing beaches for which Barbados is famous.

These topographical features reflect the influence of rock materials, earth movements and atmospheric weathering. The Scotland District is geologically the oldest part of Barbados and consists of contorted grits, silts, sandstones and sandy shales of marine origin. Part of the submarine ridge on which Barbados lies has been raised by folding to form a dome in the centre of the Scotland District and from this rivers radiate in deep gullies which separate narrow inter-fluvial ridges. This is a very clearly defined geomorphological region and is notable for its residual peaks, such as Mount Hillaby and Chalky Mount, for its rugged landscape and for the presence of some permanent short streams which flow to the sea in deep narrow valleys. Resting unconformably on top of these Scotland beds are the Joes River clays "dead black oil soaked clay", the remains⁽¹⁾ of old mud volcanoes. They readily become slippery and tend to slide downhill after heavy rains.

The Upland Plateau consists of Oceanic Beds sometimes 700' thick in parts of St. John and St. Philip parishes. They are known as the "Barbados Earth" and are mainly chalk much of which has been crystallised during folding and is compact but fractured. It is thought⁽²⁾ that the drainage beneath these beds is free and that the red soils (*terra rossa*) and intermediate red soils which are widespread on this terrace are the result of good underground drainage. The soils are of varying depths and dry very quickly after rains in contrast with the Scotland District Soils. The Lowland Plateau consists of coral limestone which is generally much less compact than the geologically older Oceanic Beds of the Upland Plateau, is highly fossiliferous and is soft enough to be cut into blocks by hand saw and used for building. It is porous and readily absorbs rainwater. But within it are numerous depressions thought to be remnants of former lagoons. Here drainage is impeded and there has been an accumulation of black soil (*Rendzima*) and intermediate black soil over the Lowland Plateau. In the wet season these depressions are swampy and cause sugar-cane planters to dig shafts or "sucks" down to the coral rock beneath to effect drainage of cultivated fields. The minor feature already noted, the St. George's valley, has numerous depressions within the valley, is thought to be a relic of a former swampy mangrove lagoon and has the deepest layer of black soil in Barbados. Off the coast coral reefs are still forming, for example in the S.E. where the Cobblers' Reef is parallel to the Crane Coast.

(1) Dept. of Agriculture 1948.

(2) F. Hardy, Soils of Barbados.

The Scotland District soils, the Upland Plateau red soils and Lowland Plateau black soils have all been affected by volcanic activity on the islands to the west of Barbados. It has been calculated that on 16th October, 1902, four tons of volcanic ash fell on one acre in Barbados, that nearly as much fell on 22nd March, 1903, as a result of eruptions in St. Vincent and Martinique. In addition there has been some redistribution of soils derived from the Scotland beds and deposited as river alluvium.

Barbados is in the track of persistent N.E. Trades and the Scotland District is on the island's windward side. The rainfall map shows that the region of heaviest rainfall 75 to 80 inches is on the landward rim of the Scotland District, some two to four miles from the east coast. Though it is true that Barbados has a well defined dry season it varies in its length and in its dryness. This Scotland District is either continuously wet or has a dry season of only about one month. The steepness of the gully sides, the bareness of the mountain slopes, the Joes River clays and the torrential short sharp showers make this region peculiarly susceptible to soil erosion. This is the only major region on the island where soil erosion is a serious problem. Records indicate that temperatures are usually about 9°F. lower in the Scotland region than they are in the lowland regions which experience temperatures of 74°–87°F. in the wet season and 70°–84°F. in the dry season. On the Upland Plateau the average annual rainfall is between 60 and 75 inches and there is a marked dry season of two to three months. Below the main scarp on the low plateau the rainfall only averages 40 to 60 inches and there is a long four to five month dry season. Fortunately the wetter Upland Plateau drainage is free and much water is quickly carried underground whereas the Lowland Plateau drainage is impeded and water lies fairly near the surface. Most of the popular holiday resorts such as Hastings, Worthing, Oistins are situated in the S.W. region of low rainfall. All over the island the Trades are effective refreshing winds and it is difficult to realise that Barbados is only 13°2' to 13°20' N of the Equator.

There is little natural vegetation left in Barbados except in the Scotland District where a small relic of semi-evergreen seasonal forest is found at Turner's Hall. This is all that remains of a probable extensive forest. The Upland and the Lowland Terraces have lost their natural vegetation to sugar-cane and there is no sign of the former xerophytic plant covering. A few mangroves and coconuts and other strand flora exist on the Lowland Plateau coasts. Mahogany, cabbage palm and casuarina have been planted near estate houses and for shade in the towns.

Pandanus grass is grown extensively as a wind-break in the Scotland District and helps to prevent soil slip. In the Lowland near South Point sour grass has been planted and is gathered for use in mulching the cane fields. The scarcity of natural grass-land and of timber is serious and is related both to the problem of establishing animal husbandry and to the cost of importing large quantities of animal fodder and timber for building.

Sugar-cane covers approximately four-sevenths cultivable land and is produced on large estates, many under managerial control, and small holdings. Many of the latter are under one acre in area. Subdivision has reduced appreciably the number of large estates and the absentee landlord, in 1897 representing 53% of the landlords, has practically disappeared. Subsistence crops are widely grown especially by small holders who produce ground provisions and green vegetables; and who are helped by the Agricultural Department in seed selection, pest and disease control and in organising "co-operative ventures and establishing animal husbandry as an integral part of the farming system". Despite these efforts to widen the basis of agriculture sugar, molasses and rum dominate the lists of exports and food for both people and animals is a most important part of the imports.

The distribution of cultivated land shows interesting relationships with the regional features analysed above. Agriculture is practised in every parish and the principal crop is everywhere sugar, a fact which is particularly clearly shown on the 1951 1:10,000 map. But in the Scotland District there are extensive regions where there is no farming, both on the steep mountain slopes and on the equally steep gully sides. Both the Upland Plateau and the Lowland Plateau are intensively cultivated on the flat and rolling land which is so reminiscent of the English lowland landscape. But many of the major and minor scarps with gradients of one-sixth and steeper are without any cultivation because of the steepness of the slope and because of the absence of soil. The St. George's valley with its thick layer of black soil is an important source of food crops.

The three major regional divisions into which Barbados falls make significantly characteristic contributions to the economic life of the island in ways other than by agriculture in which one-fifth of the population is directly engaged. Part of the Scotland District near Chalky Mountain provides clay for the pottery industry which caters for local and tourist demand. The District's oily Joes River and the fact that the sub-terranean ridge on which Barbados lies is a continuation geologically of northern Venezuela have led people to hope for the discovery of mineral oil. Though

unsuccessful so far in the search for oil useful supplies of natural gas have been found and are being used. The transitional zone between the Scotland District and the Upland Plateau is the site of a small but encouraging basketry industry at Cane Field, based on pandanus grass, the bark of the cabbage palm, the root of the balsam and local domestic and workshop labour. Barbados Earth in the Upland Plateau has been found useful for making filters and for insulation while the softer coral rock of the Lowland Plateau is widely used for building houses and factories and foundations of wooden houses. Turtle and conch shells form the basis of a developing craft at Black Rock but this and the basketry industry require a much bigger and more secure overseas market than the existing one. Both the rugged east coast at places like Bathsheba with its flying fish fleet and the west coast with its shelving beaches attract tourists. The commercialisation of the seaward edge of the Lowland Plateau especially in Hastings and Worthing, both easily accessible from the seaport Bridgetown and the Seawell Airport, brings considerable revenue to Barbados from Venezuela, North America, Britain and other West Indian Islands. In this connection Barbados has one important asset in its pure water supply obtained from the limestone beds through which the water percolates and in which it collects above the level of seeping sea water. The Bowmanston underground stream, Sweet Vale underground lake and numerous natural springs are tapped by sinking wells. Pumping stations have been built in many places. The distribution of water throughout the island is effected increasingly by independent piping to domestic and other premises but two-thirds of the water users obtain a free supply from stand pipes at intervals along the roads.

The Scotland District is less well served with roads than the rest of the island. Its rocky coast backed by steep scarps makes road building difficult and the roads which serve the region are tortuous and have severe gradients where they descend to the coast. Road making on the two plateaux is easier. Such difficulties as there are result from the fact that, with the exception of highways 1 and 7 which follow the coast N. & S. of Bridgetown, the roads radiate from Bridgetown and, at some points, have to climb the scarps to the terraces above. Roads (except 1 and 7) out of Bridgetown are steep before they leave the precincts of the town. Highway 2A avoids the main scarp between the Upland and Lowland Plateaux by following the scarp foot in a northerly direction. Highway 4 follows the line of the former Barbados railway and makes use of the W. to E. to St. George's trough towards the east coast. There are inter-connecting roads

between the main highways but many are unmetalled and very narrow.

Barbados is known as "Little England" and its cultural landscape reflects the 300 years of British influence. The human complexity of Trinidad is not found in Barbados where the people are of African and British extraction and where the British "way of life" adapted to tropical conditions is evident everywhere. The island is divided for administrative reasons into parishes, e.g. St. Michael, St. Joseph, St. Thomas, etc. Maps show the number of familiar British place names. Family names are British and most of the people are Protestant. Village sites and patterns show a remarkable resemblance to the British village with the estate house taking the place of the Hall and with its Church often an exact replica of an English village church. Some villages straggle along the highways but many are nucleated at road junctions. Only in the wooden houses with their steeply pitched roofs is there any obvious difference from the cultural landscape of an English village and many of these houses are being replaced by government houses of concrete and breeze block. Bridgetown is the route centre where the main highways converge, where schooners from the islands tie up in the careenage and where large vessels anchor in Carlisle Bay. The new Bridgetown Harbour, opened for operation in July, 1961 provides berths for eight ships at a minimum depth of 32 feet L.W.O.S.T.

The island's population is almost a quarter of a million and is increasing rapidly as a result of improved housing, sanitation and health services. Already it has a people-land ratio of nearly 1,400 per square mile, a very high density for an agricultural region. At the moment the Upland and Lowland Plateaux appear to be fully or almost fully cultivated. The only area with available undeveloped land is the Scotland District. Here the government is trying to conserve soil, control soil erosion and extend the agriculturally productive land. But it is a small region and its development can only partially solve the over-population problem. There are obvious difficulties in establishing industries in an island with few known sources of power and raw materials. The problem of unemployment, under-employment and emigration are closely linked with this high population density: if it were true in 1654 that this is "one of the richest spots of ground in the world and fully inhabited" it is even more true today.

Chapter 2: History

As far as is known the original inhabitants of Barbados were the Arawak Indians who migrated from the mainland of South America. When they arrived is not known, but relics of their occupation down to the latter years of the sixteenth century have been discovered in various parts of the island. By the time the English settlers came they had disappeared, partly through Carib raids from the neighbouring islands, and partly through the Spaniards who deported them to work in the mines of Hispaniola.

In spite of the belief to the contrary, there is no satisfactory evidence that the Olive Branch under Captain Catlin ever touched at Barbados when driven off its course from England to the River Wiapoco settlement in 1605. The first Englishman to visit Barbados may have been Captain Simon Gordon, who claimed that he had landed some time before the settlement of 1627 and had found the island uninhabited. He may however have been on a ship under the command of Sir Thomas Warner that visited some time between 1620 and 1624, when the island was suffering from such a severe drought that Sir Thomas preferred settlement of his colonists at St. Kitts. In 1624, or early 1625, a ship belonging to Sir William Courteen and under the command of Captain John Powell touched at Barbados when *en route* from Pemambuco to England; some men were landed who erected a cross and on a tree nearby inscribed "James K of E and of this Island". On receiving Powell's information about Barbados, Sir William Courteen fitted out an expedition to the island under the command of his informant; but Powell, who carried letters of Marque, captured a Spanish or Portuguese prize and returned with it to Cowes in 1626, then fitted out a second expedition and in February, 1627, the *William and John* under the command of Captain Henry Powell—Captain John Powell's younger brother—landed 80 settlers. During 1627 and 1628 it was claimed that Courteen had planted 1,850 settlers.

When in 1627 Charles I issued Letters Patent to Lord Carlisle granting him propriety rights over all the "Caribbee Islands", Barbados was apparently included. Lord Carlisle bought off an earlier option granted to Lord Marlborough by settling on him and his heirs an annuity of £300. Courteen thereupon induced yet another nobleman, the Earl of Montgomery and future Earl of Pembroke, to lay claim to Barbados, and Charles I in February, 1628, issued fresh letters Patent this time granting Barbados and three other islands to Lord Montgomery. However Lord Carlisle rapidly reasserted his claims which were substantiated by

a further grant in April, 1628, and confirmed by an enquiry carried out by the Lord Keeper in 1629. He also took practical steps to secure his possession of the island by sending out a party of new settlers who founded St. Michael's town, on the site of Bridgetown, the present capital. The new settlers were not favourably received by their predecessors and for some time there was a state of internal dissension, first one and then the other gaining control.

In 1636 Lord Carlisle died, leaving his rights in Barbados and the Caribbee Islands in trust for the payment of his debts with remainder to his son, who in 1647 leased his rights to Lord Willoughby of Parham for 21 years. During the Civil War Barbados attempted to maintain a position of neutrality, but it gradually, not without some upheavals, inclined to the Royalist cause and in 1650 Lord Willoughby assumed the Government of Barbados in the name of the King. Parliament reacted by sending out an expedition to subdue the island which in January, 1652, capitulated on terms providing for Government by a Governor appointed by the Commonwealth.

At the Restoration the various claims based or secured on the Carlisle Patent were revised, but a return to the proprietary system was strongly opposed by the planters whose titles to land were in many cases defective, and by the London merchants. After lengthy negotiations a settlement was arrived at in 1663, based on the surrender of the Carlisle Patent to the Crown and the compensation of the various claims out of a fixed revenue to be provided by the colony in return for the confirmation of local land titles. The financial terms of the settlement were laid down by an Order in Council allocating the future revenue of the Caribbee Islands, that is to say, Barbados and the Leeward Islands, to the satisfaction of the claims, after which it was to revert to the Crown. The revenue was provided by a 4½ per cent duty on exports which was imposed by Acts passed by the Barbados Legislature in 1663, and by that of the Leeward Islands in 1664. This duty continued in force and was a constant source of grievance to the colonies, until 1838 when it was abolished by an Act of the Imperial Parliament.

Barbados has never fallen into foreign hands since its first settlement, but it has had some narrow escapes. In 1665 the Dutch Admiral, de Ruyter, attempted to capture it with a fleet of 12 ships of the line, two fire ships and 2,500 men. When the news of his approach reached Barbados the British ships were brought in close under the batteries. The Dutch fleet attempted to follow them, but the fire from the English vessels and batteries was so destructive that the flagship was disabled and the expedition was forced to withdraw.

During the eighteenth century when the West Indies were involved in the French and American Wars, as Barbados was liable to be attacked, the island was ringed with forts, the crumbling stones and rusting guns of which still remain. In 1782 the threat of attack hung over the island until Rodney's victory in the "Battle of the Saints" on 12th April. Again in 1805 the forts were manned when it was learned that the French and Spanish fleets had been sighted off St. Lucia, but the arrival of Nelson on board the "Victory" accompanied by his first fleet restored tranquillity. Nelson's visit to the island and the gratitude of the inhabitants for the delivery were commemorated by the erection in 1831 of a bronze statue in Trafalgar Square, overlooking the Bridgetown Careenage.

The first settlers had raised tobacco and cotton. Sugar-cane was introduced about 1640 probably from Brazil, and seems rapidly to have established itself as the principal crop, though it was not till about 1652 that with Dutch assistance the manufacture of sugar was brought to perfection. The first mills were worked by cattle, but in 1655 the windmill was introduced. In 1841 the first steam engines were at work and thereafter the windmills declined. The last of them ceased work in 1946.

During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries Barbados was an island of plenty and prosperity. Many English families settled there, as place names and memorials bear witness, for instance, Codrington College, Bulkeley and Lascelles Plantations, Drax Hall, Edgcombe and Frere Pilgrim estates. The Council Chamber possesses portraits of the First Baron and First Earl of Harewood. The planters were rich and displayed their wealth, as was customary at the time, by erecting ostentatious monuments by the finest British sculptors of the day. The interior of a Barbados Parish Church has, therefore, a particularly English look. Many of the memorials are the work of sculptors of Liverpool and Bristol from which so many of the settlers had come, but there are also examples of the work of Flaxman and Bacon; and the little church of St. George can boast of a memorial by Nollekens on its southern wall, one by Westmacott on its northern wall, and an altar piece by Benjamin West. Other churches have their interest. The graveyard of St. John's Church contains a memorial to Ferdinando Paleologus "descended from the Imperial line of the last Christian Emperors of Greece".

Ever since the island was first colonised, the connection between Barbados and Northern America has been very close. Many families in the Carolinas, and some even as far north as New England, reached America *via* Barbados.

The bond between Barbados and Britain has been maintained by a number of well-known names, down to our day. Warren Hastings' father, Penniston, was at one time Rector of Christ Church, though Warren himself was born in England. Leigh Hunt was of Barbadian parentage, his grandfather having been Rector of St. Michael, and his father a clergyman who flitted between Bridgetown and Philadelphia before settling down as a fashionable preacher in London. Thomas Chenerly, Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic at Oxford, reviser of the Old Testament, and Editor of *The Times* from 1877 to 1884, was born in Barbados in 1826. In our own day, Sir Frank Newsam, Permanent Under-Secretary of State at the Home Office is a Barbadian; and the island takes pride in the fact that John Goddard captained the West Indies cricket team in two of the four test matches against the M.C.C. in the West Indies in 1947-48, and the teams which visited India in 1948-49, England in 1950, Australia and New Zealand in 1951-52, and England in 1957.

During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries a prosperous Sephardic Jewish community grew up in Barbados. It gradually declined through emigration and assimilation until in the early years of this century, the community disappeared. Their beautifully furnished synagogue was alienated—it is now the headquarters of the Barbados Turf Club and a Political Association—and the graveyard desecrated, many of its memorials being broken. Of recent years a new Ashkenazi community of some sixteen families from Europe has grown up.

In 1751 George Washington, then a lad of nineteen, visited Barbados as the companion of his dying brother Lawrence, who came to Barbados in the hope of recovering his health. Washington, as his diary records, was much taken with the island. He enjoyed his rides in the cool of the day, and he met the best society in the island, becoming a member of the Beefsteak and Tripe Club. He is known to have visited Christ Church and to have dined at Graeme Hall nearby. On leaving the island he recorded in his diary; "Hospitality and genteel behaviour is shown to every gentleman stranger by the gentleman inhabitants".

The devastating hurricane of 1831 put an end to these halcyon days, and the West Indies as a whole were already entering a trough of depression.

Emancipation of the slaves in 1834 caused a great change in the economy of the island, despite the compensation of £1¼ million which the planters received from the British Treasury. Emancipation did not for some time greatly amend the status of the slaves. The white minority the old "plantocracy" still dominated

the island politically, socially and commercially. In 1876 matters came to a head in the so-called Confederation Riots.

A new Governor, John Pope Hennessy, was appointed with instructions to secure the Legislature's consent to certain measures of administrative unification in the Windward group of which Barbados was the headquarters. One purpose of these proposals, prematurely labelled as "Confederation", was to bypass the consistent obstructiveness of a Legislature elected by 1,300 voters out of a population of over 160,000. Barbadian particularism, fearful for the independence of its Legislature, and even of its treasury, was up in arms at once. A "Defence Association" was formed among the upper and middle classes to mobilise opposition to the plans of the Colonial Office, and this led to a counter-agitation among the labourers, who supposed that Confederation would benefit them. Hennessy whose zeal and energy were not supported by good political judgement, had given some encouragement to this belief: and in April, 1876, the astonishing spectacle was seen of widespread rioting by negroes who understood that in robbing provision fields, sacking plantation houses and destroying livestock, they were carrying out the wishes of the representative of the Queen. Hennessy showed promptness, firmness and temperance in suppressing the disturbances and the casualties were not large—eight killed and thirty-odd injured, figures very similar to those in the 1937 disturbances which preceded the appointment of the Moyne Commission. In neither case was any white person killed.

After Hennessy had been diplomatically transferred to another Government, the extreme political tension in the island was eased. The Barbadian political system appeared to have emerged from the crisis intact; but after an attempt by the Government to secure official representation in the House of Assembly had failed, a compromise was reached in the Executive Committee Act, 1881. Under this Act an Executive Committee was set up composed of the Executive Council, four members of the Assembly and one of the Legislative Council, for the discussion and transaction of financial business and the consideration of legislative measures at large.

In the absence of further acute conflict between the two branches of the Government the plan worked fairly well, until, in quite recent times, an enlarged franchise and a more widely diffused political consciousness exposed its weakness. During the second World War the failure of the Executive Committee to keep the confidence of the House of Assembly produced a virtual legislative deadlock. The experiment inaugurated in 1946

by which the Governor asked the person best able to command a majority in the House of Assembly to suggest which members of the House should sit in the Executive Committee, was an attempt to resolve this. The introduction of a ministerial system in February, 1954, carried the experiment a stage further and, with the minimum of legal amendments to the constitution, conferred a substantial additional measure of responsible government.

The eighties were a period of depression in world trade. From 1885 onwards, mainly owing to competition from bounty-fed sugar, Barbados was in the grip of an agricultural crisis. In 1894 the price of sugar fell to 9s. a hundredweight, and the next year the Bourbon cane, for so long the planters' standby, succumbed to the drought and moth borer. In such circumstances men were less inclined to favour constitutional than economic and social reform. Two measures of constitutional interest—a private member's Bill to retrench by amalgamating the offices of Governor and Colonial Secretary, and a similar Bill to exclude the Attorney General from the House of Assembly and the Executive Committee—caused a little stir, but did not reach the statute book.

In 1896 a Royal Commission was appointed to investigate conditions in the West Indies. It had many important results although some of these were long delayed. An Imperial Department of Agriculture was set up with headquarters in Barbados in 1898; John R. Bovell, of the local Department of Agriculture, was stimulated in his search for new varieties of cane. The disappearance of the Bourbon cane might have proved a permanent disaster not only for Barbados, but for the whole West Indies; had it not been for Bovell demonstrating that cane "arrows" or flowers produce fertile seed, and that by cross-breeding many varieties of improved cane could be propagated from seed. The British West Indies Central Cane Breeding Station is now established in Barbados and is a memorial to Bovell's genius. In 1902 the sugar bounties were abolished and the Imperial Government made a gift of £250,000 to the West Indies, of which £80,000 fell to Barbados. This amount was at first administered by Commissioners as a loan fund for the benefit of sugar estates, and became in 1907, the nucleus of the capital of the Sugar Industry Agricultural Bank.

Meanwhile the Court of Chancery was working at full pressure. Very few estates were abandoned or cut up and sold in lots, but the number of workers and the level of wages were necessarily reduced. With the population at 182,000 or 1,000 to the square

mile, and a one-crop economy, this meant not only increased unemployment, but destitution. On top of this came the hurricane of 1898, not causing much loss of life it is true, but adding greatly to the prevailing distress, especially among the labouring classes. The price of sugar fell below a dollar a hundredweight. In 1902 there was an epidemic of small-pox. In 1905-6 the Imperial troops were withdrawn, which meant an annual loss of nearly £80,000.

Under this economic pressure the absentee proprietors who, at the time of the visit of the Royal Commission owned one-third of the acreage of the island, dropped out of the race. They were succeeded by a set of new men who brought a new spirit and new methods of rehabilitation for the sugar industry. The need for economy and efficiency led to the creation of a number of factories controlling groups of estates. Moreover, after 1900 there was a great wave of emigration from among the lower-middle and the labouring classes to the United States and the Panama Canal Works. Between 1906 and 1910 the remittances of the emigrants averaged well over £65,000. Several estates were cut up in lots and sold to the returned emigrants or their relatives. By 1913 there were 13,000 peasants who owned lots of five acres and under.

In 1913 the exodus to Panama ceased, but during the 1914-18 war and for some time after there was a boom in sugar and the prosperity it brought continued until about 1930, when the economic distress again made itself felt. In 1937 Barbados had its share of those disturbances which occurred throughout the West Indies. In that year a Royal Commission under the chairmanship of Lord Moyne was sent to the West Indies, and from its labours, and the reforms produced, dates yet another period in the social and political development of the island.

Chapter 3: Administration

BARBADOS possesses representative institutions and full self-government in internal matters. The Crown has the right of veto on legislation, but has no right to legislate for the Island by order in Council. The Secretary of State for the Colonies no longer retains his power of appointment and control of Public Officers.

The Public Service Commission, the Judicial and Legal Service Commission, and the Police Service Commission have been established with executive powers to deal with the appointment,

dismissal and discipline of members of the Public Service, of the Judicial and Legal Service, and of certain members of the Police Force.

The Legislature consists of the Governor, the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly. The Legislative Council is composed of members appointed by Her Majesty; the usual number is fifteen. The post of Chief Secretary has been abolished, and the Attorney General is appointed a member, and the spokesman for the Government is the Minister Without Portfolio, who takes his seat on the Council only while he retains his office.

The House of Assembly consists of 24 members (two from each parish and two from the City of Bridgetown) elected by adult suffrage for a period of five years. The House of Assembly was constituted in 1639 and is the oldest Colonial elected legislative body after the Bermuda House of Assembly. In 1950 adult suffrage was introduced.

The Privy Council consists of the Governor, the Attorney General, the Premier, while holding that office—*ex officio*—and such other persons as Her Majesty may appoint. At present there are three. It advises the Governor in the exercise of the Royal Prerogative of Mercy and in the exercise of his disciplinary powers over members of the Public Service and the Police Service who may appeal to the Privy Council against disciplinary action taken against them.

The Executive Committee consists of the Privy Council together with one member of the Legislative Council and a number (at present 6) of members of the House of Assembly. The member of the Legislative Council and the members of the House of Assembly are appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Premier. The Premier himself is appointed by the Governor, who selects the person, who, in his opinion, is most likely to command a majority in the House of Assembly. The Executive Committee now survives for a limited number of largely formal functions only.

Cabinet Government was instituted in 1958. The Cabinet, consisting of the Premier and his Ministers, is the principal instrument of Government policy and derives its authority from a delegation of certain powers by the Governor-in-Executive Committee. The names of members of the Privy Council, Executive Committee, Legislative Council and House of Assembly are given in Appendix VIII.

To carry out the business of Government the following Ministries have been formed:

Ministry of Premier—responsible for Finance, Home Affairs,
Cabinet, Police, Local Government and General
Ministry of Development, Trade, Industry and Labour
Ministry of Communications, Works, Housing and Tourism
Ministry of Social Services
Ministry of Agriculture, Lands and Fisheries
Ministry of Education.

The Ministerial system of Government was introduced in 1954, but the Governor-in-Executive Committee continued to meet to agree to Government business. With the introduction of Cabinet Government in January, 1958, the Governor-in-Executive Committee rarely met, and matters of Government policy were decided by the Cabinet, and where required by law, were approved by the Governor-in-Executive Committee.

The Governor has the right to address the Legislature at any time—a right usually exercised only at the opening or close of a Session—and to receive the replies to the Speech from the Throne. On other occasions the Governor communicates with either Chamber by Message which is presented to the Chamber by a Minister. A communication from either Chamber to the Governor takes the form of an Address which must be approved by a majority vote. The House of Assembly has no standing committee of finance, and any application by the Governor-in-Executive Committee for the approval of expenditure which is not authorised in an Act or in the annual Estimates must be approved by Resolution of the Legislature before the expenditure can be incurred.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

THIS Island is divided into three Local Government areas under three administrative authorities: a municipality centred on the City of Bridgetown and two rural district Councils.

Councillors are elected every three years by adult suffrage. Aldermen who were appointed in the first place by the Central Government in 1959 but who are to be subsequently elected by the Councils, will serve for six years.

The Councils derive their revenue mainly from rates on land and buildings and trade tax. The rates and trade taxes are levied annually so as to collect sufficient revenue to meet the estimated expenditure for the year.

The principal services rendered by the Councils are:

Public Assistance
Public Health
Cemeteries
Parks and Playing Fields
Street Lighting

The Councils of the two rural districts are also responsible for the upkeep of certain highways. To enable them to do this they collect and keep all vehicular and highway taxes and in addition receive grants-in-aid from the Central Government.

The Councils provide annual grants to the Anglican Church towards:—

- (a) the salaries of church officers;
- (b) the insurance of church buildings and the residential buildings of the clergy;
- (c) the maintenance of public worship;
- (d) the maintenance and repair of church buildings and residential buildings of the clergy.

Chapter 4 : Weights and Measures

THE Standard of weights and superficial measures is the same as in the United Kingdom, but the local standard measure of capacity is 231 cubic inches to the gallon (known as the wine gallon).

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APPENDIX I

Building Construction undertaken by the Public Works Department in 1962 and 1963

(Asterisk indicates Buildings actually completed; the others are in the course of construction and the figures given are the estimated costs.)

	Notes	\$
<i>Medical Services</i>		
New General Hospital	—	5,831,833
Quarters, Medical Staff	New Houses for Doctors — Enmore	132,000
*Mental Hospital	Nurses changing room and lounge	21,800
<i>Education</i>		
*Erdiston College	New Arts and Crafts Building	80,000
Combermere School	Wall enclosure, conversion of Headmaster's House, New Science Laboratory, Class- rooms, New Headmaster's House.	79,000
*St. Michael's Girls' School	New Toilets, Showers and changing rooms.	10,000
*Queen's College	New Science Block	50,000
*Coleridge-Parry School	Extensions to Headmaster's House	4,600
Extensions to Primary Schools	—	330,000
*Technical Institute	New Workshops and Classrooms	115,000
Foundation Schools	Wall enclosure	5,700
Extensions to Secondary Modern Schools	—	216,000
Replacements to Primary Schools	—	272,000
*Schools Meals Service	Dining Halls, Kitchens and Storerooms	55,500
New Primary Schools	New School at Deacon's Road	108,000
Harrison College	New Science Block	50,000
Public Library	Extension at Six Cross Roads Library and New Library in St. John	31,700

Agriculture

		\$
*Livestock Development	Pig pens at Mental Hospital	5,000
*Abattoir, Meat and Fish Cold Storage	—	1,216,680
*Oistins Fish Market	Improvements	2,850
*Office Accommodation	Alterations to Agricultural Department to house Ministry	31,000

Miscellaneous

*Government Offices	Labour Department, St. Lucy Post Office, Materials for New Financial Building	38,400
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APPENDIX II

*Wage Rates and Normal Hours of Work in the Main Industries, Occupations and Services for
the year 1962*

Industry etc.	Wage Rate & Unit of Payment	Method of Fixing	Operative Date	Normal Hours of Work (Weekly)	Remarks
Agriculture					
(a) <i>Cultivation</i>					
Men, A. Class ..	45¢ per hour	Collective	2. 2.62	45	
Men, B. Class ..	40¾¢ per hour	Agreement			
Women, A. Class ..	31¾¢ per hour				
Women, B. Class ..	28¾¢ per hour		2.2.62		
(b) <i>Reaping of Canes</i> ..	\$1.50 per ton				
Baking					
(a) Ovenmen ..	\$14.72 per week	Collective	12.8.54	45	In addition to their basic wages night bakers are paid an allowance equivalent to 10% of their basic wages.
(b) Table Hands ..	\$12.46 per week	Agreement			
(c) Boys (Class A) ..	\$ 9.50 per week				Overtime Day Night Bakers Bakers Bakers
(d) Boys (Class B) ..	\$ 7.93 per week				
					(a) Ovenmen .. 49¢ 54¢
					(b) Table Hands 41¢ 45¢
					(c) Boys (Class A) .. 32¢ 35¢
					(d) Boys (Class B) .. 26¢ 29¢

*Wage Rates and Normal Hours of Work in the Main Industries, Occupations and Services for
the year 1962 - Cont'd*

Industry, etc.	Wage Rate & Unit of Payment	Method of Fixing	Operative Date	Normal Hours of Work (Weekly)	Remarks				
<i>Domestic Services</i>									
Butler	\$8.00-16.00 per week	Unregulated	Unregulated	48	<i>Overtime</i> (a) 1st hour 1 of basic weekly wage $\frac{1}{48}$ (b) 2nd and subsequent hours $\frac{1}{12}$ of basic weekly wage.				
Chauffeur	\$10.00-17.50 per week								
Cook	\$7.00-14.50 per week								
Gardener	\$6.00-12.50 per week								
General Servant	\$5.00-10.00 per week								
House Maid	\$7.00-10.00 per week								
Laundress	\$6.00- 9.00 per week								
Nurse	\$6.00- 9.00 per week								
Parlour Maid.. ..	\$5.00-10.00 per week	Collective Agreement	15.12.61	48					
<i>Hotel & Catering Group</i>									
General Cook.. ..	\$17.00-20.00 per week								
Pantry Worker	\$16.00 per week								
Dish Washer	\$12.00 per week								
Head Waiter	\$28.00-30.00 per week								
Assistant Head Waiter	\$22.00-24.00 per week								
Waiter/Waitresses	\$16.00-20.00 per week								
Bartender	\$20.00-30.00 per week								
Assistant Bartender	\$10.00-20.00 per week								
Bell Captain	\$20.00-22.00 per week								
Bell Boy	\$12.00-14.00 per week								
Maid	\$12.00-14.00 per week								
Night Porter	\$18.00-20.00 per week								
Scrubber	\$10.00 per week								
Bus Boy	\$12.00-14.00 per week								
Telephone Operator	\$20.00 per week								

Industry, etc.	Wage Rate & Unit of Payment	Method of Fixing	Operative Date	Normal Hours of Work (Weekly)	Remarks
<i>Sugar Manufacturing</i>					
Crop Time	Rates vary from factory to factory. Workers are paid at so much a ton of sugar or puncheon of syrup manufactured	Collective Agreement	From Commencement of crop	6 days of 12 hours each (72) alternating 8 or 12 hour shifts.	<i>Overtime</i> Time and a half on normal working days and double time on Sundays and public holidays.
(b) <i>Out of Crop</i>					
A. Class ..	74¢ per hour				
B. Class ..	64¢ per hour		2.2.62	44	
C. Class ..	48¢ per hour				
<i>Foundries</i>					
1st Year Improver ..	41¢ per hour				
2nd Year Improver ..	52¢ per hour				
Junior Journeyman ..	73¢ per hour				
Senior Journeyman ..	83¢ per hour				
Senior Class Workman	87¢ per hour	Collective Agreement	1.4.61	44	

Wage Rate and Normal Hours of Work in the Main Industries, Occupations and Services for the year 1962 - Cont'd

Industry, etc.	Wage Rate & Unit of Payment	Method of Fixing	Operative Date	Normal Hours of Work (Weekly)	Remarks
Port Services					
Stevedores, Coopers & Guymen					<i>Overtime</i> Monday - Friday \$1.47 per hour Saturdays: Noon - 4.00 p.m. 7 a.m. - 4.00 p.m. \$7.84 per day \$9.80 per day Sundays and Public Holidays \$2.20 per hour Xmas, Good Friday and Easter Sunday \$2.94 per hour
Monday - Friday .. Saturdays .. Sundays & Public Holidays .. Xmas, Good Friday and Easter Sunday	\$7.84 per day \$7.84 per day \$11.76 per day \$15.68 per day	Collective Agreement	4.1.62	44	
Winchmen, Gangwaymen and Fallmen					<i>Overtime</i> Mondays - Fridays \$1.58 per hour Saturdays: Noon - 4.00 p.m. 7 a.m. - 4.00 p.m. \$8.40 per day \$10.50 per day Sundays & Public Holidays \$2.36 per hour Xmas Day, Good Friday and Easter Sunday: \$3.15 per hour Dusty Cargo: Monday - Saturday Sundays & Public Holidays 96¢ per day \$144 per day During Overtime hours 18¢ 27¢ per hour
Mondays - Fridays Saturday 7 a.m. - 11 a.m. .. Sundays & Public Holidays .. Xmas Day, Good Friday & Easter Sunday ..	\$8.40 per day \$8.40 per day \$12.60 per day \$16.80 per day	Collective Agreement			

Industry, etc.	Wage Rate & Unit of Payment	Method of Fixing	Operative Date	Normal Hours of Work (Weekly)	Remarks
<i>Longshoremen</i> Monday - Friday .. Saturdays: 7 a.m. - 11 a.m. .. Sundays & Public Holidays .. Holidays .. Xmas Day, Good Friday & Easter Sunday	\$6.80 per day \$6.80 per day \$10.20 per day \$13.60 per day	Collective Agreement	4.1.62	44	<i>Dangerous Cargo</i> 25¢ per period (over and above usual rates) <i>Cold Storage</i> During Normal Hours - Mon. - Sat. (i) 48¢ for first half hour (ii) 68¢ for half a day or (iii) \$1.36 if and when work continues beyond half day. <i>Overtime:</i> Monday - Saturday 25¢ per hour Sunday & Public Holidays 38¢ per hour
<i>Drivers</i> Monday - Friday .. Saturday (to 11 a.m.) Sundays & Public Holidays .. Xmas Day, Good Friday & Easter Sunday	\$8.40 per day \$8.40 per day \$12.60 per day \$16.80 per day	Collective Agreement	4.1.62	44	<i>Overtime:</i> Monday to Friday \$1.28 per hour Saturdays: Noon - 4 p.m. \$6.80 per day 7 a.m. - 4 p.m. \$8.50 per day Sunday & Public Holidays \$1.91 per hour Xmas Day, Good Friday & Easter Sunday: \$2.56 per hour <i>Overtime:</i> Monday - Friday: \$1.58 per hour Saturday: Noon - 4 p.m. \$8.40 per day 7 a.m. - 4 p.m. \$10.50 per day Sundays & Public Holidays \$2.36 per hour

Wage Rates and Normal Hours of Work in the Main Industries, Occupations and Services for the year 1962 - Cont'd

Industry etc.	Wage Rate & Unit of Payment	Method of Fixing	Operative Date	Normal Hours of Work Weekly	Remarks
<p><i>Deck Clerk</i> Monday - Friday .. Saturday (7-11 a.m.) Sundays & Public Holidays Xmas Day, Good Fri- day & Easter Sunday</p>	<p>\$11.76 per day \$11.76 per day \$17.64 per day \$23.52 per day</p>	Collective Agreement	4.1.62	44	<p>Xmas Day, Good Friday & Easter Sunday: \$3.15 per hour Dusty Cargo Mon. - Fri. (a) Cement & Lime 8¢ per hour (b) Coke 6¢ per hour Sat. Sun. & Public Holidays (a) Cement & Lime 12¢ per hour (b) Coke 9¢ per hour Dangerous Cargo 6¢ per hour per 4 hour period.</p> <p>Overtime: Monday - Friday \$2.20 per hour Saturday: Noon - 4p.m. \$11.76 per day 7 a.m. - 4 p.m. \$14.70 per day Sundays & Public Holidays: \$3.31 per hour Xmas Day, Good Friday & Easter Sunday \$4.41 per hour</p>
<p><i>Tally Clerks</i> Monday - Friday ..</p>	\$10.40 per day	Collective Agreement	4.1.62	44	<p>Overtime: Monday - Friday \$1.95 per hour.</p>

Industry, etc.	Wage Rate & Unit of Payment	Method of Fixing	Operative Date	Normal Hours of Work (Weekly)	Remarks
<i>Tally Clerks - Cont'd</i>					
Saturday (7 - 11 a.m.)	\$10.40 per day				Saturday 12 noon - 4 p.m. \$10.40 per day
Sundays & Public Holidays ..	\$15.60 per day				7 a.m. - 4 p.m.: \$13.00 per day
Xmas Day, Good Friday & Easter Sunday	\$20.80 per day				Sundays & Public Holidays: \$2.92 per hour Xmas Day, Good Friday and Easter Sunday: \$3.90 per hour Dusty Cargo: \$1.36 per day Dangerous Cargo: \$.50 per day
<i>Ship's Watchmen</i>					
Monday - Friday ..	Hold 6.96	Collective Agreement	4.1.62	Hold Mon. - Fri. 7 a.m. - 4 p.m.	Overtime Mon. - Fri. .. 1.30 1.30 - pr. hr.
Saturday (7 - 11 a.m.)	Deck 8.70			Sat. 7 a.m. - 4 p.m.	Saturday: .. 6.96 - pr. day
Sundays & Public Holidays ..	8.70			7 a.m. - 11 a.m.	7 a.m. - 4 p.m. 8.70 - pr. day
Xmas Day, Good Friday & Easter Sunday	10.44			Deck Mon. - Sat. 7 a.m. - 6 p.m.	Sundays & Public Holidays .. 1.96 1.96 pr. hr. Xmas Day, Good Friday & Easter Sunday .. 2.61 2.61 pr. hr.
	13.92			Night Mon. - Sat. 6 p.m. - 7 a.m.	Dusty Cargo: 96¢ per day Dangerous Cargo: 25¢ per period Cold Storage: \$1.36 per day

Wage Rate and Normal Hours of Work in the Main Industries, Occupations and Services for the year 1962 - Cont'd

Industry etc.	Wage Rate & Unit of Payment	Method of Fixing	Operative Date	Normal Hours of Work (Weekly)	Remarks
<i>Attendants</i>					
Sundays & Public Holidays	\$24.00 per week	Collective Agreement	4.1.62	44	Overtime 82¢ per hour
<i>Operator of Mechanical Sweeper</i>	\$.82¢ per hour				
<i>Launchmen</i>	\$32.50 per week	Collective Agreement	4.1.62	40	Overtime: Monday to Friday - \$1.11 per hour
Operators	\$25.00 per week	Collective Agreement	3.7.61	44	
Other Men	\$20.00 per week				
<i>Casuals</i>					
Operators	\$ 5.20 per day		3.7.61		
Other Men	\$ 4.00 per day				
<i>Lumber Yard</i>					
Porters & Carters ..	Piece Rates	Collective Agreement			Overtime: Week Days - Time and a half Sundays & Public Holidays - Double Time.
<i>Public Utilities</i>					
Telephone	45 - 75¢ per hour	Collective Agreement	6.4.62	44	
Electricity	46 - 75¢ per hour		1.7.62	44	

Industry, etc.	Wage Rate & Unit of Payment	Method of Fixing	Operative Date	Normal Hours of Work (Weekly)	Remarks
<i>Rediffusion</i>					
(a) Wiremen	36¢ — 56¢ per hour		1.1.61	44½	<i>Overtime:</i> Week Days — Time and a half Sundays & Public Holidays — Double Time.
(b) Stores Assistant ..	36¢ — 50¢ per hour				
(c) Control Room Operators ..	\$75.00 — 180 per month				
<i>Tobacco Workers</i>		Collective Agreement	1.4.62	40	<i>Overtime:</i> Week Days — Time and a half Sundays & Public Holidays — Double Time.
Males	38 — 65½¢ per hour (after 12 months)				
Females	34 — 49¢ per hour (After 12 months)				
<i>Shop Assistants in Bridgetown</i>	<i>Weekly</i> Male or Female under 18 years of age: \$10.00 Female 18 years and over \$12.00 Male 18 years and over \$16.00 <i>Daily</i> Male or Female under 18 years of age \$2.00 Female 18 years and over \$2.40 Male 18 years and over \$3.10		30.4.60		<i>Overtime</i> Male or Female under 18 years of age — 36¢ per hour Female 18 years and over — 43¢ per hour Male 18 years and over — 57¢ per hour

Wage Rates and Normal Hours of Work in Main Industries, Occupations and Services for the year 1962 — Concl'd

Industry, etc.	Wage Rate & Unit of Payment	Method of Fixing	Operative Date	Normal Hours of Work (weekly)	Remarks
<i>Passenger Transport Workers</i>	<i>Hourly:</i> Catering Trade Male or Female under 16 years of age: 16¢ per hour Female 16 years and over: 24¢ per hour Male 16 years and over 36¢ per hour		25.11.54		
	Weekly paid Inspectors \$31.00 per week Weekly paid Drivers: \$30.00 per week Weekly paid Conductors \$25.00 per week	Collective Agreement	1.1.62	48	<i>Overtime</i> Week days — Time and a half Good Friday, Easter Day & Xmas — Double Time

APPENDIX III

Wage Rates and Normal Hours of Work in the Main Industries, Occupations and Services for the year 1963

Industry, etc.	Wages Rate & Unit of Payment	Method of Fixing	Operative Date	Normal Hours of work (weekly)	Remarks																												
Agriculture																																	
(a) <i>Cultivation</i>																																	
Men, A. Class ..	45¢ per hour	Collective Agreement	2. 2. 62	45																													
Men, B. Class ..	40¾¢ per hour																																
Women, A. Class ..	31¼¢ per hour																																
Women, B. Class ..	28¾¢ per hour																																
(b) Reaping of Canes	\$1.50 per ton		2. 2. 62																														
Baking																																	
(a) Ovenmen ..	\$14.72 per week	Collective Agreement	12. 8. 54	45	In addition to their basic wages night bakers are paid an allowance equivalent to 10% of their basic wages.																												
(b) Table Hands ..	\$12.46 per week																																
(c) Boys (Class A) ..	\$ 9.50 per week																																
(d) Boys (Class B) ..	\$ 7.93 per week																																
					<table><tr><td></td><td>Overtime</td><td>Day</td><td>Night</td></tr><tr><td>(a) Ovenmen ..</td><td>49¢</td><td>54¢</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>(b) Table Hands</td><td>41¢</td><td>54¢</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>(c) Boys</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>(d) Boys</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>(Class A)</td><td>32¢</td><td>35¢</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>(Class B)</td><td>26¢</td><td>29¢</td><td></td></tr></table>		Overtime	Day	Night	(a) Ovenmen ..	49¢	54¢		(b) Table Hands	41¢	54¢		(c) Boys				(d) Boys				(Class A)	32¢	35¢		(Class B)	26¢	29¢	
	Overtime	Day	Night																														
(a) Ovenmen ..	49¢	54¢																															
(b) Table Hands	41¢	54¢																															
(c) Boys																																	
(d) Boys																																	
(Class A)	32¢	35¢																															
(Class B)	26¢	29¢																															

Wage Rates and Normal Hours of Work in the Main Industries, Occupations and Services for the year 1963 - Cont'd

Industry, etc.	Wage Rate and Unit of Payment	Method of Fixing	Operative Date	Normal Hours of Work (Weekly)	Remarks				
Domestic Services									
Butler ..	\$ 8.00-16.00 per week	Unregulated	Unregulated						
Chauffeur ..	\$ 10.00-18.50 per week								
Cook ..	\$ 7.00-16.00 per week								
Gardener ..	\$ 6.00-14.00 per week								
General Servant ..	\$ 5.50-12.00 per week								
House Maid ..	\$ 7.00-12.50 per week								
Laundress ..	\$ 6.00-9.00 per week								
Nurse ..	\$ 6.00-10.00 per week								
Parlour Maid ..	\$ 5.00-10.00 per week	Collective Agreement	18. 1. 63	48	Overtime (a) 1st hour 1/48 of basic weekly wage (b) 2nd and subsequent hours 1/32 of basic weekly wage.				
Hotel & Catering Group									
General Cook ..	\$ 17.00-20.00 per week								
Pantry Worker ..	\$ 16.00 per week								
Dish Washer ..	\$ 12.00 per week								
Head Waiter ..	\$ 28.00-30.00 per week								
Assistant Head Waiter ..	\$ 22.00-24.00 per week								
Waiter/Waitresses ..	\$ 16.00-20.00 per week								
Bartender ..	\$ 20.00-30.00 per week								
Assistant Bartender ..	\$ 16.00-20.00 per week								
Bell Captain ..	\$ 20.00-22.00 per week								
Bell Boy ..	\$ 12.00-14.00 per week								
Maid ..	\$ 12.00-14.00 per week								
Night Porter ..	\$ 18.00-20.00 per week								
Scrubber ..	\$ 10.00 per week								
Bus Boy ..	\$ 12.00-14.00 per week								
Telephone Operator	\$ 20.00 per week								

Industry, etc.	Wage Rate & Unit of Payment	Method of Fixing	Operative Date	Normal Hours of Work (Weekly)	Remarks
<i>Sugar Manufacturing</i>					
(a) Crop Time	Rates vary from factory to factory. Workers are paid at so much a ton of sugar or puncheon of syrup manufactured.	Collective Agreement	From commencement of crop	6 days of 12 hours each (72) alternating 8 or 12 hour shifts	Overtime Time and a half on normal working days and double time on Sundays and public holidays.
(b) Out of Crop					
A. Class	74¢ per hour		2. 2. 62	44	
B. Class	64¢ per hour				
C. Class	48¢ per hour				
<i>Foundries</i>					
1st Year Improver	41¢ per hour	Collective Agreement	1. 4. 61	44	
2nd Year Improver	52¢ per hour				
Junior Journeyman	73¢ per hour				
Senior Journeyman	83¢ per hour				
Senior Class Workman	87¢ per hour				

Wage Rates and Normal Hours of Work in the Main Industries, Occupations and Services for the year 1963 - Cont'd

Industry, etc.	Wage Rate and Unit of Payment	Method of Fixing	Operative Date	Normal Hours of Work (Weekly)	Remarks
Port Services					
<i>Stevedores, Coopers & Guyanese</i>					
Monday-Friday ..	\$ 9.12 per day	Collective Agreement	16. 5. 63	44	<i>Overtime</i> Monday-Saturday: \$1.71 per hour Sundays & Public Holidays: \$2.56 per hour Xmas Day, Good Friday and Easter Sunday: \$3.42 per hour
Saturdays ..	\$ 9.12 per day				
Sundays & Public Holidays ..	\$13.68 per day				
Xmas Day, Good Friday and Easter Sunday ..	\$18.24 per day				
<i>Winchmen, Gangwaymen and Fallmen</i>					
Monday-Friday ..	\$ 9.68 per day	Collective Agreement	16. 5. 63	44	<i>Overtime</i> Monday-Saturday: \$1.81 per hour Sundays & Public Holidays: \$2.72 per hour Xmas Day, Good Friday and Easter Sunday: \$3.63 per hour
Saturday 7-11 a.m. ..	\$ 9.68 per day				
Sundays & Public Holidays ..	\$14.52 per day				
Xmas Day, Good Friday and Easter Sunday ..	\$19.36 per day				<i>Dusty Cargo</i> Mon.-Sat. Sun. & Public Holidays 96¢ per day \$1.44 per day During Overtime hours 18¢ per hour 27¢ per hour

Industry, etc.	Wage Rate & Unit of Payment	Method of Fixing	Operative Date	Normal Hours of Work (Weekly)	Remarks
<i>Longshoremen</i>					<i>Dangerous Cargo:</i> 25¢ per period Over and above usual rates <i>Cold Storage</i> During Normal hours, Monday— Saturday (i) 48¢ for first half hour (ii) 68¢ for half a day or (iii) \$1.36 if and when work continues beyond half day <i>Overtime:</i> Mon—Sat, 25¢ per hour Sundays & Public Holidays 38¢ per hour <i>Overtime:</i> Mon.—Fri. \$1.50 per hr Saturdays: Noon—4 p.m.: \$10.00 per day 7 a.m.—4 p.m.: \$12.00 per day Sundays & Public Holidays: \$ 2.25 per hour Xmas Day, Good Friday and Easter Sunday: \$3.00 per hour <i>Overtime</i> Monday—Saturday: \$1.70 Sundays & Public Holidays: \$2.25 Xmas Day, Good Friday & Easter Sunday: \$3.39
Monday—Friday .. Saturdays 7—11 a.m. .. Sundays & Public Holidays .. Xmas Day, Good Friday and Easter Sunday ..	\$ 8.00 per day \$ 8.00 per day \$12.00 per day \$16.00 per day \$ 9.04 per operator \$11.30 per operator	Collective Agreement	16. 5. 63 16. 5. 63	44 44	
<i>Barge Rates</i> Monday—Friday .. Saturday 7 a.m.—1 p.m. Sundays & Public Holidays .. Xmas Day, Good Friday and Easter Sunday ..	\$ 9.04 per operator \$11.30 per operator \$13.56 per operator \$18.08 per operator				

Wage Rates and Normal Hours of Work in main Industries, Occupations and Services for the year 1963 - Cont'd

Industry, etc.	Wage Rate & Unit of Payment	Method of Fixing	Operative Date	Normal Hours of Work (Weekly)	Remarks
Drivers Monday - Friday .. Sat. (to 11 a.m.) .. Sundays & Public Holidays .. Xmas Day, Good Fri- day & Easter Sunday	\$9.84 per day \$9.84 per day \$14.76 per day \$19.68 per day	Collective Agreement	16.5.63	44	<i>Overtime:</i> Monday - Friday \$1.85 per hour Sat. Noon - 4 p.m. \$12.30 per day 7 a.m. - 4 p.m. \$14.76 per day Sundays & Public Holidays \$2.77 per hour Xmas Day, Good Friday & Easter Sunday \$3.69 per hour <i>Dusty Cargo:</i> Mon. - Fri. (a) Cement & Lime 8¢ pr. hr. (b) Coke 6¢ pr. hr. Sat. Sun & Public Holidays (a) Cement & Lime .. 12¢ pr. hr. (b) Coke 9¢ pr. hr. <i>Dangerous Cargo</i> 6¢ per hour per 4 hour period <i>Overtime:</i> Monday - Saturday \$2.40 per hour Sun. & Public Holidays \$3.60 pr. hr. Xmas Day, Good Friday and Easter Sunday \$4.80 per hour <i>Overtime</i> Monday - Saturday \$2.14 per hour
Deck Clerks Monday - Friday .. Saturday (7-11 a.m.) Sundays & Pub. Hol. Xmas Day, Good Fri- day & Easter Sunday	\$12.80 per day \$12.80 per day \$19.20 per day \$25.60 per day	Collective Agreement	16.5.63	44	
Tally Clerks Monday - Friday ..	\$11.44 per day	Collective Agreement	16.5.63	44	

Industry, etc.	Wage Rate & Unit of Payment	Method of Fixing	Operative Date	Normal Hours of Work (Weekly)	Remarks
<i>Tally Clerks — Cont'd</i>					
Saturday (7 — 11 a.m.)	\$11.44 per day				Sundays & Public Holidays \$3.22 per hour
Sundays & Public Holidays ..	\$17.16 per day				Xmas Day, Good Friday & Easter Sunday \$4.20 per hour
Xmas Day, Good Friday & Easter Sunday	\$22.88 per day				Dusty Cargo: \$1.36 per day
<i>Ship's Watchmen</i>					Dangerous Cargo: 50¢ per day
	<i>Per day</i>			<i>Hold</i>	<i>Overtime</i> <i>Hold Deck Night</i>
Monday — Friday ..	<i>Hold</i>	Collective	16.5.63	Mon. — Friday 7 a.m. — 4 p.m.	Mon. — Fr. .. 1.50 1.50 pr. hr.
Saturday (7 — 11 a.m.)	8.00 10.00 12.00	Agreement		Sat. 7 — 11 a.m.	Sundays & Public Holidays .. 2.25 2.25 pr. hr.
Sundays & Public Holidays ..	12.00 15.00 18.00			<i>Deck</i>	Xmas Day, Good Friday & Easter Sunday 3.00 3.00 pr. hr.
Xmas Day, Good Friday & Easter Sunday ..	16.00 20.00 24.00			Mon. — Sat. 7 a.m. — 6 p.m.	Dusty Cargo: 96¢ per day
				<i>Night</i>	Dangerous Cargo: 25¢ per period
				Mon. — Sat. 6 p.m. — 7 p.m.	Cold Storage: \$1.36 per day
<i>Attendants</i>					
Sundays & Public Holidays ..	\$27.00 per week 92¢ per hour	Collective Agreement	16.5.63	44	<i>Overtime:</i> 92¢ per hour
<i>Operator of Mechanical Sweeper</i> ..	\$37.00 per week	Collective Agreement	16.5.63	44	

*Wage Rates and Normal Hours of Work in main Industries, Occupations and Services for
the year 1963 - Cont'd*

Industry, etc.	Wage Rate & Unit of Payment	Method of Fixing	Operative Date	Normal Hours of Work (Weekly)	Remarks
<i>Lumber Yard</i>					
Porters & Carters ..	Piece Rates	Collective Agreement			Overtime: Weekdays time and a half Sundays & Public Holidays - Double Time
<i>Public Utilities</i>					
(a) Telephone ..	45 - 75¢ per hour	Collective Agreement	1.5.62	44	
(b) Electricity ..	46 - 75¢ per hour	Collective Agreement		44	
(c) Rediffusion ..					
(i) Wiremen ..	\$18.00 - 30.00 per week		1.1.63	43½	Overtime: Weekdays time and a half Sundays & Public Holidays - Double time
(ii) Reception Operators ..	\$90.00 - 140 per month				
(iii) Control Room Operator ..	\$100.00-220.00 per month				
<i>Tobacco Workers</i>					
Males.. ..	38-65¼¢ per hour (after 12 months)	Collective Agreement	1.4.62	40	Overtime: Weekdays time and a half Sundays & Public Holidays Double time
Females	34-49¢ per hour (after 12 months)				
<i>Shop Assistants in Bridgetown</i>	Weekly: (Minimum) Male or female under 18 years of age: \$11.50				Overtime: Male or Female under 18 years of age 42¢ per hour Female 18 years and over 50¢ per hour Male 18 years and over 64¢ pr. hr.

Industry, etc.	Wage Rate & Unit of Payment	Method of Fixing	Operative Date	Normal Hours of Work (Weekly)	Remarks
<i>Shop Assistants in Bridgetown — Cont'd</i>	<p>Female 18 years and over \$14.00</p> <p>Male 18 years and over \$18.00</p> <p><i>Daily (Minimum)</i></p> <p>Male or Female under 18 years of age \$2.30</p> <p>Female 18 years and over \$2.80.</p> <p>Male 18 years and over \$3.60</p> <p><i>Hourly: Catering Trade</i></p> <p>Male or Female under 16 years of age 16¢ per hr.</p> <p>Female 16 years and over 24¢ per hr.</p> <p>Male 16 years and over 36¢ per hr.</p>		1.5.63		<p><i>Overtime:</i></p> <p>Male or Female under 18 years of age 42¢ per hour</p> <p>Female 18 years and over 50¢ per hour</p> <p>Male 18 years and over 64¢ per hour.</p>
<i>Passenger Transport Workers</i>	<p>Weekly paid Inspectors \$31.00 per week</p> <p>Weekly paid drivers \$30.00 per week</p> <p>Weekly paid Conductors \$25.00 per week</p>	Collective Agreement	1.1.62	48	<p><i>Overtime: Weekdays time and a half</i></p> <p>Good Friday, Easter Day and Xmas Day — Double time.</p>

APPENDIX IV

Index of Retail Prices up to the end of December, 1963

The following Table shows the Index of Retail Prices at the end of each month from January, 1962 to December, 1963

YEAR	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1962 ..	112.0	112.1	112.2	112.5	112.5	112.6	114.1	114.3	113.8	113.7	113.5	113.5
1963 ..	113.7	113.9	113.7	114.0	114.3	115.3	116.2	116.4	116.4	115.6	115.7	115.8

APPENDIX V

*Prices of Principal Commodities included in the Index
of Retail Prices*

Item	Prices \$ B.W.I. (1962)		
	Unit	June	December
Pitch Pine	1000 feet	337.25	337.25
Deal	" "	304.00	304.00
Spruce	" "	279.30	279.30
Douglas Fir	" "	289.75	289.75
Shingles	bundle	5.61	5.61
Charcoal	lb.	.09	.09
Kerosene Oil	pt.	.055	.055
<i>Fresh Beef</i>			
Stew	lb.	.54	.54
Steak	lb.	.75	.76
Fresh Pork	lb.	.55	.60
Fresh Mutton	lb.	.60	.60
<i>Salt Pork</i>			
Head	lb.	.36	.36
Neck Bones	lb.	.32	.28
Flying Fish	each	.08	.08
Salt Fish	lb.	.42	.40
Canned Salmon	7 oz. tin	.60	.60
Wheat Flour	lb.	.105	.11
Commeal	lb.	.115	.115
<i>Biscuits</i>			
Square	lb.	.29	.29
Wibix	lb.	.38	.38
<i>Bread</i>			
Pan	each	.12	.12
Heavy Sweet	each	.10	.10
Rice	pt.	.11	.11
Green Whole Peas	pt.	.10	.10
Split Peas	pt.	.18	.18
Sweet Potatoes	lb.	.04	.04
English Potatoes	lb.	.10	.10

*Prices of Principal Commodities included in the Index
of Retail Prices - Cont'd.*

Item	Prices \$ B.W.I. (1962)		
	Unit	June	December
Onions	lb.	.24	.16
Sugar Yellow	lb.	.12	.12
Fresh Milk	pt.	.17	.17
Condensed Milk	14 oz. tin	.26	.26
Cooking Butter	1 lb. tin	1.20	1.20
Cooking Margarine	1 lb. tin	.63	.63
Cooking Oil	pt.	.36	.36
Cow & Gate Milk Food	1 lb. tin	1.47	1.47
Cocoa	½ lb. tin	.70	.70
Green Tea	¼ lb. pkg.	.51	.51
Soft Drinks - Ju-c } Coca-Cola } ..	bot.	.07	.07
Shirts: Khaki, short sleeves	each	3.71	3.71
Shoes: Men	pr.	11.16	11.16
Khaki Drill	yd.	1.14	1.14
Shoes: Women	pr.	10.68	10.68
Starch	lb.	.23	.23
Ice	lb.	.015	.015
Household Soap	bar	.56	.56
Toilet Soap (Palmolive) ..	cake	.18	.18

APPENDIX VI

Prices of Principal Commodities included in the Index of Retail Prices

Item	Prices \$ B.W.I. (1963)				
	Unit	March	June	Sept.	Dec.
Pitch Pine	1000 ft.	337.25	337.25	337.25	337.25
Deal	" "	304.00	304.00	304.00	304.00
Spruce	" "	279.30	279.30	279.30	270.30
Douglas Fir	" "	289.75	289.75	289.75	289.75
Shingles	bundle	5.61	5.61	5.61	5.61
Charcoal	lb.	.09	.09	.09	.09
Kerosene Oil	pt.	.055	.055	.055	.055
<i>Fresh Beef</i>					
Stew	lb.	.54	.54	.54	.54
Steak	lb.	.76	.76	.76	.76
Fresh Pork	lb.	.60	.60	.60	.60
Fresh Mutton	lb.	.60	.60	.60	.60
<i>Salt Pork</i>					
Head	lb.	.36	.36	.36	.36
Neck Bones	lb.	.28	.28	.28	.26
Flying Fish	ea.	.08	.08	.08	.08
Salt Fish	lb.	.40	.40	.40	.40
Canned Salmon	7¼ oz. tin	.60	.60	.60	.60
Wheat Flour	lb.	.11	.11	.11	.11
Corn Meal	lb.	.115	.115	.115	.125
<i>Biscuits</i>					
Square	lb.	.29	.29	.29	.29
Wibix	lb.	.38	.38	.38	.38
<i>Bread</i>					
Pan	ea.	.12	.12	.12	.12
Heavy Sweet	ea.	.10	.10	.10	.10
Rice	pt.	.11	.12	.12	.12
Green Whole Peas	pt.	.18	.18	.18	.18
Split Peas	pt.	.17	.17	.17	.17
Sweet Potatoes	lb.	.04	.04	.04	.04
English Potatoes	lb.	.08	.10	.14	.11
Onions	lb.	.20	.20	.24	.16

*Prices of Principal Commodities included in the Index
of Retail Prices - Cont'd.*

Item	Prices \$ B.F.I. (1963)				
	Unit	March	June	Sept.	Dec.
Sugar, Yellow ..	lb.	.12	.12	.12	.12
Fresh Milk ..	pt.	.17	.17	.17	.17
Condensed Milk ..	14 oz. tin	.28	.28	.28	.30
Cooking Butter ..	1 lb. tin	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
Cooking Margarine ..	"	.63	.63	.63	.63
Cooking Oil ..	pt.	.36	.37	.37	.37
Cow & Gate Milk Food	1 lb. tin	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47
Cocoa ..	½ lb. tin	.70	.70	.70	.70
Green Tea ..	¼ lb. pkg.	.51	.51	.51	.51
Soft Drinks - Ju-c Coca-Cola }	bot.	.08	.11	.11	.11
Shirts: Khaki Short Sleeves ..	ea.	3.71	3.71	3.71	3.71
Shoes: Men ..	pr.	11.35	11.35	11.35	11.35
Khaki Drill ..	yd.	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
Shoes: Women ..	pr.	10.68	10.68	10.68	10.68
Starch ..	lb.	.23	.23	.23	.23
Ice ..	lb.	.015	.015	.015	.015
Household Soap ..	bar	.56	.56	.56	.56
Toilet Soap (Palmolive)	cake	.18	.18	.19	.19

APPENDIX VII

Wage Rates of Unestablished and Casual Staff of Government

KEY SCALE RATES

Unestablished Staff are full time employees of Government, and are paid daily or weekly on the basis of the following scale known as the "Key Scale".

Category I - 38 cents an hour

Female Labourer
Cleaners
Caretakers - Public Works Department
Attendants - Civil Aviation
Scrubber
Washer - Government House
Butler - Government House
Maid - Government House

Category II - 45½ cents an hour

Male Labourer
Cleaner
Labour Gang - Police
Yardman - Public Works Department

Category III - 46½ cents an hour

Roadmender
(Casual) including Cantonnier
Gardener
Lorry Loader
Turncock
Fumigating Hand
Boatman
Caretaker, Garrison Savannah
Senior Attendant
Workshop Cleaner

Category IV - 46½ x 2 - 50½ cents an hour

Porter
Plumber's Mate
Meter Reader
Stores Porter
Pumping Attendant - Grade "C"
(Waterworks Cleaner)

*Wage Rates of Unestablished and Casual Staff
of Government - Cont'd.**Category IV - $46\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 50\frac{1}{2}$ cents an hour (Cont'd.)*

Tap Repairer
 Yard Foreman - Public Works
 Deck Hand (Crew - Fisheries Boat)
 Gauger
 Head Gardener
 Laboratory Worker, Grade "B"
 Car Driver, Grade "B"
 Lorry Driver, Grade "B"
 Market Attendant (Refrigerator Plant Attendant)
 Head Attendant (Unestablished)
 Supervisor, Grade "C" (Charge Hand)
 Cleaners - Waterworks
 Roadmender (unestablished) including Cantonnier
 Ordinary Seaman
 Head Attendant (Highways and Transport)

Category V - $50 \times 2 = 56$ cents an hour

Pumping Station Operators
 Concrete Mixer Operator
 Launch Driver
 Car Driver, Grade "A"
 Lorry Driver, Grade "A"
 Supervisor, Grade "B"
 (Checker)
 Painter
 Laboratory Worker, Grade "A"
 Seed Store Assistant
 Road Mender
 Able Seaman

Category VI - $54 \times 2 = 68$ cents an hour

Diesel Operator
 Engineer, Marine Mechanic Service
 Skilled Artisan, Grade "B"
 Pumping Station Operators
 Mechanic
 Waste and Service Inspector
 Meter Repairer
 Driver, Waterboat
 Operator
 Boatswain
 Supervisor, Grade "A"

*Wage Rates of Unestablished and Casual Staff
of Government - Cont'd.*

Category VI - 54 x 2 - 68 cents an hour (Cont'd.)

(Supervisor)
Coxswain
Coxswain Driver
Leading Seaman
Engine Driver
Electrical Assistants

Category VII - 70 x 2 - 74 cents an hour

Senior Engine Driver
Assistant Dredging Foreman
Senior Mechanic
Artisan, Grade "A" (Senior Mason and Plumber etc.)
Chlorination Assistant
Senior Pumping Station Operator
Meter Shop Supervisor

Category VIII - 80 x 5 - 90 cents an hour

Heavy Equipment Operator
(Tractor Driver Highways and Transport;
Driver Thomeycroft Low Loader)
Section Leader
Dredging Foreman

Category IX - \$20 x 50¢ - \$22 a week

Butler - Government House
Cook - Government House

Category X - \$24 x \$1 - \$27 a week

District Workman
Night Lorry Driver - Waterworks
Night Tap Repairer - Waterworks
Night Attendant - Waterworks

Category XI - \$27 x \$1 - \$35 a week

District Foreman
Reservoir Keeper

Category XII - \$27 x \$1 - \$35 a week

Head Butler - Government House

*Wage Rates of Unestablished and Casual Staff
of Government – Concl'd.*

*Category XIII – \$3.25 a period (including Sundays and Bank-
holidays)*

Watchman

Category XIV – \$3.25 a day

Parking Attendants

Category XV – \$33 x \$1 – \$35 a week

Ship's Carpenter – Port Department.

APPENDIX VIII

The following is a list of members of the Privy Council, Executive Committee, Legislative Council and House of Assembly as at 31st December, 1963.

The Privy Council

The Governor

The Attorney General

Sir John Saint, C.M.G., O.B.E.

E. W. Barrow, (Premier)

F. C. Hutson, M.I. Mech.E., C.B.E.

F. M. Blackman, Clerk

The Executive Committee

The Privy Council

H. A. Vaughan (Minister Without Portfolio)

W. A. Crawford (Minister of Development, Trade, Industry and
(Labour)

G. G. Fergusson (Minister of Communications, Works, Housing
and Tourism)

A. DaC. Edwards (Minister of Social Services)

C. E. Talma (Minister of Agriculture, Lands and Fisheries)

J. C. Tudor (Minister of Education)

F. M. Blackman, Clerk

The Legislative Council

Sir Grey Massiah, C.B.E. (President)

F. C. Hutson, C.B.E.

K. R. Hunte, O.B.E.

F. S. Robinson

D. A. Lucie-Smith

W. Jacobs (Attorney General)

H. A. Vaughan (Minister Without Portfolio)

H. F. Alkins

Mrs. H. A. Talma

F. D. McD. Symmonds

C. W. W. Greenidge

F. M. Bayne

Dr. A. L. Stuart

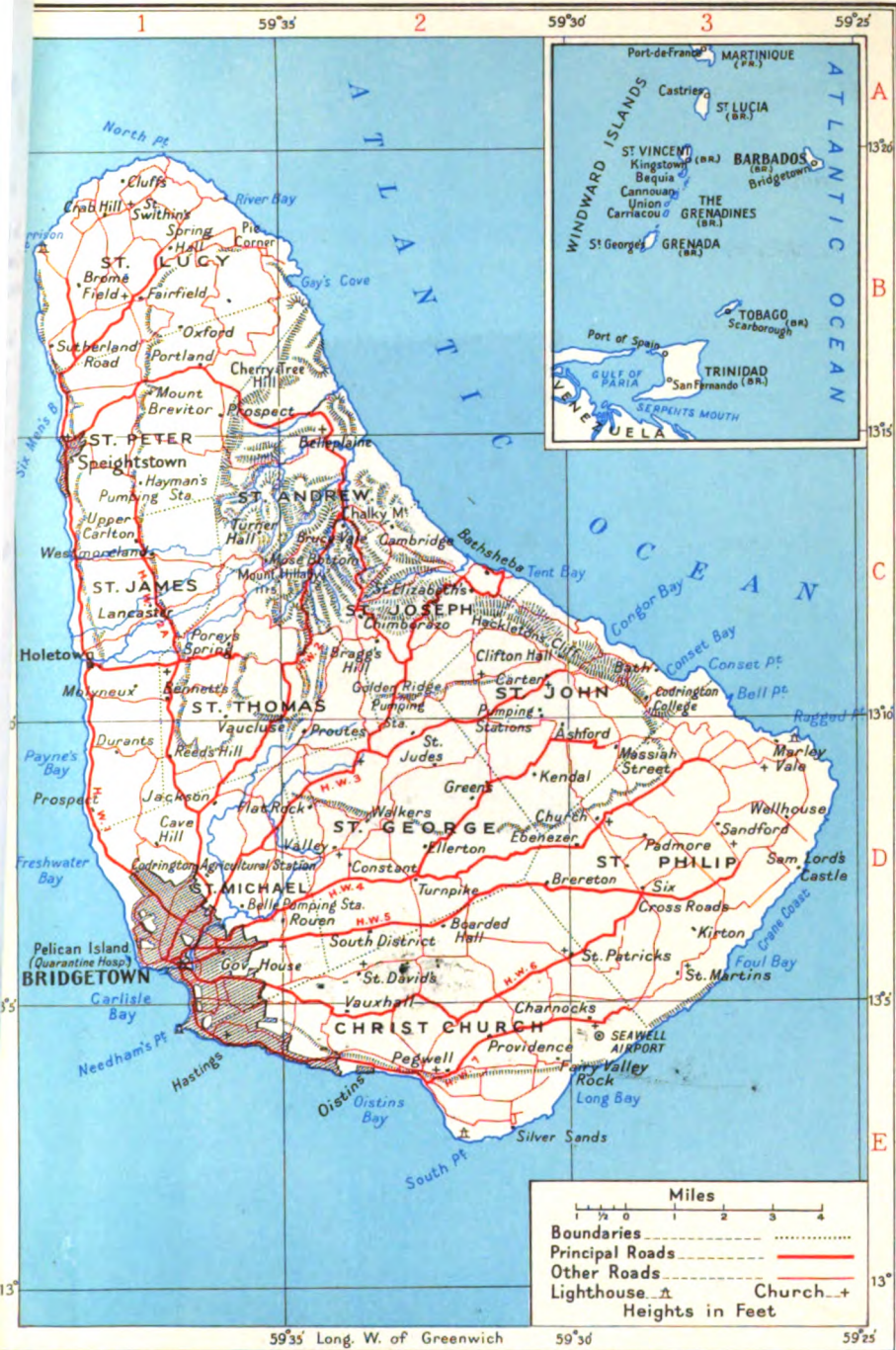
E. L. Ward

F. M. Blackman, Clerk.

The House of Assembly

<i>Constituency</i>				<i>Member</i>
Bridgetown	..	..	..	E. D. Mottley L. A. Lynch
St. Michael	..	..	..	S. E. Sealy G. G. Fergusson
Christ Church	..	..	..	C. E. Talma F. C. Goddard
St. George	..	..	..	W. R. Lowe F. E. Miller
St. Philip	..	..	..	W. A. Crawford R. St. C. Weekes
St. Joseph	..	..	..	W. R. Coward L. E. Smith
St. John	..	..	..	E. W. Barrow J. B. Yearwood
St. James	..	..	..	E. L. Carmichael E. St. A. Holder
St. Thomas	..	..	..	G. V. Batson N. W. Boxill
St. Andrew	..	..	..	J. W. Corbin A. Da C. Edwards
St. Peter	..	..	..	F. L. Walcott K. N. R. Husbands
St. Lucy	J. E. T. Branner (Speaker) J. C. Tudor
				H. O. St. C. Cumberbatch, Clerk H. L. Thomas, Deputy Clerk.

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BR. SOLOMON IS.	MONTSERRAT	TURKS AND
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CAYMAN IS.	ST. KITTS-NEVIS	
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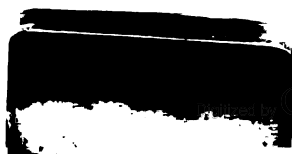
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